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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR..LEE R. HERNDON
Rt. 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
ASSISTANT EDITOR..CHARLES R. SMITH
Rt. 2, Johnson City, Tenn. 37601
"STATE COUNT COMPILER"..JON DeVORE
4922 Sarasota Dr., Hixon, Tenn. 37343

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Apt. 1, 720 Bacon Trail, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT

By Thomas W. Finucane

The 1970 count totaled 16,839, about 8000 lower than in 1968 and 1000 higher than in 1965, our two highest earlier compilations. Broad-winged Hawks were 98.6% of the total. The Sharp-shinned Hawk count was 81, three times our 1959-68 average. On the same basis Cooper's Hawk was down 50%, Red-tailed and Marsh Hawks were average, and Sparrow Hawks were off 60%.

In six days, 21 to 26 Sept., 95% of the 1970 migration was recorded. The six daily totals at Mendota ranged from 609 to 2202 and added to 7888. On 25 Sept. Lee Shafer counted 3850 Broad-wings in 25 minutes near Fall Creek Falls State Park, the largest concentration ever reported in the T.O.S. hawk study. Later he saw 400 more, and 505 next day at the State Park Fire Tower. David Hassler had 1943 hawks in Pickett County, 24 and 25 Sept., when a heavy rain interrupted the flight at noon. Chattanooga observers counted 743 on 26 Sept. at the Dunlap Fire Tower, and on the same day Tom Odom had 292 at the Kyle's Ford Fire Tower, including eight species.

Besides these data, the only counts exceeding 75 were Tom Odom's 275 at Kyle's Ford, 13 Sept. and Valerie Dulemba's 211, which she counted from her apartment balcony, in Chattanooga, in the rain, Sunday, 27 Sept. Fall Creek Falls State Park and Pickett County are 40 miles and 100 miles due north of Chattanooga.

Jim Tanner recorded 18 Sharp-shinned Hawks in less than two hours, 11 Oct., on the Rockwood Fire Tower. As already mentioned, our Sharp-shinned count was outstanding this year, but it might have been sensational if we had spent more time in the field in October. Our hours of observation were below normal, particularly in the late part of the season.

There were more south winds than ever before in the T.O.S. hawk-migration data. Of 32 reports on which wind was recorded, 26 had SE, S, or SW, two had E, three had N, and one had 0. In 1969 wind data were given in 45 reports, but only 15 had winds between SE and SW.

The role of wind in hawk migration is not yet thoroughly understood. More hawks sail past the Mendota Fire Tower lookout on days with south wind than when other winds blow, but this could mean only that other winds are worse than the south wind, for the Broad-wing count; however, under some conditions (early in the morning, for example, when the Clinch is still cold) a south wind may be an asset.

Conditions beneficial to hawk migration do not always give good counts. Many hawkwatchers believe that there is a "noon lull" in the count, because then the thermals are so strong that the birds are too high to see. Furthermore, sometimes when we have the wrong wind at the Mendota Fire Tower, we see the hawks sailing southwest, diagonally away from the south side of the ridge. by our unfavorable wind, the hawks are taking a more direct route. For high counts at any station on the ridge the hawks should fly parallel to the ridge. Also, as suggested in 1959 (*The Migrant,* 31:2), updrafts in atmospheric frontal systems are sufficient to keep the hawks aloft without help from ridges where lookout stations have been established.

On the other hand, good counts are sometimes made during adverse weather, in the rain or in stable air, for example; the hawks are usually migrating at low altitude, under such conditions.

Hawk migration along the north shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie revived in 1970 after several years of poor counts. At Holiday Beach, 34,700 were counted in two hours, and at Hawk Cliff, Ont., 29,000 on the same day, 16 Sept. The two streams were described as "additive," to 63,700 Broad-winged Hawks. (*Am. Birds* 25:51). In 1962 the total of all counts from Ontario on 16 Sept. was 124,000, of which 71,000 was the day's count at Hawk Cliff. Fluctuations in that area should be given consideration before we decide how much the steady increase in the T.O.S. counts can be attributed to increase in the Broad-winged Hawk population.

In most other areas record counts were made in 1970. In the western Great Lakes region (Duluth) 24,000 Broad-wings were counted on 22 Sept. and 63,000 between 10 and 29 Sept. Hawk Mt., Pa., had its second highest count, 14,000 Broad-winged Hawks, and Montclair, N. J. where the count averages a little below the Mendota Fire Tower's, had 9917 on 19 Sept. Many stations had exceptionally high counts of Sharp-shinned Hawks, low counts of Cooper's Hawks, and increasing flights of Ospreys, 600 at Hawk Mt., similar to trends in our data. Jon DeVore identified a Pigeon Hawk, at the Dunlap Fire Tower. The Rough-legged Hawk was observed by T. Finucane.

The 1970 season's weather included several north-south oriented cold fronts that moved rapidly across the continent, west to east. One crossed Tennessee on 27 Sept. and brought clouds and rain and the end of our big week of hawk migration.

KEY TO REPORTERS

A—Dr. and Mrs. James Tanner, Knoxville; B—Fred Behrend, Elizabethton; C—Lee and Lois Herndon, John Martin, Elizabethton; Mrs. Harold Dillenbeck and Mrs. George Dove, Johnson City; D—Ken Dubke, Chattanooga; E—Lee Shafer, Whitwell; F—Tom Finucane, Kingsport; G—Barney and Gracie Finucane; H—Lee Herndon; J—John David Hassler, Byrdstown; K—Barney and Marion Finucane; L—Lil Dubke; M—Melanie Odom, Kingsport; O—Tom Odom; P—Cub Pack 88, Den 2, Kingsport; Q—Bob Quillen, Mr. and Mrs.

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT 1970

No.	Date	Obs.	Hrs.	Area	Wind	Sky	T.	Shn	Cpr	Rdt	Rsh	Bwing	Msh	Osp	SpH	Others	
1	6/10	B	-	H	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1u
2	12	B	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	12	TO	8½	K	SE-5	1	70	4	-	1	2	46	1	-	-	-	4u
4	12	FR	8½	M	S-4	2	65	-	1	2	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
5	13	B	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	3u
6	13	TOM	9	K	SE-S-2	2	75	4	-	2	1	262	-	1	-	-	5u
7	14	D	5	D	SE-2	1	78	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	16	B	-	J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1u
9	17	CFX	7	M	SW-2	3	78	1	2	3	-	63	-	1	2	-	-
10	18	L	3½	D	S-4	1	72	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	-	1b	-
11	18	F	7½	B	0	1	79	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	1	-	-
12	19	O	9	K	E-1	1	68	-	2	-	-	22	-	1	-	-	2u
13	19	B	-	Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	20	J	2	Y	SW-2	3	81	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
15	20	TO	7	K	E-4	5	63	-	-	1	-	29	-	-	-	2a	5u
16	20	FG	2	M	E-S-5	5	75	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
17	21	DL	5	D	SW-S-3	1	76	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
18	21	B	-	U	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1u
19	21	FS	8	M	SW-4	2	77	1	2	2	-	1531	-	3	-	-	-
20	22	DL	7	D	WSW-S-3	1	75	-	-	2	-	63	1	1	-	3b	-
21	22	H	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
22	22	SFZ	7	M	SE-3	4	78	1	-	1	-	875	-	4	-	-	-
23	23	Y	2	D	S-2	1	79	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
24	23.	B	-	Ru	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25	23	FS	9	M	SE-2	1	75	2	-	3	-	600	1	1	-	-	-
26	24	Y	½	S	S-3	1	80	-	-	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-
27	24	J	6½	P	S-4	2	82	12	-	-	-	1178	-	-	-	-	5u
28	24	SFW	7	M	SE-3	2	75	3	1	1	2	1284	-	-	-	-	-
29	25	E	1	E	S-4	2	75	-	-	-	-	4246	-	-	-	-	-
30	25	J	5½	P	S-SW-4	5	80	-	-	-	-	754	-	-	-	-	-
31	25	FQZ	7½	M	SSE-3	3	78	1	2	1	1	2192	-	1	1	-	3u
32	26	E	6½	F	S-3	2	75	1	-	2	-	498	3	1	1	-	-
33	26	LI	10	D	S-3	0	70	9	-	4	-	724	2	-	3	Merlin	
34	26	B	-	Ru	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1u
35	26	O	8½	K	SE-2	3	68	7	2	2	1	272	2	2	1	-	3u
36	26	FPZ	6½	M	S-3	3	72	2	2	2	-	1461	-	-	-	Rufleg	
37	27	V	3	C	N-3	5	70	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	-	-
38	28	B	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	22	-	-	-	-	1u
39	28	D.	5	D	N-5	0	66	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-
40	28	F	4	M	N-3	3	55	8	-	3	-	9	-	2	-	-	4u
41	10/1	B	-	Ru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
42	3	FKN	2½	M	SW-3	1	62	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2a	1u
43	11	A	2	W	SW-2	2	-	18	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS			180					81	16	47	7	16598	10	23	7	50	

Hood and Becky, Bristol; R—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Allen, Kingsport; S—E. E. Scott, Nickelsville, Va.; T—Tom Odom III; V—Valerie Dulemba, Chattanooga; W—Fred Behrend and Bob Quillen; X—Maxie Swindell, Roan Mt.; Y—Mary Shafer, Whitwell; Z—Charlotte Finucane and Peggy Ferrel, Kingsport; I—Hank and Valerie Dulemba, Jon DeVore, Mary Tunsberg, Daniel Jacobson, Mary Lou and Art Jones, Mrs. R. D. Barton, Chattanooga.

KEY TO OBSERVATION STATIONS

B—Bay's Mt. Radio Tower, 2300 ft.; C—Chattanooga, 800 ft.; D—Dunlap Fire Tower, 2637 ft.; E—Eight miles east of Fall Creek Falls State Park, 1800 ft.; F—Fall Creek Park Fire Tower, 2000 ft.; G—Elizabethton Golf Course, 1550 ft.; H—Holston High Knob, 4150 ft.; J—Buck Ridge Fire Tower, 4298 ft.; K—Rogersville Kyle's Ford Fire Tower, Clinch Mt., 2401 ft.; M—Mendota Fire Tower, Clinch Mt., 3018 ft.; O—Hump Mt., 5587 ft.; P—Stepp Gap, Pickett County, 1617 ft.; Q—McQueen's Knob Fire Tower, Holston Mt., 3385 ft.; R—Roan Mt., 4500 ft.; Ru—Roan High Bluff, 6250 ft.; S—Daus, Squatchie Valley, 740 ft.; W—Rockwood Fire Tower; Y—Byrdstown, 964 ft.

1434 Watauga Street, Kingsport, 37664.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

LEAST TERN IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE—On Saturday, 3 June, 1970, the observers encountered a Least Tern (*Stérna álbifrons*) in the Buena Vista area of Nashville, Tennessee. The tern was spotted at approximately 09:00 on a clear, sunny day and was observed for about an hour. The tern was white with a black cap, yellow bill, square tail and with a white patch barely visible on the forehead. A Killdeer flew near this bird, and we could observe that the tern was generally the same size.

Comparison with *Robbins' Field Guide* confirmed the identification. Subsequently H. E. Parmer and M. L. Bierly were contacted and also observed the bird. This is the third Nashville area record, the eighth Mid-Tennessee record, and the only June record for Mid-Tennessee.

John and Heather Riggins, 5615 Brookwood Place, Nashville, Tennessee 37205.

CROSS-BEAK ANOMALY IN THE MOCKINGBIRD—A Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) with a cross-beak was collected 21 February 1970, by the junior author in the city of Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas. A study skin was prepared and placed in the Arkansas State University Museum (ASUM #410). Bill measurement (cord of culmen from base) was 1.5 cm.

Two genera of birds showing crossing of the upper and lower beak as a normal trait are crossbills of the genus (*Loxia*) and a Hawaiian genus *Loxops*). Members of the genus (*Loxia*) are widely distributed fringillids. Bill anomalies occur in wide and diverse groups of native birds including the American Bittern (Batts, Wilson Bulletin, 66:142, 1954), Little Blue Heron

(Hanebrink and Beadles, Southwestern Naturalist, in press, 1970) Brown Thrasher (Goertz and Mowbray, Southwestern Naturalist 14: 254-255, 1969), House Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Starling and Downy Woodpecker (Dow, Wilson Bulletin, 77: 86-88, 1965) and others.

In domesticated chickens and pigeons several papers have been published on bill deformities (Linder, Orn. Mschr., 27: 59-62, 1902; Duerst, Naturf. Ges. Bern, pp. 281-303, 1909; Landauer, J. of Genetics, 37: 51-68, 1938; Parona, Atti. Soc. ital. Sci. nat., 23: 127-133, 1880; Hanebrink, Natl. Pigeon Review, p. 2, Dec. 1969). Studies in domesticated chickens (Mercier and Poisson, Bull. France and Belg., 61: 326-332, 1927; Landauer, J. of Genetics, 37: 51-68, 1938) have shown this condition to be hereditary and recessive to the normal with no Mendelian ratios reported.

Earl L. Hanebrink and Bob R. Singleton, Department of Biology, Arkansas State University, State University, Arkansas 72467.

SNOW BUNTINGS, OLDSQUAW, AND WHITE-WINGED SCOTER IN EAST TENNESSEE—On the morning of 28 December 1969 Robert A. Stiles and I were duck hunting on the lower end of Stump Island on lower Cherokee Reservoir. At about 09:00 several small groups of song birds began to move across the island. Their call seemed unfamiliar, and a more critical look revealed that the closest birds were Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). There were six or seven individuals in the group nearest our blind, one of which landed about ten feet behind the blind. I assume that the several adjacent small groups of birds were also Snow Buntings. If this were the case, the total number in the loose flock would have approached 15 individuals. Stump Island is the first large island above Cherokee Dam. The Snow Buntings were observed on the lower point of the island, which was about 2¼ miles northwest of the dam at that date's lake elevation of approvimately 1000 ft. above mean sea level. Air temperature was slightly below freezing, and Stump Island was sparsely covered with snow. Water levels sufficiently low to expose Stump Island reveal an extremely bleak landscape, virtually free of vegetation, with occasional stumps and pieces of driftwood breaking the monotony of the gently rolling hills of red clay and gravel.

Bill Allen, Tennessee Game and Fish Commission, killed an Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) on 26 December 1969. An additional specimen, identified by both the author and Mr. Allen, was taken two days later by Mr. Stiles, and two additional specimens were taken by the author and Mr. Stiles on 3 January 1970. All four were juveniles that were taken in the lower portion of Cherokee Reservoir. Bill Allen (personal communication) reported bag-checking a White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*) from John Sevier Reservoir during December, 1969, and seeing an additional specimen, along with two pairs of Oldsquaw, on 30 March 1970. The annual presence of a few small flocks of these two species of ducks on Cherokee and John Sevier Reservoirs has been noted by local duck hunters for some time, but very few of these reports have reached the ornithological literature.

David A. Etnier, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 37916.

SONG SPARROW NESTS IN NASHVILLE—In June 1969, this writer heard a song which sounded like a Song Sparrow, *Melospiza melodia*. The song was not repeated during an ensuing five-minute listening period and since there was no record of Song Sparrows in the vicinity of Nashville at this time of year, this incident was disregarded as being either a mistake or an itinerant migrant.

Events which have occurred this year, however, are evidence that the above was very likely a Song Sparrow nesting or attempting to nest here.

On 14 June 1970, in the same vicinity, which is in the Crieve Hall subdivision, near Ellington Agricultural Center, an unmistakable Song Sparrow song was heard repeatedly, and the bird was sighted in a willow tree, beside a small stream, in an extremely well-tended yard.

On 16 June, Dr. Katherine Goodpasture visited the area, confirmed the identification, and together we observed a pair of Song Sparrows for an hour and a half, during which time two inactive nests were located. The first nest found contained one egg and was obviously abandoned for reasons unknown to us. This was in one of a group of seven clipped cedar trees, approximately six feet tall. The second nest found, contained four eggs and was in the next cedar tree, about the same height as the first one. This nest had obviously been tampered with by human hands, as a small piece of plastic covered the nest, and we were advised by the property owner that her husband had discovered this nest, and fearing that he had uncovered it, he placed the plastic there thinking to protect the nest. We did not see a bird on this nest and did not determine on this day whether or not it was abandoned. It was later proven to be abandoned.

On 19 June, Mike Bierly observed the birds and discovered a nest containing four eggs with the female Song Sparrow sitting on it. This was in another of the same row of cedar trees. However, on 21 June, this nest was blown out of the tree and destroyed by a violent windstorm and rainstorm.

On succeeding days the birds were observed in the same location and were singing as if maintaining their territory.

On 1 July, Mike Bierly discovered the fourth nest, this one active and containing four eggs, in yet another of the same row of cedar trees. This also approximately six feet high. This was carefully watched and on 11 July, there were three young birds and one egg in the nest. On the 13th and 15th of July the same condition existed.

On 16 July, Mike banded three young birds and removed the unhatched egg.

On 20 July, Mike observed one young bird in the nest and one in a hedge approximately 30 feet away from the nest.

On 21 July, the writer observed the last young bird leave the nest and the nest remained empty and intact.

This is the first recorded Song Sparrow nesting this far west in Tennessee.

Louise Jackson, 5037 Montclair Dr., Nashville 37211.

THE 1970 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNTS

JON E. DEVORE, *Editor*

The Fortieth* annual Christmas Season Bird Count listed a total of 126 species for the state. Only one previous count exceeded this number, 1965 with 130 species with nineteen participating groups within the state. The current count with fifteen participating groups ties the 1969 count, which was composed of counts from seventeen locations.

Thirteen species were represented by only one individual. The Turkey, Short-eared Owl, Short-billed Marsh Wren and Western Meadowlark from Memphis; Osprey, Catbird and Lapland Longspur from Reelfoot Lake; Little Blue Heron and Rose-breasted Grosbeak from Lebanon; Double-creasted Cormorant, Palm Warbler and Blue Grosbeak from Knoxville and Evening Grosbeak from Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Eight additional species were reported from only one location. Twenty-six species were reported from all areas. All of these, with the exceptions of Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Slate-colored Junco, White-throated Sparrow and Song Sparrow, could be considered permanent state-wide residents.

Favorable weather conditions during the count period contributed to the high count. Sky conditions ranged from clear to overcast, with only one mention of intermittent showers. In some of the higher elevation areas, the ground was covered with snow. The temperature during the count period ranged from 10° to 63° F, while the wind velocity was estimated at 15 mph or less at the time of the counts on all but three, the maximum estimated at 35 mph.

Special mention is made of some of the unusual observations in the text under "Information on the Counts" for the appropriate location.

The counts are listed progressively across the state from west to east, both in the text and tabulated data.

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

MEMPHIS—35° 09' N, 89° 56' W. 27 December; 06:00 to 17:00; cloudy; temp. 28° to 46° F; wind 0-3 m.p.h.; total party-hours 60; total party-miles 151.

The House Wren, Short-billed Marsh Wren, and Le Conte's Sparrow were seen by Ben Coffey.

David Brogdon, Fred T. Carney, Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Coffey (compilers), Fred Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dinkelspiel, Mr. and Mrs. Quentin B. Dowdy, Billy C. Grimm, George Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Highgate, Edward M. King, Nelle Moore, John Morrow, George Payne, Ernest Restivo, Joe Y. Sammons, Alice Smith, Dr. W. L. Whittemore.

* The 1964 Christmas Season Bird Count was recorded as the 35th. It should have been the 34th. This error has been carried forward annually until this issue, in which the error is corrected.

THE 1970 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNTS

	Memphis	Reelfoot	Henderson	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Hickory P.	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	GSMNP	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton
Common Loon	--	--	--	3	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	4
Horned Grebe	--	--	--	16	--	--	35	--	--	4	4	--	--	8	2
Pied-billed Grebe	2	7	--	12	9	8	54	--	--	4	10	--	--	51	9
Dbl.-cr. Cormorant	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Great Blue Heron	1	4	--	--	14	--	32	5	--	--	2	--	2	2	--
Green Heron	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Little Blue Heron	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada Goose	--	20050	--	--	11	--	124	209	--	--	45	--	--	--	--
Snow Goose	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue Goose	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mallard	49	21000	10	3	96	12	316	1305	--	--	45	--	86	89	30
Black Duck	--	120	--	--	67	--	51	220	--	45	30	--	--	630	8
Gadwall	--	90	--	--	28	--	--	30	--	--	29	--	--	--	--
Pintail	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
Gr.-winged Teal	--	130	--	--	21	--	1	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Bl.-winged Teal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Widgeon	--	85	--	--	40	--	34	15	--	--	1	--	--	10	2
Shoveler	--	115	--	--	3	--	--	10	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Wood Duck	13	65	--	--	2	15	--	64	--	2	--	--	--	3	--
Redhead	--	3	--	--	2	--	2	15	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
R.-necked Duck	3	1250	2	30	84	19	--	60	--	--	4	--	--	142	60
Canvasback	--	8	--	--	1	2	17	42	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Greater Scaup	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	--	135	--	--	--	--	--
Lesser Scaup	--	140	--	25	12	56	49	35	--	--	4	--	--	58	4
Common Goldeneye	5	7	--	10	1	44	110	10	--	9	27	--	--	2	--
Bufflehead	--	6	--	25	--	25	5	10	--	--	--	--	--	4	10
Oldsquaw	--	--	--	--	9	1	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ruddy Duck	--	45	--	--	3	2	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hooded Merganser	1	6	--	3	7	--	4	5	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Common Merganser	--	3	--	--	--	--	1	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey Vulture	--	--	3	9	--	4	--	35	2	--	--	2	1	--	--
Black Vulture	--	3	--	3	132	10	11	65	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Sh.-shinned Hawk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--
Coopers Hawk	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	1	--	1	--	--	2
Red-tailed Hawk	18	22	3	3	6	25	4	5	3	15	8	4	--	1	--
Red-shld. Hawk	1	8	--	--	2	2	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Golden Eagle	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bald Eagle	--	45	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marsh Hawk	1	7	--	3	3	4	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
Osprey	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	Memphis	Reelfoot	Henderson	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Hickory P.	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	GSMNP	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton
Sparrow Hawk	7	28	2	2	8	38	43	12	7	5	13	9	1	2	2
Ruffed Grouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	1	1
Bobwhite	63	13	--	6	42	38	37	95	32	36	36	14	56	3	19
Turkey	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Coot	--	4350	--	190	514	25	316	9	--	16	9	--	--	2	2
Killdeer	67	18	7	8	2	60	57	4	2	36	130	62	15	13	29
American Woodcock	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	5	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Common Snipe	5	27	2	8	7	5	4	3	--	16	7	--	--	--	1
Herring Gull	--	27	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	3	--	--	6	--
Ring-billed Gull	80	93	--	36	--	--	237	--	--	80	240	--	--	35	--
Bonaparte's Gull	--	--	--	2	--	--	13	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Mourning Dove	68	179	27	65	28	254	181	34	59	244	290	198	233	55	21
Barn Owl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Screech Owl	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	3	1	1	1	--
Great Horned Owl	--	1	--	1	2	3	--	3	2	--	--	1	--	--	--
Barred Owl	2	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Short-eared Owl	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belted Kingfisher	2	4	--	6	4	9	14	16	2	6	6	10	1	4	9
Yl.-shafted Flicker	166	74	7	13	7	57	22	8	7	26	12	18	5	2	13
Pileated Woodpecker	12	28	5	3	7	34	7	5	8	3	3	20	7	3	20
Red-bell. Woodpecker	88	74	4	6	14	108	19	12	13	26	25	21	14	5	5
Red-headed Woodpecker	9	9	1	8	2	4	--	5	7	6	--	--	--	2	--
Yl.-bell. Sapsucker	41	9	1	2	5	23	11	4	2	4	6	12	2	2	3
Hairy Woodpecker	21	12	--	3	6	23	2	10	5	2	3	14	--	4	3
Downy Woodpecker	53	21	3	8	30	128	23	20	21	13	21	64	19	11	26
Eastern Phoebe	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	2	8	--	--	3
Horned Lark	151	235	--	58	5	141	25	--	2	2	11	--	--	--	1
Blue Jay	356	71	34	72	12	266	132	51	92	127	140	106	34	40	84
Common Raven	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--
Common Crow	52	271	30	6	85	730	138	56	68	58	375	311	152	45	148
Fish Crow	12	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bl.-capped Chickadee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--
Carolina Chickadee	197	150	14	15	50	299	45	127	48	83	127	259	47	43	106
Tufted Titmouse	80	36	16	2	56	241	34	81	52	51	65	194	32	37	71
White-br. Nuthatch	--	6	--	3	--	23	--	6	4	7	--	56	4	8	26
Red-br. Nuthatch	2	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	2	5	--	--	1
Brown Creeper	14	13	--	3	1	11	1	--	--	2	4	19	--	2	3
House Wren	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Winter Wren	16	7	1	2	1	1	--	20	--	2	5	17	1	12	--
Bewick's Wren	--	--	--	--	1	4	--	1	--	2	--	--	6	--	--
Carolina Wren	136	54	2	5	16	53	18	4	13	22	53	73	14	10	39
Sht.-billed Marsh Wren	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mockingbird	221	11	7	7	26	191	109	93	21	119	202	39	40	36	69
Catbird	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brown Thrasher	15	7	2	--	1	3	--	4	4	4	5	2	1	--	--

	Memphis	Reelfoot	Henderson	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Hickory P.	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	GSMNP	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizaabethton
Robin	1385	8	9	100	30	7	35	3	13	101	74	161	13	5	78
Hermit Thrush	34	7	1	2	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	19	--	--	1
Eastern Bluebird	--	6	8	11	8	108	31	15	44	89	42	40	4	6	24
Golden-cr. Kinglet	64	19	5	25	1	6	--	--	2	13	29	99	--	34	16
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	35	1	4	4	4	3	--	2	--	3	5	18	--	--	1
Water Pipit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cedar Waxwing	20	--	--	1	--	--	56	5	2	536	6	27	17	14	--
Log.-hd. Shrike	12	13	8	9	1	43	10	6	7	2	11	5	2	3	4
Starling	4590	2680	6	9	905	2389	2655	757	418	1804	6100	375	2133	783	1130
Myrtle Warbler	105	6	2	14	5	27	6	4	--	17	11	53	10	--	37
Pine Warbler	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--
Palm Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
House Sparrow	240	375	35	150	101	270	611	141	49	241	157	178	81	35	449
Eastern Meadowlark	227	179	11	85	82	352	284	45	80	175	207	261	275	60	33
Western Meadowlark	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Redwing Blackbird	630	8600	75	1200	2235	10	77	--	--	1682	177	21	50	--	--
Rusty Blackbird	8	--	--	15	1156	--	71	--	4	43	38	--	--	--	--
Brewer's Blackbird	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Common Grackle	913	1100	16	300	3035	25	84	31	199	3	69	10	--	50	--
Br.-headed Cowbird	407	3012	--	25	606	1	4	2	158	57	301	--	--	--	--
Cardinal	612	266	59	68	207	735	317	230	125	199	305	317	143	118	185
Rose-br. Grosbeak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue Grosbeak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Evening Grosbeak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Purple Finch	1	--	3	--	--	19	--	18	--	2	7	3	2	--	1
Pine Siskin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	1	--	--	2	--	--
American Goldfinch	234	154	14	34	34	279	87	24	55	84	102	223	39	60	47
Rufous-sided Towhee	66	1	6	6	39	138	19	26	38	71	82	70	10	23	14
Savannah Sparrow	96	7	--	7	3	9	--	--	--	9	19	23	--	--	1
LeConte's Sparrow	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Vesper Sparrow	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
Sl.-colored Junco	463	293	125	55	37	869	137	50	46	184	130	483	31	105	287
Tree Sparrow	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Chipping Sparrow	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	15	2	--	1	--	--
Field Sparrow	111	229	10	66	26	365	82	19	45	401	208	162	344	18	45
White-cr. Sparrow	3	42	18	1	16	87	1	31	--	--	18	2	24	--	7
White-thr. Sparrow	921	152	50	110	165	381	72	27	39	202	785	500	68	64	71
Fox Sparrow	115	11	--	4	13	29	--	1	3	--	2	24	--	--	--
Swamp Sparrow	290	69	24	6	27	10	2	--	--	15	40	30	1	--	2
Song Sparrow	366	148	9	32	67	332	92	7	14	60	262	281	32	10	143
Lapland Longspur	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Individuals	13990	66447	731	3030	10294	9499	7092	4561	1827	7232	11213	5011	3872	2775	3419
TOTAL SPECIES	70	88	45	70	77	69	67	80	46	70	80	58	50	56	58

REELFOOT—36° 25' N, 89° 23' W. 31 December; 07:00 to 16:30; cloudy; temp. 33° to 39° F; wind 5-10 m.p.h.; total party-hours 34; total party-miles 170.

Ben Coffey, Lula Coffey, Evelyn Cole, John DeLime, Nito Graham, George Harvey, Bob Head, Kenneth Leggett (compiler), Don Manning, Jina Manning, George Payne, Clell Peterson.

HENDERSON—35° 23' N, 88° 45' W. 30 December; 06:45 to 15:30; overcast; temp. 36° to 45° F; wind 1-5 m.p.h.

Mrs. E. M. Carpenter (compiler).

SAVANNAH—24 December; 08:00 to 17:00; clear; temp. 28° to 45° F; wind 0 m.p.h.; total party-hours 9; total party-miles 40.

David Patterson (compiler), Mike Patterson.

COLUMBIA—35° 36' N, 87° 10' W. 30 December; 07:00 to 18:00; high overcast; temp. 25° to 45° F; wind 0-5 m.p.h.; total party-hours 14; total party-miles 192.

William Dale, Barbara Finney, William Fuqua, Cleo Mayfield, George Mayfield (compiler), Evelyn Ridley.

NASHVILLE—26 December; 04:45 to 17:00; temp. 13° to 35° F; wind 10-15 m.p.h.; clear; total party-hours 81½; total party-miles 334½.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Abernathy, Frances Abernathy, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Anderson, Sue Bell, Mike Bierly, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Christman, Mrs. T. L. Clark, Mrs. J. L. Clarke, Annella Creech, Ann Denslow, Milbrey Dugger, John and Evelyn Ellis, Charles E. Farrell, Clara Fentress, Albert F. Ganier, Kathering A. Goodpasture, Ben Groce, John Herbert, Mrs. A. B. Herron, Louise Jackson, Mrs. William H. Jackson, Mrs. J. W. Lauderdale, Margaret Mann, Kathy Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Miller, Fanny Murphy, Ann Nichols, Henry E. Parmer (compiler), Mrs. William Puryear, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Patrick, John and Heather Riggins, Scott Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vaughan, Virginia Workman.

HICKORY-PRIEST—36° 12' N, 86° 40' W. 3 January; 06:30 to 17:00; partly cloudy a.m.; intermittent rain p.m.; temp. 36° to 56° F; wind 10-30 m.p.h.; total party-hours 45; total party-miles 230.

The Blue Goose (Parmer party) was an adult, however, its status as a wild bird was questionable due to domestic birds being in the area in recent years. The 110 Common Goldeneye, 102 in one flock, was a daily abundance record for the Nashville area. The 12 Oldsquaw (Bierly party) were in one flock on Percy Priest Lake. The Common Merganser was on Old Hickory Lake by Goodpasture.

Vivian Anderson, Sue Bell, Michael Bierly (compiler), Ruth Castles, Dot Crawford, Paul Crawford, Annella Creech, Ruby Dobbs, Milbrey Dugger, Ann Fleming, Katherine Goodpasture, Pam Harger, Pat Harger, Helen Hodgson, Carol Knauth, Mary Lou Lorance, Margaret Mann, Don Manning, Gina Manning, Kathy Meyer, Ann Nichols, Henry Parmer, Heather Riggins, John Riggins, Natasha Riggins, Ann Tarbell, Scott Thomas.

LEBANON—36° 15' N, 86° 21' W. 28 December; 06:00 to 19:00; clear; temp. 23° to 44° F; wind 5-10 m.p.h.; total party-hours 54; total party-miles 110.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak (1) was seen in the area daily from 18 December to 5 January. When first seen the bird was obviously injured—but recovered to depart at the January cold spell. The bird was seen at a feeder located at the home of Mrs. Margaret Williams who lives near the Gallatin Steam Plant. The sighting was confirmed by several additional birders of some experience. The Little Blue Heron (1) was a mature bird. It was seen by an experienced birder (Dan Denney) at the Boxwell Boy Scout Camp. It was identified by sight and binoculars at a distance of 35 feet. The bird was observed for about five minutes. The Green Herons (2) were seen by two adult experienced birders (Mary Wharton and Lucille Chambers).

Joe Adams, Mrs. Robert Bain, Dr. Sidney Berry, Mrs. Frank Bloodworth, Mrs. George Bouton, Mrs. Lucille Chambers, Dan Denny, Mrs. H. Easter, Col. Robert Hosier, Dr. and Mrs. William Howard, Robert Justice, Mrs. J. P. Leathers, Mrs. Gwendolyn McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon Merritt, Bill Sellars, Reverend and Mrs. William Senter (compilers), Mrs. Margaret Smith, Mrs. Sue Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Taylor, Willie Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Welty, Mrs. William Welty, Miss Mary Wharton.

COOKEVILLE—28 December; 06:30 to 16:30; fair; temp: 20° to 40° F; total party-hours 55; total party-miles 100.

Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. James Haile, Mr. Roy T. Hinds, Dr. Paul L. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Jaquess, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney L. McGee, Mrs. J. T. Moore, Sr., Mr. T. B. Link, Mr. Miser R. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Sullivan, Mr. F. R. Toline, Robert Toline, Miss Marie White (compiler).

CHATTANOOGA—35° 02' N, 85° 16' W; 27 December; 08:00 to 19:00; clear a.m.; cloudy to overcast p.m.; temp. 17° to 44° F; wind 0-9 m.p.h.

Frances Barnwell, Benton Basham, Jeff Basham, Hugh Crownover, Maxine Crownover, Jon DeVore (compiler), Edith Fenn, Kurt Krause, Veta Sliger, Mary Tunsberg, Jack Wagner, Mark Wagner, Adele West, Mrs. Harvie Wilkinson.

KNOXVILLE—35° 55' N, 84° 5' W; 27 December; 07:00 to 19:00; clear to partly cloudy; temp. 25° to 40° F; wind 5-15 m.p.h.; total party-hours 81; total party-miles 490.

The Green Heron was seen by Boyd Sharp who flushed it at a distance of about ten feet and had a good look at it. The Bonaparte's Gull (3) were seen by Paul Pardue on Loudon Lake and the same birds were seen again on the following day by Pardue and others. The Blue Grosbeak was seen by Paul Pardue, who watched it through 20 powered telescope for several minutes. The Le Conte's Sparrow was identified by Dr. Walter Scarlett, who was familiar with the species in Arkansas.

Joshua Banner, James Campbell, Joseph Howell, Susan Hoyle, Beth Lacy, Chester Massey, Mrs. C. Massey, Deborah Massey, Morton Massey, Terry Mc-

Gown, Robert Monroe, Walter Nickell, Louise Nunnally, Paul Pardue, W. P. Scarlett, Boyd Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Smith, James T. Tanner (compiler), Samuel Tipton, Laura Wells.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK—35° 40' N, 83° 29' W; 3 January; 06:30 to 18:00; overcast a.m.; clear to partly cloudy p.m.; temp. 20° to 63° F; wind 0-35 m.p.h.; total party-hours 114; total party-miles 406.

Joshua Banner, Mrs. Howard E. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Lane Briggs, James Campbell, Mary Ruth Chiles, Mr. and Mrs. John Christianson, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Collett, Mrs. Mary Frances Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gassaway, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Haegele, Dave Hassler, Robbie Hassler, Joseph C. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Jones, Tony Koella, Beth Lacey, Mrs. Dorothy T. Lexau, Dorothy J. MacLean, Mrs. George McGown, Chester A. Massey, Debbie Massey, Eleanor Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Monroe, Julia Moore, Andy Morton, Chuck Nicholson, Louise Nunnally, Holly Overton, Paul S. Pardue, E. Powell Puckett, Mr. and Mrs. F. Earle Rankin, Mrs. Sterling Ryder, A. Boyd Sharp, Johneta Smith, Louis Smith, James T. Tanner, S. R. Tipton, Lucille Walder, Laura Wells, Bill Williams, Irene Williams, Mrs. C. H. Wodtke, George Wood, Hedy Wood, Richard C. Zani (compiler).

GREENEVILLE—3 January; 08:00 to 18:00; overcast to clearing p.m.; temp. 30° to 53° F; wind 0-20 m.p.h.; total party-hours 35; total party-miles 57.

Betty Armitage, Elizabeth Burleson, Mrs. Marjorie Clemens, Mrs. Chester Darnell, Mr. and Mrs. William Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. King Gaut, John Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. David Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nevius (compilers), Richard Sievert, Dr. and Mrs. Royal Spees.

KINGSPORT—36° 30' N, 82° 31' W; 26 December; 07:45 to 17:00; clear; temp. 12° to 24° F; wind 10 m.p.h.; total party-hours 28½; total party-miles 87.

Roy Allen, Tom Finucane (compiler), Lucille Smith, Ann Switzer, Jon Wert.

ELIZABETHTON—36° 20' N, 82° 08' W; 2 January; 06:30 to 17:30; clear to partly cloudy; temp. 17° to 43° F; wind calm.

Fred Behrend, Mrs. George Dove, Glen Eller, Dr. and Mrs. Lee R. Herndon, Roby May, John Martin, Mrs. Potter, Peter Range (compiler), Brent Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Swindell.

Correction: The sentence beginning in line four of the last paragraph (Alsop, *The Migrant* 41:50, 1970) reads as follows: "The average annual precipitation is about 38 inches". The sentence should read: The average annual precipitation is about 83 inches.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD NESTING AT ASHLAND CITY, 1970

By Amelia R. Laskey and Martha F. Herbert

This report is a continuation of the 1968 and 1969 nesting activities of Eastern Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) in the rural Neptune Community of Ashland City. (*Migrant* 39:73-74 and 40:81-82).

This year John S. Herbert has been gradually placing the 69 available nest boxes for Bluebirds on metal pipes. Thus far, observations indicate that the boxes already installed on pipes have provided better protection from climbing mammals than those still nailed on fence posts. From 13 March to early September, M. F. Herbert and A. R. Laskey made weekly inspections of these boxes on 9 miles of rural roads in the Neptune Community of Ashland City, compiling records for this report.

The first egg of the season was laid on 2 April, the same date as last year. On 17 April, 35 nests contained complete or partial sets of eggs. The peak was reached on 24 April: 42 nests with eggs, 4 with young, but troubles had already started and 7 nests had come to grief. The latest brood fledged the first week of September. During the season, 10 sets of white-shelled eggs were laid. Two females had 3 white-egg sets each.

Of the 69 available nest boxes, 64 were occupied at least once by Bluebirds, plus a martin house. Three other species built in these boxes: Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*), Carolina Chickadee (*Parus carolinensis*), Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). The woodpecker enlarged the opening, laid 4 eggs, raised 2 young; the other two species were unsuccessful. House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) made numerous attempts to occupy 10 boxes, but we removed nests and eggs immediately. The sparrows gave up by late May. Bluebirds used a number of these boxes later.

Bluebirds laid 690 eggs (163 clutches): 397 eggs hatched: 325 young fledged (47% of eggs laid); 365 eggs and young were unsuccessful (53%). Of the 365 unsuccessful, the greatest number was due to predation (165), mainly snakes: 103 were abandoned. In 5 known instances, female feathers were found on the ground under or near the nests, doubtless victims of the many cats in this area. There were 40 unhatched eggs, mainly singles and mostly addled; 43 young disappeared which probably died in the nest and were removed by the parents; 8 eggs in two boxes were broken when blown down in a windstorm. One nestling, already banded, was removed by a boy.

An adult female was found dead in Box 26 near a tobacco field that had been sprayed with a pesticide, the same box where an incubating female was found paralyzed last year. Another female was eaten by an *Elaphe* snake (chicken snake) while laying eggs. She was found in the snake's stomach with egg shell fragments. Two adult male Bluebirds were dead in nest boxes. One had been scalped by some other bird.

Early in the season, some females do not flush readily from their nests and are caught for banding or reading of their band numbers. In 1970, 23 females were banded and 10 were retaken that had been banded in 1968 or 1969.

Seven of these had been banded as nestlings in the area. Two of those, banded as adults in 1969, were using the same nest boxes in 1970. Capturing the females also revealed movements during the nesting season between nest boxes. In one instance, No. 108-184684 moved 1.2 miles.

We believe that the better percentage of success of 1970 (47%) over 1969 (39%) nestings was due mainly to weather conditions. In 1969 July daily temperatures averaged 82.7 degrees (2.5 above normal) while July 1970 was reported to be 3 degrees below normal in the U. S. Meteorological Summary. Also in 1970 the heat inside all of the occupied boxes was modified by covering the top with aluminum foil.

1521 Graybar Lane 37215.

611 Lynnbrook Road 37215.

T.V. TOWER CASUALTIES AT NASHVILLE: SPRING AND AUTUMN, 1970

By Amelia R. Laskey

For 1970, M. L. Bierly had charge of collecting the T. V. tower casualties on daily morning trips during spring and autumn migration. He made many trips personally and was assisted by C. W. Fentress, K. A. Goodpasture, David Lee, George Miller, Pauline Miller, Heather Riggins and John Riggins. In other ways, H. C. Monk and Virginia Price have helped.

The spring trips, from 15 March to mid-May at WSM, yielded only 10 casualties of 9 species: House Wren, Catbird, Tennessee Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Orchard Oriole, Summer Tanager (2), Purple Finch and Field Sparrow. The first casualty was the Field Sparrow on 17 April.

On 23 July, M. L. Bierly resumed visits to W. S. M. tower which he terminated 15 November. From 23 July through 26 Sept. only 15 birds were found. Early Sept. had been unusually warm (16 days when the high temperature reached 90 to 94 degrees). On 25 Sept. winds veered to the north, with overcast skies and drizzles, which precipitated the disastrous kill of 28 Sept. At WSM 3,482 birds of 54 species were gathered that morning. The heaviest kill at WSIX occurred there also on 28 Sept. (78 birds). On 12 Oct. with similar type weather, there were 88 casualties at WSM.

The total for autumn 1970 from both towers was 3,787 individuals of 67 species: WSIX 104 of 21 species, WSM 3,683 of 66 species. The heaviest losses were suffered at WSM: Tennessee Warbler 845, Ovenbird 631, Magnolia Warbler 420, Black-and-white Warbler 429.

Each year the casualties at ceilometer or T.V. towers have produced specimens of new or rare species or significant migration data for the Nashville area. For 1970, two Swainson's Warblers at WSM on 28 Sept. constituted our first TV tower casualties (kept since 1957) and our first local autumn record of the species. A Yellow Rail from WSIX on 31 Oct. is our latest record for this uncommon species in our area.

Other occurrences are indicators of dates when our nesting species may have started migrating through our area from more northerly nesting grounds. Among them from WSM is a Red-bellied Woodpecker, the first of this species (28 Sept.) found at towers here, Wood Pewee 24 Aug. Yellow Warbler 10 Aug., Yellow-breasted Chat 12 Aug. The status of the two mid-summer Mockingbirds is questionable (late July and early Aug.). These are the first casualties of this species since WSM tower was completed in 1960.

As in previous years, the casualties were used for various scientific studies.

The list of species for autumn 1970 follows. The first numeral is for WSIX and the second numeral is for WSM with an asterisk (*) indicating that the species was found only at WSM.

Virginia Rail 1; Yellow Rail *1; Mourning Dove *2; Yellow-billed Cuckoo *1; Red-bel. Woodpecker *1; Yellow-bel. Sapsucker *2; Yellow-bel. Flycatcher 2— 6; Acadian Flycatcher *1; Least Flycatcher *1; Wood Pewee 2— 6; Brown Creeper *1; House Wren *8; Winter Wren *1; Long-billed Marsh Wren *22; Short-billed Marsh Wren *1; Mockingbird *2; Catbird 3— 61; Wood Thrush *15; Swainson's Thrush *1; Thrush remains (not Wood) *1; Golden-crowned Kinglet *2; Ruby-crowned Kinglet *4; White-eyed Vireo *6; Yellow-throated Vireo *13; Solitary Vireo *6; Red-eyed Vireo 3— 191; Philadelphia Vireo *57; Warbling Vireo *2; Black-and-white Warbler 11— 429; Swainson's Warbler *2; Worm-eating Warbler *2; Golden-winged Warbler *23; Blue-winged Warbler 2— 9; Tennessee Warbler 11— 845; Nashville Warbler 1— 17; Parula Warbler *16; Yellow Warbler *1; Magnolia Warbler 10— 420; Black-thr. Blue *3; Myrtle 2— 2; Black-throated Green Warbler 1— 58; Blackburnian *47; Yellow-throated Warbler *1; Chestnut-sided Warbler 6— 264; Bay-breasted Warbler 3— 95; Blackpoll Warbler *2; Prairie Warbler *1; Palm Warbler *8; Ovenbird 29— 631; Northern Waterthrush 2— 21; Kentucky Warbler *27; Mourning Warbler *3; Yellowthroat 2— 72; Yellow-breasted Chat 1— 10; Hooded Warbler *4; Wilson's Warbler *8; Canada Warbler *8; American Redstart 5— 176; Scarlet Tanager *4; Summer Tanager *1; Rose-breasted Grosbeak 1— 20; Indigo Bunting 1— 25; Grasshopper Sparrow *1; Slate-colored Junco *1; Field Sparrow *5; White-throated Sparrow *1; Lincoln's Sparrow *1; Unidentifiable account condition 5— 4; Totals 104— 3,683. Grand total for autumn 1970 3,787.

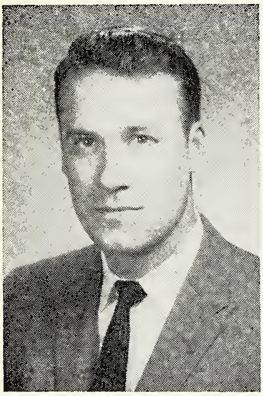
1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville, 37215

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I am writing this message to you on the day following our most successful and inspiring joint meeting with the Kentucky Ornithological Society at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. The facilities and forest environment of the Park were superb and birdsongs, especially warblers, abounded. In all, about 129 species were found including the surrounding area outside the Park. It was generally conceded by long-time members who have known him for years, that our Founder, Mr. Albert Ganier, gave the finest illustrated slide lecture of his career on "The 50 Most Unusual Birds of the World." His enthusiasm and vigor remain an inspiration for us all. The meeting was also attended by Mr. Dixon Merritt, our other living Founder and by my mother, Mrs. George R. Mayfield, Sr., wife of a Founder. We are indebted to John Ellis and Mike Bierly of Nashville, and to Ray Nall, Herb Shadowen, Willard Gray, and Mrs. Stamm of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, and to their co-workers for carrying out the local arrangements of this most successful joint meeting.

Our Board of Directors voted to hold our fall meeting at Montgomery Bell Park the week-end of 30 October. Thirty-six rooms and suites and ten cabins are now available, but I am told that these will all be filled by reservations as much as two months prior to our meeting date, if we do not reserve them first.

As most of you know, our present Editor, Dr. Lee R. Herndon, is retiring following this issue. Lee is a past-president of the Tennessee Ornithological Society and did much to rejuvenate our Society following the diminished activity associated with the period of World War II. He has been a leader in the Elizabethton Chapter over the years and deserves our thanks for his work during these past years as Editor of *The Migrant.*



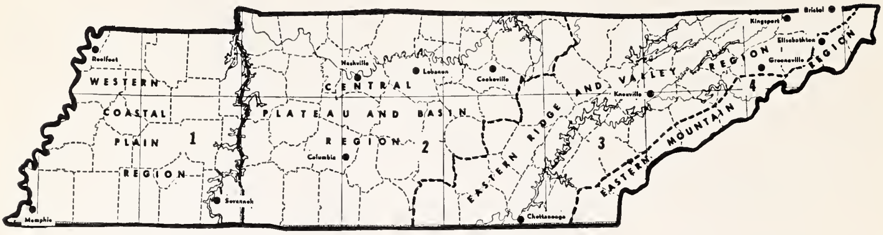
During the last two years our Society and its members have become increasingly interested in the environment and matters of conservation throughout our state. I have maintained liaison with a number of organizations interested in preserving our wild rivers, our Great Smokies Park, our wilderness areas, and an environment beneficial to man and birds. I have met with representatives of these groups for productive sessions with our new Commissioner of Conservation and most recently on 26 April with Governor Dunn and Commissioner Jenkins. I think this liaison is important and I am gratified that the Board of Directors has seen fit to allow me to continue in this capacity along side Mark Pritchard, our other Conservation Coordinator.

When I became President, I asked that we study and communicate our thoughts, ideas, and desires for a better Society and I urged that we have at least one additional meeting in the fall as well as a foray. These things have been accomplished. I want to take this opportunity in my last presidential message to you to thank the officers and members for their work and cooperation in forging what I believe is a closer and more active Tennessee Ornithological Society.

George R. Mayfield, Jr.

THE SEASON

Lee R. Herndon, *Editor*


Reelfoot
WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION
1
Memphis
Savannah
Nashville
Lebanon
Cookeville
Columbia
CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION
2
EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION
3
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Kingsport
Bristol
Elizabethton
Greeneville
EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION
4

Relatively mild weather prevailed during the first part of the period, with some snow in the eastern part of the state near the end of December and again on 28 January. Rainfall was considerable during January but no zero temperatures were recorded at the lower elevations during the period.

Many shorebirds remained well into the period due to the moderate temperatures and the low lake levels, which provided suitable habitat and feeding areas. The first real influx of waterfowl occurred about the second week-end of November, when there was a drop in temperature accompanied by snow flurries. Shorebirds and waterfowl reports were much more numerous than usual, while northern finches were very scarce. A few Purple Finches and Evening Grosbeaks wintered in the Elizabethton area, but only a few Pine Siskins were reported from over the state.

So many noteworthy observations occurred during the period that if listed here a large portion of The Season would be repeated.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION — *Double-crested Cormorant-Warbler:* Double-crested Cormorant: 1 Nov. (1) SFSP (JS) Short-eared Owl: 5 Dec. (4) SAFB (BC, LC, BB, LS), 13 Feb. (7) SAFB (BC, Knox). Fish Crow: 31 Dec. (9) Lake County (BC, LC) 27 and 28 Dec. (12) Memphis (BC). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 27 Dec. (2) Memphis (BC). Orange-crowned Warbler: 10 and 11.

Locations: SAFB—Stuttgart Air Force Base, SFSP—Shelby Forest State Park.

Observers: BB—Benton Bashom, BC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., Knox—James M. Campbell and Knoxville Group, LC—Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Jr., LS—Lee Shafer, MD—Mary Davant.

David E. Patterson, Harbeth Hills Academy, Savannah, 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—*Loons-Ducks:* Common Loon: 9 Nov. (1) to 18 Jan. (12) WR (KLD), (1-2) NA during period. Horned Grebe: to (35) NA, 11 Jan. (225) peak WR (KLD). Pied-billed Grebe: 2 Nov. (16), then up to (90) 28 Dec., down to (22) 25 Jan. WR (KLD). Double-crested Cormorant: 6 Dec. (1) DRU (TOS). Great Blue Heron: 6 Dec. (40) DRU (TOS), 3 Jan. (32) OHL (TOS). Green Heron: 26 Dec. (1) NSQ (KAG, MM, MLB). Cattle Egret: 21 Nov. (1) CCR (JHR). Common Egret: 26 Nov. (3), 29 Nov. (2) (DM), 6 Dec. (12)

(TOS), all DRU. Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 21 Nov. (1) CCR (JHR). Canada Goose: 24 Nov. (22,000) TNWR (GNB). 9 Nov. (40) to a peak of (85) 28 Dec. WR (KLD). Then 30 Jan. seven flocks over NA (52-200) (TOS). White-fronted Goose: 18 Nov. (2) DRU (GNB). Snow Goose: 10 Nov. (300) BSU (GNB). Blue Goose: 10 Nov. (1,400) BSU (GNB). Fulvous Tree Duck: 27 Nov. (1) BSU (DM). Mallard: 28 Dec. (1,800) peak at WR (KLD). Black Duck: 11 Jan. (1,000) peak at WR (KLD), 16 Jan. (500) HP, peak NA (TOS). Gadwall: 30 Nov. (169) peak WR (KHD), 16 Jan. (50) HP, peak NA (TOS). Pintail: 16 Jan. (75) HP (TOS). Green-winged Teal: 16 Nov. (30) peak WR (KLD). American Widgeon: 16 Nov. (35), then almost absent until 25 Jan. (36) WR (KLD), 8 Nov. (300) HP (JHR), 16 Jan. (200) HP (TOS). Shoveler: scarce, 16 Jan. (10) HP (TOS). Wood Duck: 7 Nov. (35) BT (RH), 26 Dec. (13) TJ (JNR) and (2) NSQ (KAG, MM), first NA at Christmas in ten years. Redhead: 16 Nov. (79) WR (KLD) only large flock there, scarce NA. Ring-necked Duck: 16 Nov. (73) peak WR (KLD), 23 Nov. (100) peak NA at RL (AT). Canvasback: 11 Jan. (275) WR (KLD), 3 Jan. (17) CL (JHR). Lesser Scaup: 16 Nov. (2,000) peak WR (KLD), 31 Jan. (131) peak RL (AT). Common Goldeneye: 11 Nov. (1) to 31 Jan. (75), both RL (AT), 11 Jan. (62) peak WR (KLD). Bufflehead: from 11 Nov. (2) (MLB) to 31 Jan. (22) (AT), both RL. 11 Jan. (27) peak WR (KLD). Oldsquaw: 25 Dec. to 15 Jan. (1-2) RL (TOS), 3 Jan. (12) PPL (MLB), with last 16 Jan. (1)there (MLB, ROH). 18 Jan. (11) WR (KLD) only report there. Surf Scoter: 16 Nov. (7) WR (KLD). Ruddy Duck: 16 Nov. (98) WR, then scarce there (KLD). Hooded Merganser: 7 Dec. (275) WR (KLD). Common Merganser: 10 Dec. (2), 27 Dec. (1) LD (RTH), 3 Jan. (1) OHL (KAG) only NA report. Red-breasted Merganser: 7 Dec. (28) WR (KLD) only report.

Vultures-Thrushes: Black Vulture: 16 Jan. (65) HP (TOS). Golden Eagle: 15 Nov. (1) BSU (DM), 21 Nov. (1) DRU (DM) and (1) CCR (TOS), 6 Dec. (3) DRU (TOS), (4) during period WB (FB). Bald Eagle: 6 Dec. (5) DRU (TOS), (1-4) during period LD (RTH). Pigeon Hawk: 7 Nov. (1) H (AT). American Coot: 16 Nov. (7000) down to (154) 25 Jan. WR (KLD), peak at RL (365) 26 Nov. (AT) Common Snipe: (3) wintered H (ROH). Dunlin: 8 Nov. (4) GSP (JHR, PC). Semi-palmated Sandpiper: 9 Nov. (2) GSP (PC). Franklin's Gull: 6 Dec. (1) DRU (HEP *et al*). Bonaparte's Gull: 9 Nov. (6) (LOT), 29 Nov. (28) DHL (MLB), 12 Dec. (44) PPL (MLB). Great Horned Owl: 26 Dec. (3) calling RL (MLB), 19 Dec. (1) BT (RH), 3 Jan. (2) Rickman (RTH). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: very late, 5 Nov. (1) H (TC). Horned Lark: in Jan. (100) WR (KLD), (100) HP (TOS), 25 WB (FB). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 26 Dec. (1) H (BHA). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 2 Nov. (1) casualty WSM-TV (ARL). Catbird: 9 Dec. (1) H (HR) first Dec. record for NA. Brown Thrasher: seven reports wintering NA.

Waxwings-Sparrows: Cedar Waxwing: regular over area in Nov., Dec. Yellow-throated Warbler: very late, 5 Nov. (1) H Columbia (DG *fide* GRM). Bay-breasted Warbler: 1 Nov. (1) CW (JR). House Sparrow: 1 Jan. (800) BL (JHR). Rusty Blackbird: (100) wintering H (ROH), few H (JOE). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 18 Dec. thru 5 Jan. (1) H Mrs. Herschell Willmore at Gallatin, also seen by (PDC). Indigo Bunting: 11 Nov. (1) H

(MLB), latest NA by a week. Dickcissel: 23 Dec.—7 and 8 Jan. (1) H (FB). Evening Grosbeak: 26 Dec. (1) WB (FB), 9 Jan. (1) H Gallatin (Mrs. Dick Fenkers), 16 Jan. (1) H (Dorothy Christman). Pine Siskin: 28 Oct. (1) H (ARL). Lark Sparrow: (1) 7 Nov. SHV (AC, MD) 11 Jan. (3) WR (KLD). Oregon Junco: 1 Dec. thru 10 Jan. (1) H's (ARL, AC and MD) then 13 Jan. (1) H (KAG) all may have been same bird. Chipping Sparrow: 11 thru 27 Jan. (3) H WB (FB).

Locations: BL—Bush Lake, BSU—Big Sandy Unit, BT—Byrdstown, CCR—Cross Creeks Refuge, CL—Coleman Lake, CW—Cheekwood, DRU—Duck River Unit, GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant, H—home area, HP—Hunter's Point, LD—Lilydale, NA—Nashville Area, NSQ—Newson Station Quarry, OHL—Old Hickory Lake, PPL—Percy Priest Lake, SHV—South Harpeth Valley, TNWR—Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, TJ—Two Jays, RL—Radnor Lake, WB—Woodbury, WR—Woods Reservoir.

Observers: BHA—B. H. Abernathy, FB—Frances Bryson, GNB—Gary N. Burke, MLB—Mike L. Bierly, AC—Annella Creech, PDC—Paul and Dot Crawford, TC—Mrs. Tom Clarke, KLD—Kenneth H. and Lil Dubke, MD—Milbrey Dugger, JOE—John O. Ellis, DG—Dan Gray, Jr., KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, RH—Robbie Hassler, ROH—Roger O. Harshaw, RTH—Roy T. Hinds, ARL—Amelia R. Laskey, DM—Mr. and Mrs. Don Manning, GRM—George R. Mayfield, MM—Margaret Mann, HEP—Henry E. Parmer, HR—Heather Riggins, JHR—John N. and Heather Riggins, AT—Ann Tarbell, LOT—Laurence O. Trabue, TOS—members of the Nashville Chapter on field trips.

Henry E. Parmer, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 37205.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—*Loons-Ducks:* Common Loon: regular in small numbers throughout area. Horned Grebe: first, 16 Nov. (1) CL (PP). Double-crested Cormorant: first 31 Oct. (1) K (AM) one to two regular in Knoxville area from 17 Nov. through period by PP, FJA, JMC, AM, EM; 14, 15 Jan. (2) DC (DE, BS). Great Blue Heron: much more numerous than usual in Chattanooga area, max. 15 Dec. (94) HRA (KD). Green Heron: 15 Jan. (1) K (FJA). Common Egret: 15 Jan. (1) K (FJA), 17 Jan. (1) K (FJA, JMC, BL, JS, LS). American Bittern: 11 Nov. (1) AM (KD). Canada Goose: max., during most of period up to (4600) HRA (AA). Mallard: max., up to (4800) HRA (AA). Black Duck: max., up to (4300) HRA (AA). Gadwall: max., 26 Jan. (36) ChL (KD). Pintail: max., up to (80) HRA (AA). Green-winged Teal: max., up to (300) HRA (AA). Blue-winged Teal: last, 11 Nov. (4) AM (KD). American Widgeon: max., up to (70) HRA (AA). Redhead: max., 3 Nov. (12) HRA (KD). Greater Scaup: max., up to (500) BWP (KD). Common Goldeneye: max., up to (175) BL (GE, PR). Bufflehead: max., up to (41) HRA (KD). White-winged Scoter: 2 Jan. (3) NL (LS), 16 Jan. (1) BL (LRH), 26 Jan. (1) ChL (KD). Ruddy Duck: 23 Nov. (3) CL (PP). Common Merganser: 22 Nov. (1) K (FJA, JMC, EM, CAM), 1 Jan. (1) BL (LRH). Red-breasted Merganser: 3 Nov. (8) HRA (KD), 15 Nov. (7) K (FJA, CAM), 17 Nov. ChL (12) ChL (KD), 8 Dec. (14) and 29 Dec. (13) ChL (KD).

Vultures-Sandpipers: Turkey Vulture: max. 15 Nov. (26) HRA (LD). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 16 Jan. (1) ND (FJA), 24 Jan. (1) BC (FJA). Red-tailed Hawk: unusually common Battle Creek max., 28 Dec. (19) (KD). Red-shouldered Hawk: 8 Dec. (1) A (PP), 24 Jan. (2) BC (JMC, JCH). Rough-legged Hawk: 19 Nov. (1, light phase) NL (LS). Bald Eagle: 8 Dec. (3 immatures, 1 adult) HRA (KD), 21 Jan. (2 adults) HRA (WiC). Marsh Hawk: 9 Nov. (1) K (FJA), 22 Nov. (1) K (FJA, JMC, CAM, EM), 27 Dec. (1) K (PP). Sandhill Crane: 3 Nov. (3) K (PP). Virginia Rail: 11 Nov. (1) AM (KD), 15 Nov. (1) K (FJA, CAM). American Golden Plover: 1 Nov. (8) K (WB, AM, LN), 2 Nov. (8) K (FJA, WS). Black-bellied Plover: 1 Nov. (1) K (WB, AM, LN), 15 Nov. (4) Ki (FJA, CAM). Woodcock: first singing, 4 Jan. (4) MP (KD), 29 Nov. (1) CL (JMC, JCH). Least Sandpiper: 3 Nov. (21) HRA (KD), 26 Jan. (7) HRA (KD). Dunlin: through period, max. (145) SB (KD). Semi-palmated Sandpiper: 26 Jan. (1) HRA (KD).

Gulls-Longspurs: Bonaparte's Gull: 24 Nov. (3) NL (LS), 6, 23, 26, 27, 28, Dec. (2 to 14) K (PP), 29 Jan. (3) BL (PR). Barn Owl: through period (1) AM (KD). Barred Owl: 3 Jan. (1) SeV (LS). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 30 Nov. (6) CL (PP), 12 Dec. to end of period (1 to 3) SeV (LS). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: unusual winter record, 12 Dec. (1) at suet feeder K (JS, LS). Water Pipit: 8, 9, 22 Nov. (20, 215) K (FJA, JMC, RME, EM, CAM, JBO, MW, BW, IW), regular from 1 Dec. (1-15) SB (KD). Purple Finch: very few records. Vesper Sparrow: 3 Nov. (1) HRA (KD), 10 Nov. (1) SB (KD). Chipping Sparrow: 2, 8 Nov. (1) K (FJA), 4 Nov. (3) Ch (LD), 17 Nov. (2) SB (KD). Sharp-tailed Sparrow: 2nd Knox County record, 12 Nov. (1) K (FJA, MW). Lapland Longspur: first Knox County record 7 Nov. (1) K (MW).

Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh, A—Athens, BC—Blount County, BL—Boone Lake, BWP—Booker T. Washington Park, Ch—Chattanooga, ChL—Chickamauga Lake, CL—Cove Lake, DL—Douglas Lake, HRA—Hiwassee River Area, K—Knoxville, Ki—Kingston, MP—Morse Pond, Ga, ND—Norris Dam, NL—Nickajack Lake, SB—Savannah Bay, SeV—Sequatchie Valley.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, AA—Arnold Aslinger, WB—Winnifred Brown, JMC—James M. Campbell, WiC—Wilford Caraway, KD—Kenneth Dubke, LD—Lil (Mrs. Kenneth) Dubke, GE—Glenn Eller, DE—David Etnier, RME—Ray M. (Danny) Ellis, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, JCH—Joseph C. Howell, BL—Beth Lacy, CAM—Chester A. Massey, EM—Eleanor (Mrs. Chester) Massey, MM—Morton Massey, AM—Andy Morton, CN—Chuck Nicholson, LN—Louise Nunnally, JBO—J. B. Owen, PP—Paul Pardue, PR—Peter Range, LS—Lee Shafer, JS—Johneta (Mrs. Louis) Smith, LS—Louis Smith, BS—Bob Stiles, WS—William Searle III, BW—Bill Williams, IW—Irene (Mrs. Bill) Williams, MW—Morris Williams.

James M. Campbell, 15 Hedgewood Drive, Knoxville 37918.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—*Loon-Merganser:* Common Loon: 4 Nov. (2) WiL (GE). Common Egret: 4 Nov. (1) WaR (GE). Black Duck: throughout period (1-4) WaL (LRH). Gadwall: 15 Nov. (3) WiL (PGR). Pintail: 23 Dec. (1) WiL (LRH, PGR). American Widgeon: 23 Dec. (2) WiL (LRH). Shoveler: 7 Nov. (1) WiL (GE). Ring-necked Duck: throughout period (max. 85) WiL (LRH, GE). Canvasback: 4 Dec. (1) WiL (LRH). Bufflehead: throughout period (5-60) WaL, WaR, WiL (GE). Hooded Merganser: 17 Nov. (75) WiL (LRH, GE).

Hawk-Snow Bunting: Red-tailed Hawk: throughout period HC (MS). Golden Eagle: 16 Nov. (1) EGC (LRH). Common Raven: 5 Dec. (4) UM (PGR). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 30 Dec. (8) RM (FWB). Brown Thrasher: throughout period (1-8) E (LRH *et al.*). Myrtle Warbler: common throughout period. Snow Bunting: 25 Nov. (1) GRB (FWB).

Locations: E—Elizabethton, EGC—Elizabethton Golf Course, GRB—Grassy Ridge Bald, Roan Mountain, HC—Heaton Creek, near Roan Mountain, RM—Roan Mountain, UM—Unaka Mountain, WaL—Watauga Lake, WaR—Watauga River, WiL—Wilber Lake.

Observers: FWB—Fred W. Behrend, GE—Glen Eller, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, PGR—Peter G. Range, MS—Maxie Swindell.

Brent Rowell, 2227 Edgemont Ave., Bristol, 37620.

BOOK REVIEWS

DIE VOGEL DES BODENSEEGEBIETES. By H. Jacoby, G. Knotsch, and S. Schuster. Schweizerische Gesellschaft fur Vogelkunde und Vogelschutz, Winterthur, Switzerland. 260 p. 1970. Swis Francs 18.50.

"The Birds of the Lake Constance Region" summarizes many years of ornithological research around that large lake on the border of northern Switzerland and southern Germany. This report was compiled by three workers with the cooperation of many other individuals, and the whole was sponsored by the Swiss Society for Bird Study and Bird Protection. This society is a counterpart of the T.O.S., and for many years the two groups have exchanged their publications, *Der Ornithologische Beobachter* for *The Migrant.*

American readers who can read German, will be interested in this book for one of two reasons. The first is that it provides an excellent example of how intensive bird study in one small region can be summarized. Another is that it pictures the birds in another continent but one with similar vegetation, agriculture, and human uses of the landscape to that found in eastern North America. This review will consider these two points.

Almost 40 pages are devoted to the description of the area, emphasizing those aspects of importance to bird life. The topography, climate, water conditions in Lake Constance, and vegetation are described in some detail. Of particular interest are several aerial photographs which give a stranger to this country an excellent idea of the landscape and of the kind of habitats present. The large reed marshes which are found on the border of Lake Constance, and which are considered to be the areas of greatest ornithological interest in this region, are described in some detail. This introductory part also describes changes that have occurred in abundance over the past 100 or more years, migration through the region, and the protection of bird life.

The accounts of species are arranged in taxonomic order. Each is treated in a more or less standardized way, with paragraphs on status, changes that have occurred in abundance or range, annual presence including notes on breeding, and very often concluding with a series of questions that need to be investigated. The emphasis on water birds in this region is illustrated by the fact that, although about one half of the species are characteristic of water (geese and other waterfowl, terns and gulls, shorebirds), two-thirds of the pages are devoted to these species, and the remainder to the actually more abundant land birds. A very useful list, placed at the end of the book, gives the common and scientific names of each species, indicates by symbols the status such as regular breeder or occasional migrant, and lists the pages on which the species is mentioned and described; this serves as a very useful summary of the birds of the Lake Constance region and also as an index. In addition, there is an alphabetical index of species names.

The Lake Constance region is considered to include 720 square miles of which about one third is in the lake itself. The surrounding country is mostly agricultural with extensive woods or forests only on the higher ground. Within this area 313 species of birds have been recorded. One hundred and thirty of these are considered to be regular breeders, 75 regular migrants or winter visitors, and the remainder occasional or accidental visitors. As mentioned earlier, almost half of these species are water birds attracted to the lake itself or to the large reed marshes. There is, nevertheless, a good list of species to be found in forested habitats. About a dozen species breeding in this region are also native to North America and would be familiar to a visitor from here. An American ornithologist would also be interested in two familiar birds of European origin: the Starling, which is described as a very frequent breeding bird in the entire region not only within the city but also in the inner parts of woods; and the House Sparrow which is briefly dismissed in a sentence saying that it is a frequent breeding bird in all cities and villages.

The Lake Constance region is one which has long been civilized and a center for bird study, so that the history of changes in abundance is of special interest. Six species including the White Stork have disappeared as breeding birds. But ten species have in the last several years invaded the area as breeders. Eight breeding species, several of them hawks and owls, have become relatively more rare, and six others have increased in number. Most of the species which have invaded and colonized in this area or have increased in number are birds with nests in and around Lake Constance. Some of the increase in the number of water birds appears to be the result of fertilization of the Lake by domestic and other kinds of sewage resulting in an increase in plant life, fish, and other small animals, all of which has provided a larger food supply for water birds.

The Lake Constance region has some of the same problems with bird conservation that are found in America. Breeding areas are being reduced by "development" and an increase in outdoor recreation, such as the use of boats on the lake and the construction of campsites at its edge. Hawks and owls, although present in greater variety than in many places in eastern North America, likewise suffer from persecution. It is nice to see, however, that the Peregrine Falcon is still breeding in this part of Switzerland. Many similar interesting comparisons can be found in the pages of this book.

High standards are set by this report. Much significant information is condensed into relatively few pages. The troublesome problem of evaluating questionable records appears to have been done in a scientific and scholarly way. The printing is excellent, and the illustrations, although few, are of very high quality.

James T. Tanner, Graduate Program in Ecology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 37916.

ORNITHOLOGY IN LABORATORY AND FIELD—Olin Sewall Petingill, Jr. Burgess Printing Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 1970. Illustrated by Walter J. Breckinridge. 524 p.

At some time, to almost everyone interested in birds, questions arise, to which there appears to be no immediate satisfactory answer. Most amateur bird enthusiasts have never been exposed to a formal course in ornithology. Therefore, they do not know where to seek an authoritative answer. Although the author does not profess to cover every detail of the ornithological field, the twenty sections, into which the text is divided, assist the student in direct field observations, suggest methods and provide practical aids for pursuit of the many exciting opportunities that are encountered.

Some of the topics considered are: topography, feathers and feather tracts, anatomy and physiology, external structural characters, plumage and plumage coloration, distribution field identification, behavior, territory, song, mating, nests and nest building, eggs, egg laying and incubation, young and their development, parental care, longevity, numbers and populations.

At the end of each section, a rather extensive list of references is given, which pertain specifically to the topic of consideration.

As a specific example of the thoroughness with which the various topics are covered, Appendix A: Ornithological Methods, the individual subheadings are as follows: Blinds for Observation and Photography; Bird Photography; Recording Bird Vocalizations; Recording Colors of Birds and Bird Eggs; Measuring Elevation of Nests and Flight Paths; Marking Nest Sites; Boundaries of Territories, and Census Lines; Capturing Wild Birds; Banding Wild Birds; Marking Wild Birds; Collecting Birds; Permits for Capturing, Banding, Marking and Collecting Birds; Preparing and Storing Specimens; Determining the Sex and Age of Live Birds; Weighing Birds; Measuring Birds; Attracting Birds and Controlling Objectionable Birds.

For those who are interested in ornithological writing, Appendix B: Preparation of Papers, lists the following sub-headings: Preparation of the Manuscript; Organization; Style of Writing.

Of more than passing interest are the Bibliographies pertaining to ornithology, life histories, publications of regions and states of the United States as well as current journals of North America and foreign countries.

The material presented in this book is interesting and entertaining for the casual observer and for the serious bird student it is highly recommended as a reference work and should be on his library shelf.

Lee R. Herndon

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

The purpose of THE MIGRANT is the recording of observations and original information derived from the study of birds, primarily in the state of Tennessee or the area immediately adjacent to its borders. Articles for publication originate almost exclusively from T.O.S. members.

Contributors should prepare manuscripts and submit them in a form acceptable to the printer, after editorial approval. Both articles and short notes are solicited but their format should be somewhat different.

Some suggestions to authors for the preparation of papers for publication are given herewith.

MATERIAL: The subject matter should relate to some phase of Tennessee Ornithology. It should be original, factual, concise, scientifically accurate, and not submitted for publication elsewhere.

TITLE: The title should be concise, specific, and descriptive.

STYLE: Recent issues of THE MIGRANT should be used as a guide in the preparation of manuscripts. Where more detail is needed reference should be made to the *Style Manual for Biological Journals* available from the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016.

COPY: Manuscripts should be typed double spaced on 8½ x 11" paper with adequate margins, for editorial notations, and should contain only entries intended for setting in type, except the serial page number. Tabular data should be entered on separate sheets with appropriate title and column headings. Photographs intended for reproduction should be sharp with good contrast on glossy white paper in black and white (not in color). Instructions to the editors should be given on a separate sheet. Weights and measurements should be in metric units. Dating should be in "continental" form (e.g., 7 March 1968).

NOMENCLATURE: Common names should be capitalized followed by binomial scientific name in italics only after the first occurrence in the text for both regular articles and ROUND TABLE NOTES, and should conform to the A.O.U. Check-list 5th edition, 1957. Trinomial should be used only after the specimen has been measured or compared with typical specimens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: When there are more than five references in an article, they should be placed at the end of the article, otherwise they should be appropriately included in the text.

SUMMARY: Articles of five or more pages in length should be summarized briefly, drawing attention to the main conclusions resulting from the work performed.

IDENTIFICATION: Rare or unusual species identification to be acceptable must be accompanied by verifying evidence. This should include: date, time, light and weather conditions, exact location, habitat, optical equipment, distance, behavior of bird, comparison with other similar species, characteristic markings, experience of observer, other observers verifying observation and reference works consulted.

REPRINTS: Reprints are available on request. Reprint requests should accompany article at the time of submission. Billing to authors will be through the state T.O.S. Treasurer.

Books for review and articles for publication should be submitted to the editor. Seasonal reports and items should be forwarded to the appropriate departmental editor whose name and address will be found on the inside front cover.

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Birds

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A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO TENNESSEE BIRDS

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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... FRED J. ALSOP, III
Apt. 147 Taliwa Court, Chapman Highway, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... DR. LEE R. HERNDON
Rt. 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

OFFICERS FOR 1971-1973

PRESIDENT .... DR. JAMES T. TANNER
Rt. 10, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
VICE-PRESIDENT, EAST TENN. .... MR. C. T. OTTENFELD
Brookwood, Rt. 5, Bristol, Tenn. 37622
VICE-PRESIDENT, MIDDLE TENN. .... MISS LOUISE JACKSON
5037 Montclair Dr., Nashville, Tenn. 37211
VICE-PRESIDENT, WEST TENN. .... DR. ARLO SMITH
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MIDDLE TENN. .... MRS. JOHN D. HASSLER
Box 1, Byrdstown, Tenn. 38549
WEST TENN. .... DAVID PITTS
Biology Dept., University of Tenn. at Martin, Martin, Tenn. 38237
CURATOR .... ALBERT F. GANIER
2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37212
SECRETARY .... MISS LOUISE NUNNALLY
2701 Fairmont Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37917
TREASURER .... KENNETH H. DUBKE
720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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THE MIGRANT

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TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER NESTING IN KNOX COUNTY

Fred J. Alsop, III

On the morning of 18 June, 1970, Dr. James T. Tanner and I (FJA) canoed over to Looney's Island to search for the nests and eggs of the Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). Looney's Island is a long, shoe-sole shaped island approximately 1750 feet long and averaging about 250 feet in width in Ft. Loudoun Lake 1½ miles south of the Alcoa highway bridge just south of the city of Knoxville. Two low-lying areas on the island are very wet and covered by cattail (*Typha latifolia*) marshes. One marsh is very extensive covering more than ½ acre and almost bisecting the lower third of the island from the eastern side, while the other is small and crescent shaped extending inward only about 50 feet from the water's edge near the southwestern tip of the island. The higher backbone of the island is covered by a dense growth of deciduous trees and shrubs.

After we worked through the larger marsh we floated around the lower end of the island to the smaller stand of cattail. The apex of this semicircular marsh borders the lake for a distance of about 25 feet. Willows (*Salix sp.*) border the remainder of both curved sides while the flat "base" side is elevated approximately a foot above the floor of the marsh and is edged with scattered willows, and Mimosas (*Albizdia julibrissin*) backed by other deciduous trees on the higher ground. The cattail stand of this wet area was broken only by 4 or 5 small isolated willows and Mimosas.

Soon after we began searching through the cattails we became aware of a repeated note sounding like *pip* or *quit* and very unlike the harsh scold notes descending on us from the resident Red-wings. After some looking a small flycatcher was located perched 12 feet up in a Mimosa at the foot of the marsh. Its small size, eye-ring, and wing-bars, in addition to the note we were hearing, quickly identified it as an *Empidonax* flycatcher. Our problem became: Which one? The bird's plumage narrowed our consideration to three species, Least Flycatcher (*E. minimus*), Acadian Flycatcher (*E. virescens*), or Traill's Flycatcher (*E. traillii*). The habitat seemed to be most like that in which a Traill's might set up a territory. Finally the bird gave us the key we needed to establish its identity. It gave the *fitsbew* callnote of the Traill's Flycatcher.

A second *Empidonax* flycatcher was observed with the first soon after we resumed our search for the Red-wing's nests. Near the center of the marsh I found a small Mimosa with two nests in its forked branches. The larger nest was that of a Red-winged Blackbird and held 3 eggs. The smaller nest some 18 inches from the first and slightly lower looked very much like that of a Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*). It was very well constructed of fine grasses and seemed to have some spider webs incorporated into the outer structure. There were no long strands of loose materials hanging down beneath it as described by others as characteristic of Traill's Flycatcher (Bent, A. C. 1942. *Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows, and Their Allies*. Smithsonian Instit. U. S. Nat'l. Mus. Bull. 179:206-208). The nest was very similar in appearance to the one photographed in Buffalo, N. Y. by S. A. Grimes as plate #25 in Bent (1942). It was in a fork approximately 3½-4 feet above the wet ground. It held 4 eggs with whitish backgrounds covered by small scattered cinnamon-brown spots most of which were toward the large ends. (This fits the description of Traill's Flycatcher's eggs and not those of Least or Acadian Flycatchers. Chapman, F. M. 1932. *Handbook of N. Amer. Birds*. Appleton Co., N. Y. p. 369-372.)

In order to make sure that this nest was that of the flycatchers, both of which had increased their activity and *pip* notes when we were near the nest, we retired to the wooded edge of the marsh some 30 feet from the nest site. After an anxious wait of about 30 minutes we could only locate one of the pair of flycatchers in the open marsh. By slowly approaching we observed with 7 x 35 binoculars an incubating bird on the nest. Only the head and tail were visible above the lip of the deep cupped nest. We continued forward until the bird quietly slipped off the nest and perched nearby. It was a Traill's Flycatcher.

During the hour we were in the marsh and aware of the flycatchers' presence we only heard the *fitsbew* note on one occasion. The *pip* note was often repeated, but sometimes only after several minutes of silence by the birds. Twice a song of 5 to 6 notes given in quick succession and varying in pitch was given by one of the birds, but it was not repeated enough for me to describe further.

For the most part the birds occupied lower perches. Their flights were short and most often low over the vegetation. This behavior in conjunction with the soft inconspicuous calls could make this an easy species to overlook even in relatively small areas of its habitat in Tennessee.

Dr. Tanner returned on 28 June to photograph the nest. He found it occupied by several large young about ready to leave it. He did not get close enough to count their number for fear he might force them to abandon the nest prematurely. Because of its island location no further trips were made to the site.

This constitutes the first nesting record for Traill's Flycatcher for Knox County, Tennessee, where the species has previously been regarded as an occasional spring and fall migrant.

Other Traill's Flycatchers were observed less than 12 miles south of Looney's Island in the Alcoa marsh in Blount County. Jim Campbell and Morris Williams observed two singing birds of this species there on 29 and 31

(continued on page 29)

TOS BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Ornithological Society met at 14:00 on Saturday 1 May, 1971 at the Mammoth Cave National Park Hotel Annex. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. George Mayfield, and 24 directors were present in person or by proxy.

The minutes of the Board of Directors at the Fall meeting 1970 in Crossville, Tennessee were read and approved.

Report of the Treasurer: The Treasurer's report was given by Mr. Kenneth Dubke and was approved. The report of the audit of the books of the Society by Mr. Kenneth Leggett was also approved at this time.

Report of Vice-Presidents: East Tennessee Vice-President, Mr. Fred Alsop reported later in the meeting. Middle Tennessee Vice-President, Mr. John Ellis was unable to attend and West Tennessee Vice-President, Mrs. Ed Carpenter had moved out of the state in the recent past.

Report of the Curator: Mr. Albert Ganier discussed his work as a two-fold position including the answering of inquiries related to birds and bird skins and as custodian of old issues of *The Migrant.* He requested that he be relieved at this time of the job of custodian of old issues of *The Migrant* and a motion was made, seconded and passed that these journals be transferred to the custodianship of Dr. James Tanner of Knoxville.

Report of the Editor: Dr. Herndon again indicated his retirement at this meeting and introduced his successor as Editor, Dr. Gary Wallace. Tribute was paid by the Board to Dr. Herndon for his past work as Editor, President, and leader of the Elizabethton Chapter.

Report of the President: Dr. Mayfield pointed out that two years ago he noted a lack of communications between chapters and officers of the Society and requested that this be improved. It was his opinion that there had been significant improvement especially with the implementation of the fall meeting and spring foray and urged that the society continue to maintain active communication. He recognized that many of our most interested members do not live within the range of individual chapters and urged that the society develop ways in which the "at-large members" could become more active and useful to the organization. Dr. Mayfield also discussed his liaison with other conservation groups, especially the Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning, The Tennessee Trails Association, The Tennessee Environmental Council, The Middle Tennessee Conservancy Council, and The Scenic Rivers Association. He expressed a desire to continue such liaison after the expiration of his term as President and this request was granted by the Board. Dr. Mayfield further suggested that the society should investigate the establishment of a central office, possible museum, and library with depository for records and old issues of *The Migrant* and valuable field notes and records compiled by the members over the years. Finally Dr. Mayfield expressed his appreciation to the officers and members of the society for their cooperation and interest during the past two years.

Mike Bierly reported for the *Shoulder Patch Committee* stating that $27.00 had been received at this meeting but no other funds since May 1970. A motion was made, seconded and passed that the few remaining shoulder patches go to the Bristol Chapter under the care of Mr. Ottenfeld to be sold there if possible and if not, returned to the new President.

Dr. James Tanner nominated the new members of the *Finance Committee* to be Mr. Frank Ward, Mr. Mizer Richmond, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. David Pitts, and Mr. Ken Dubke, Treasurer, ex officio. These nominations were duly approved by the Board of Directors.

Report of Nominating Committee: Dr. Herndon reported for the Nominating Committee composed of himself, John Ellis, and Lula Coffey (replacing Mrs. Ed Carpenter). The following slate was proposed:

President: Dr. James Tanner

	Vice-Presidents	*Directors-at-Large*
West Tenn.	Dr. Arlo Smith	Mr. David Pitts
Middle Tenn.	Miss Louise Jackson	Mrs. John D. Hassler
East Tenn.	Mr. C. T. Ottenfeld	Mrs. A. H. Switzer

Treasurer: Mr. Kenneth Dubke *Secretary:* Miss Louise Nunnally

Curator: Mr. Albert Ganier *Editor:* Dr. Gary Wallace

The above slate of officers were elected unanimously by acclamation of the Board of Directors.

Spring Foray 1971: Fred Alsop reported on plans for the foray to be held in Campbell County on Memorial Day Week-end 28 to 31 May 1971 with headquarters at Cove Lake State Park. The objective of the foray was to study intensively a relatively unknown area of the state with area studies, breeding bird counts, nesting study, bird banding, and such other studies as participation would allow. The Chestnut-sided Warbler was designated as the foray bird for intensive study.

Fall Meeting 1971: The Board voted to have the fall meeting at Montgomery Bell State Park near Dickson, Tennessee and Dr. Mayfield was asked to make the initial local arrangements with the Lodge there on an appropriate week-end between late September and early November (30 October was later selected as the date of this meeting). Kenneth Dubke agreed again to act as program chairman for the paper sessions.

New Business: The Lebanon Chapter invited the TOS to hold its annual spring meeting 1972 in Lebanon the first week-end in May and this invitation was accepted with the thanks of the Society.

A motion was made and passed that the Tennessee Ornithological Society recognize that chapters no longer existed in Kingsport, Reelfoot Lake, and Kentucky Lake. Their former members are to be encouraged to remain as members-at-large of the Society.

Mr. Ganier proposed that a complete file of *The Migrant* should be loaned to the new editor. Dr. Herndon pointed out that the complete file now used by him was the property of the Elizabethton Chapter and could not be used for this purpose. After considerable discussion a motion was made and passed that the curator provide a complete file to be loaned to the new Editor, during the term of his Editorship, and that such file be returned to the curator at the end of his term of office for transfer to succeeding Editors under the same terms.

Miss Louise Jackson suggested that a study be carried out toward the establishment of a TOS Sanctuary possibly in the Nashville area.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at about 16:00.

Daniel R. Gray, Jr., *Secretary*

JOINT RESOLUTIONS KOS-TOS

The Kentucky Ornithological Society and the Tennessee Ornithological Society Committee on Resolutions upon the occasion of their first joint meeting in 35 years resolves that thanks be extended to the following:

For arrangements: Mr. John Ellis of T.O.S. and his committee, and to Dr. Raymond Nall, Dr. Herbert Shadowen and their committee from K.O.S.

For hospitality: Mrs. Russell Starr and the ladies of K.O.S. who served with her.

For their efficient handling of registration and other details thanks are also due to Miss Mary Louise Daubard of K.O.S. and Mr. Michael L. Bierly of T.O.S.

To Mr. Albert Ganier we give special thanks as our speaker for the banquet and for his many contributions to both Societies.

Our thanks to Mr. Lee Herndon of T.O.S. for the 15 years devoted to the editing of *The Migrant.*

We also express appreciation to the management and staff of the Mammoth Cave Hotel for their cooperation in making arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the entire group.

Respectfully submitted, Miss Mary Davant, Miss Louise Jackson, Dr. Burt Monroe, Jr., Miss Evelyn Schneider, Mrs. Frederick W. Stamm.

(continued from page 26)

May, 1970. I had one singing there on 5 June, and Campbell and Dr. J. C. Howell located one in the same marsh on 24 June.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. James T. Tanner for his critical reading of and suggestions on this paper.

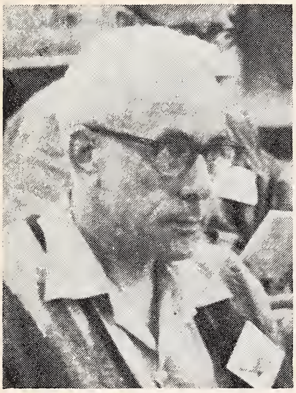
Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, Univ. Tenn., Knoxville 37916.

INTRODUCING THE NEW PRESIDENT:

DR. JAMES T. TANNER

Dr. James T. Tanner was elected President of the Tennessee Ornithological Society at the joint meeting of the society with the Kentucky Ornithological Society at Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, on 1 May 1971.

A member of the Knoxville Chapter of TOS and Professor of Zoology at the University of Tennessee, Dr. Tanner is also Director of the Graduate Program in Ecology at the University.



He was a member of the biology staff at East Tennessee State University from 1940-42. After services with the United States Navy, he returned to East Tennessee State in 1946. He has been with the University of Tennessee since 1947 and assuming his present position there in 1967.

All of Dr. Tanner's degrees are from Cornell University where the Ph.D. was conferred upon him in 1940.

Dr. Tanner has contributed numerous publications to many leading scientific journals. Some of his best known work was carried out on the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis.*) Other publications have dealt with his studies of the Black-capped (*Parus atricapillus*) and Carolina Chickadees (*P. carolinensis*) in the Southern Appalachian Mountains; Summer Birds of the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona; and the Decline and Present Status of the Imperial Woodpecker (*Campephilus imperialis*) of Mexico. Current research interests are centered on characteristics of animal population and climatic effects on animal distribution and breeding.

He holds membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Biological Sciences, Associate of Southeastern Biologists, Ecological Society of America, International Society of Biometeorology, Tennessee Academy of Science, and the Wilson Ornithological Society.

Mrs. C. T. Ottenfeld, Brookwood, Rt. 5, Bristol.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Those T.O.S. members who attended the annual meeting at Mammoth Cave Park will agree that the first joint meeting with the Kentucky Ornithological Society was a success. We are grateful to the members of our sister (daughter?) society for the fine planning and the excellent hospitality. We also want to thank the members of the Nashville Chapter who helped plan and run the meeting. Also it was a treat to go birding in the interesting areas within and near the Park.

The T.O.S. is developing a pattern of two meetings a year. In the Spring we hold the official annual meeting, when the activities include the transaction of the Society's business, election of officers, socializing and field trips. The fall meeting has grown out of a series originated by Ken Dubke for the purpose of discussing some of the ornithological problems especially of East Tennessee. It has evolved into a statewide meeting with the additional objective of devoting some time to considering the future of the Tennessee Ornithological Society and making long range plans.

Next October we will meet at Montgomery Bell State Park for these purposes. Since planning for the Society is one of the objectives, I hope that officials of the local chapters can be present.

The Mammoth Cave meeting also marked the end of the presidential term of George R. Mayfield, Jr. It was a significant period in many ways. George is a son of one of the founders of the T.O.S. which has given us a feeling of history and of continuity. Many of us are aware of the effort and planning he has put into his presidential job, and we, I am sure, will be joined by all members of the Society in giving George a great, big "Thank You". We need not worry about losing his abilities; I am glad to say that he is participating in plans for the Fall meeting and is representing us in conservation activities.

Dr. James T. Tanner

ANNOUNCEMENT — FALL MEETING TOS

30-31 OCTOBER 1970

MONTGOMERY BELL INN, DICKSON, TENNESSEE
Schedule of Events, Saturday, 30 October, 1971

13:00-14:00 Meeting of the Board of Directors

14:00 Informal Paper Session Begins
Fred Alsop — Campbell County Foray
Don and Gina Manning — TVA and the possible loss of the Great Blue Heron Rookery at Duck River
Brent Rowell — Report on the Screech Owl
Joel Zackery — Thief Neck Island (Master's Thesis)

Evening: Winslow Shaughnessy — Director of the Nashville Children's Museum

Those planning to attend this meeting should make their own reservations directly with the Montgomery Bell Inn, Dickson, Tennessee 37055 before 1 September and state that they are with the TOS meeting. The Inn has been reserved until 1 September, after which they will begin accepting other reservations. A $10.00 deposit should accompany your request for a reservation. For further information, contact Kenneth H. Dubke, Apt. 1, 720 Bacon Trail, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37412.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

LARK SPARROWS NESTING IN LAWRENCE COUNTY—On 14 June, 1970 a male Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) was found singing from a utility wire alongside a road in southern Lawrence County. The bird was approached quite closely (30 feet) and all field marks were seen with 10 x 50 binoculars. Although this was the first bird I had ever seen of this species, there was no mistaking its identity. He sang frequently. In its variety, the song resembled that of the Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) very much.

The next day (15 June) two Lark Sparrows were found on wires about one-fourth mile from the area of the original sighting. These birds were extremely shy and would not permit me to approach closer than 50 yards.

Although the area was searched daily, the birds were not seen again until 21 June. On that date one bird was found in the identical spot of the first sighting.

On 28 June, six sparrows were found a half mile from the area of the first sighting. Two of the birds were adults. One was more richly colored than the other. They were probably male and female. The four immatures were much less distinctly marked than the adults. The six birds were found in a hedgerow. From there they flew out of sight in close flock formation.

On 1 July I saw birds in all three of the above mentioned localities which I suspect were Lark Sparrows. However, because of the birds' shyness, I was able to identify only four of the 12 suspects. One was identified at the first site and three were identified at the second site.

On 3 July one bird was found at the second site.

On 5 July while photographing an adult male which was singing from a wire at the first site, I flushed a fledgling Lark Sparrow from directly beneath me. I was in a well-cultivated corn field at the time. The adult flew immediately to the ground beside the young bird. The young bird was unable to fly. It was probably no more than two weeks old. In the process of searching for a nest, I lost sight of the young bird. I found no nest. I was in the area for forty-five minutes during which only one adult was present. The excited adult was still in the area when I left.

On 16 July one adult was seen feeding on a roadside five miles north of the principal area.

On 9 August one adult was found on a wire 15 miles northwest of the principal area.

The Lark Sparrow is found irregularily in Tennessee. Definite breeding records have been established in very few areas. Hopefully this colony can be studied in more detail in future seasons.

Morris D. Williams, Box 25, Five Points, 38457.

RUDDY TURNSTONE IN HUMPHREYS COUNTY—On 23 May 1970, at approximately 14:20 the observers encountered a Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) on that portion of the Duck River Unit of the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge lying in Humphreys County. The bird was feeding with a Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*) in short grass on a marshy knoll which had recently been exposed by the receding floodwater which had inundated the area in early May.

When sighted the bird was approximately 50 feet to the east of the gravel road where the observers were seated in a car. Identification was established by reference to Peterson, *A Field Guide to the Birds* (pp. 88-102). Observation was maintained with 7 x 55 Pentax and 7 x 50 Empire binoculars as well as with the unaided eye for 20 minutes. Light conditions were ideal.

The bird was in full breeding plumage. It appeared to be 25% larger than the accompanying Semipalmated Plover or about Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) size and was noticeably less "busy" than most shorebirds. No extensive notes were taken on coloration, pattern, etc. because the likelihood of misidentification seemed remote.

Mr. Wendoll Crews of the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge Staff was notified of the sighting after reference to Parmer, *Birds of the Nashville Area*, indicated that the sighting was unusual.

Don and Gina Manning, Route 1, McKenzie 38201.

WHISTLING SWAN IN MAURY COUNTY—On Sunday, 29 November 1970 as I was making a routine check of the Monsanto Ponds, I observed a large white bird having the size and configuration of a swan. The bird was tentatively identified as a Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*). The following day in a much better light the pinkish-bill and slightly gray neck of an immature Whistling Swan were clearly seen. The neck was carried almost straight and the bill extended horizontally in a soldier-like manner characteristic of this bird. The bird was observed a number of times on different ponds as much as a mile apart and was last seen by the entire Mayfield family on Christmas day both swimming and flying above one of the ponds. While making a routine airplane flight over the ponds on Saturday, 26 December, a peculiar white large object was seen in a place where this swan had frequently been found and later I learned from Daniel Gray, Jr. that this was the body of our Whistling Swan which had been shot that day. Upon learning this on Monday, 28 December, Charles Wakefield and I recovered the body of the swan frozen in the ice, using a canoe to cross the deep mud and water around the settling pond. An autopsy was not performed on the bird after an x-ray revealed the presence of seven large birdshot in the head, neck, and body. The bird is now frozen in good condition awaiting possible mounting. So far as I know this is the only Maury County record of the Whistling Swan but I understand they have been seen recently in the Lebanon area on Old Hickory Lake.

George R. Mayfield, Maury County Hospital, Columbia, 38401.

IN MEMORIAM:

Dr. Lawrence P. Wilson

The Memphis Chapter lost by death an officer and long-time member, Dr. Lawrence P. Wilson, on 20 May 1970, after an extended illness.

Dr. Wilson's life-long interest in his surroundings, especially the world of nature, can best be described as an exemplification of The Sense of Wonder as presented by Rachel Carson[1] in her book by that title.

> A child's world is fresh and new and beautiful, full of wonder and excitement. . . . If I had influence with the good fairy who is supposed to preside over the christening of all children I should ask that her gift to each child in the world be a *sense of wonder so indestructible that it would last throughout life* . . .

His sister, Mrs. R. P. Clark, characterized Dr. Wilson's early years as one in which "he wanted to see everything." His "sense of wonder" did not end with *seeing* things, for he was a perennial *student* of them as well—astronomy, ornithology, metallurgy, farming.

Dr. Wilson practiced dentistry in Memphis for twenty-six years before retiring in 1958 to his farm, Wildwood, in DeSoto County, Mississippi. He never lost his "sense of wonder" and at his farm he and his lovely wife, Anne Richardson Wilson, enjoyed fully the beauties of nature. Though they had no children of their own, the younger relatives and neighbors had the fellowship of this one who was able to do for them what Rachel Carson has recommended:

> If a child is to keep alive his inborn sense of wonder without any such gift from the fairies, he needs the companionship of at least one adult who can share it, rediscovering with him the joy, excitement and mystery of the world we live in.

Another hobby, photography, made it possible for Dr. Wilson to share his interest in birds, trees, wildflowers, the stars, and the planets through illustrated talks to youth groups and garden clubs.

During the months of failing health his interest in the out-of-doors never faded and surely his "sense of wonder," coupled with his deep personal devotion to the Creator, moved his thoughts along those "paths that lead to inner contentment," for, as Rachel Carson has written:

> Those who contemplate the beauty of the earth find reserves of strength that will endure as long as life lasts. There is symbolic as well as actual beauty in the migration of the birds, the ebb and flow of the tides, the folded bud ready for the spring. There is something infinitely healing in the repeated refrains of nature—the assurance that dawn comes after night, and spring after the winter.

Miss Nelle Moore, Memphis State University, Memphis, 38111.

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[1] Rachel Carson. *The Sense of Wonder.* New York: Harper & Row, 1956.

THE 1971 SPRING FIELD DAYS

The twenty-sixth consecutive annual spring field days resulted in the compilation of 198 species, excluding the Least Bittern, listed only on the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky list, where the joint Tennessee Ornithological Society-Kentucky Ornithological Society meeting was held.

The counts from ten areas are tabulated progressively from west to east and the joint observations of TOS-KOS lists only the species, and they are indicated in the last column of the table by an "x".

The only species new to the list for this count was the Glossy Ibis reported by the Kingsport group.

Each year since the annual state wide spring count was initiated in 1946, with the exception of 1969, one or more species have been added to the spring count list. The total list now stands at 263 full species, plus one subspecies and two hybrids. Late in 1970 Fred J. Alsop, III compiled a state list consisting of current, accidental, hypothetical or extirpated. This is the most up to date and accurate list we have had for many years. The list totaled 334 species. Our spring counts have listed 78% of this list and continued careful observations and documentation of species, not found regularly in our area at this season of the year, will undoubtedly increase both of these lists. No doubt some species would be missed if we did not make a concerted effort to find them on our "spring field days".

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

MEMPHIS—18 April; 07:00 to 19:00; Meeman, Shelby Forest State Park to noon, then Fite Road, Ensley-Darwin, Lakeview, Mississippi levee, one to five miles south of Tennessee line. Cloudy; temp. 68-78°.

TOS, Ben B. Coffey (compiler), Lula Coffey, Genevieve Geren and George Hervey.

SAVANNAH—One and 2 May; 12:00 to 12:00; along highway 64 from Olive Hill to Savannah; cloud cover from zero to 100%; temp. 44 to 75°; wind, zero to 15 mph, mostly north. The shore and water birds were at the sewerage lagoon; three observers in one party; 14 party-hours; fifty party miles.

David (compiler), Gloria and Paul Patterson.

COLUMBIA—29 and 30 April; 10:00 to 10:00; Columbia area; mostly cloudy, high overcast; temp. 40 to 70°.

William Fuqua, Dan Gray, Wick Halliday, George Mayfield, Jr., (compiler) and Delton Porter.

NASHVILLE—24 April; area included all of Christmas Count area plus Buena Vista Marsh, Bush Lake, Old Hickory Lake and The Hermitage; clear and mild, temp. 50 to 70°. Thirty-six observers in nine parties, covered 179 miles (28 on foot, 151 by car) in 62 party-hours.

The Tree Sparrow was sighted by Mrs. George Miller in a thicket of saplings bordering Interstate 40 and U.S. 70. This area had also held Tree

Sparrows in past winters. Mrs. Miller had Tree Sparrows at her house during this winter's Tree Sparrow invasion in Nashville. She also has photographed these birds as close as three (3) feet.

Vivian and Clyde Anderson, Sue Bell, Dot and Paul Crawford, Annella Creech, Mrs. Denslow, Milbrey Dugger, Adele Elam, Evelyn and John Ellis, Mrs. William Fentress, Albert F. Ganier, John Herbert, Evelyn Herron, Mrs. H. C. Hodgson, Louise Jackson, Mary L. Lorence, Margaret Mann, Kathy Meyer, Elizabeth Meuer, Mrs. George Miller, Fanny Murphy, Ann Nichols, Henry E. Parmer, Marjorie and Oscar Patrick, Margaret Puryear, Natasha and Heather and John Riggins (compiler), Lillian and Bob Sharp, Ann Tarbell, Clara Winkler and Estelle Wright.

LEBANON—24 April; Wilson County; pretty day.

Dr. S. A. Berry, Mrs. Louis Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Couch, Mrs. Jesse Crawford, Mrs. Alyne Eastes, Dr. and Mrs. James P. Leathers, Mrs. Roy Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. Sam McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon Merritt, Mr. Charles Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Paul, Rev. (compiler) and Mrs. William Senter, Mrs. William Smith, Mr. Willie Taylor, Mr. Andy Thompson, Miss Mary Wharton.

COOKEVILLE—24 and 25 April; 06:30 to 19:00; area—15 mi. radius of the town; clear but cool; wind—slight at times; temp. 40 to 65°. Eleven observers worked the 24th; seven the 25th; total party-hours—64; total party-miles—82 (9 on foot—73 by car).

Beulah Clark, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Cummins, Mrs. Florence Erhart, Mr. and Mrs. James Haile, Roy T. Hinds, Dr. Paul L. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Jaques, Ray Jordan, Thomas B. Link, Mrs. J. T. Moore, M. R. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Sullivan, Mrs. Thelma Tinnon and F. R. Toline. (Miss Marie White, compiler).

KNOXVILLE—25 April; selected areas from all of Knox County were included as in previous years; fair; temp. 44-75°. The Golden Plover was found by Fred Alsop and James M. Campbell. The Greater Scaup was found by Joshua and Gilbert Banner who had a good view of the long, white wing stripes.

Fred Alsop, Gilbert Banner, Joshua Banner, Lois Barclay, Winnefred Brown, James M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. John Elson, Mary Enloe, J. C. Howell, Tony Koella, Beth Lacy, Helen Lewis, Louise Nunnally, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Massey, Debbie Massey, Terry McGown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Monroe, Chuck Nicholson, Holly Overton, J. B. Owen (compiler), Paul Pardue, Powell Pucket, Gary Pucket, Polly Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Smith, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. James T. Tanner, Louise Williams, Morris Williams.

GREENEVILLE—2 May; same area as in previous years; overcast most of the day, including thunder showers and hail in afternoon; temp. 43 to 58°; 15 observers; R. Nevius (compiler).

KINGSPORT—8 May; area—Bays Mountain, residential, Fish hatchery, Horse Creek, Reedy Creek, Colonial Heights, Patrick Henry Lake and connecting areas. Count day was preceded by heavy rains, which left casual water

THE 1971 SPRING FIELD DAYS

	Memphis	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Lebanon	Cookeville	Knoxville	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton	TOS-KOS
Horned Grebe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Pied-billed Grebe	4	2	8	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Great Blue Heron	--	--	2	4	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Green Heron	1	5	9	10	3	1	19	4	3	15	x
Little Blue Heron	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	x
Snowy Egret	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Egret	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black-cr. Night Heron	--	--	2	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yel.-cr. Night Heron	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Glossy Ibis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--
Least Bittern	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	x
American Bittern	2	--	2	--	--	--	3	--	2	2	--
Canada Goose	--	--	--	4	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mallard	2	--	22	17	78	--	--	--	4	12	x
Black Duck	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue-winged Teal	8	21	90	--	3	--	71	--	13	37	x
American Widgeon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
Shoveler	6	--	5	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--
Wood Duck	10	--	8	6	10	--	32	10	43	8	x
Redhead	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ring-necked Duck	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Greater Scaup	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Lesser Scaup	--	--	--	5	--	--	12	--	--	--	--
Bufflehead	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--
Ruddy Duck	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Red-br. Merganser	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Turkey Vulture	--	4	7	45	16	--	6	2	3	12	x
Black Vulture	--	1	14	4	34	--	--	3	--	1	x
Sharp-sh. Hawk	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Cooper's Hawk	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	1	--	2	x
Red-tailed Hawk	1	--	3	9	5	1	2	1	--	5	x
Red-shouldered Hawk	--	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	2	x
Broad-winged Hawk	2	1	1	2	--	2	5	1	1	10	x
Marsh Hawk	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	x
Osprey	--	--	1	2	--	--	8	--	--	6	--
Sparrow Hawk	1	--	13	9	3	4	1	--	1	3	x
Ruffed Grouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	7	x
Bobwhite	2	22	24	55	24	23	131	30	10	18	x
Turkey	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Ring-nk. Pheasant	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	3	--	1	--
Sora	1	--	10	--	--	--	3	1	1	2	--
American Coot	12	1	66	54	6	--	8	--	4	1	--
Semipal. Plover	--	--	1	--	--	--	4	--	3	--	--
Killdeer	12	11	14	48	9	6	53	3	9	25	x
Am. Golden Plover	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Am. Woodcock	--	1	6	--	1	--	6	2	--	--	x
Common Snipe	2	1	5	2	--	--	45	3	3	14	x
Upland Plover	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Spotted Sandpiper	1	2	5	6	--	1	12	1	4	29	--
Solitary Sandpiper	2	2	4	10	--	--	18	3	9	3	x
Grtr. Yellowlegs	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	7	1	--
Lesser Yellowlegs	--	10	27	10	--	--	4	--	15	--	x
Pectoral Sandpiper	2	--	8	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
Least Sandpiper	2	--	8	--	--	--	4	--	2	--	--
Dowitcher (Spec. ?)	--	12	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semipal. Sandpiper	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
Western Sandpiper	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Herring Gull	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Ring-billed Gull	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Bonaparte's Gull	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Forster's Tern	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black Tern	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mourning Dove	10	36	46	94	50	101	344	42	30	45	x
Yel.-billed Cuckoo	--	5	2	8	--	4	4	1	1	--	x
Bl.-billed Cuckoo	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	x

	Memphis	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Lebanon	Cookeville	Knoxville	Greenville	Kingsport	Elizabethton	TCS-KOS
Barn Owl	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--
Screech Owl	--	--	1	1	1	--	10	1	--	1	--
Great Horned Owl	4	--	1	1	1	2	2	--	--	--	--
Barred Owl	--	--	8	1	1	--	--	--	--	3	x
Chuck-will's widow	--	13	1	1	--	2	12	1	--	--	--
Whip-poor-will	--	57	14	7	--	--	1	--	1	4	x
Common Nighthawk	--	3	2	--	1	--	2	1	9	--	--
Chimney Swift	6	50	59	240	65	57	259	39	19	73	x
R.-th Hummingbird	6	--	2	10	3	2	2	1	--	--	x
Belted Kingfisher	1	3	7	12	3	1	10	3	1	7	x
Yel.-sh. Flicker	15	2	4	22	2	24	87	27	10	53	x
Pipeated Woodpecker	10	--	6	17	1	6	20	3	6	4	x
Red-bel. Woodpecker	38	11	10	53	9	13	41	6	6	2	x
Red-headed Woodpecker	50	--	6	7	1	9	5	11	2	1	--
Yel.-bel. Sapsucker	3	--	--	3	--	1	3	1	--	1	--
Hairy Woodpecker	4	--	5	9	2	5	6	--	1	1	x
Downy Woodpecker	22	3	14	53	12	7	57	11	6	20	x
Eastern Kingbird	1	13	3	30	16	9	21	15	7	5	x
Grt. Cr. Flycatcher	6	16	10	4	1	5	8	7	5	--	x
Eastern Phoebe	1	4	2	12	1	12	20	3	3	22	x
Acadian Flycatcher	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	x
Least Flycatcher	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Ea. Wood Pewee	1	11	4	--	2	3	--	5	3	2	x
Horned Lark	5	--	6	2	--	1	9	1	1	--	x
Tree Swallow	1	--	16	6	--	--	12	7	--	8	x
Bank Swallow	--	--	9	--	--	--	49	--	2	8	--
Rough-wg. Swallow	2	81	16	33	--	--	109	--	11	67	x
Barn Swallow	5	25	105	120	62	31	294	92	16	25	x
Cliff Swallow	--	50	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	3	x
Purple Martin	5	12	15	35	15	24	177	6	61	27	x
Blue Jay	46	29	37	220	75	121	475	73	103	102	x
Common Crow	5	9	34	78	18	55	188	68	52	116	x
Carolina Chickadee	57	7	35	92	19	19	153	14	16	56	x
Tufted Titmouse	153	14	20	112	23	34	126	9	55	40	x
White-br. Nuthatch	1	--	1	6	1	3	4	1	3	8	x
Red-br. Nuthatch	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--
Brown Creeper	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
House Wren	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	9	9	9	--
Winter Wren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	5	--
Bewick's Wren	--	3	2	7	6	5	--	2	--	1	--
Carolina Wren	70	6	18	38	12	21	122	14	38	26	x
Long-bld. Marsh Wren	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mockingbird	4	8	33	164	45	34	249	62	31	86	x
Catbird	--	8	16	13	13	14	22	18	9	4	x
Brown Thrasher	13	5	21	53	30	58	111	56	8	45	x
Robin	12	10	41	181	36	65	320	130	62	218	x
Wood Thrush	33	16	13	20	1	9	94	21	34	38	x
Hermit Thrush	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	x
Swainson's Thrush	1	2	6	6	--	--	2	1	4	1	x
Gray-chk. Thrush	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
Veery	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	x
Ea. Bluebird	2	12	10	80	40	53	58	15	5	12	x
Blue-gr. Gnatcatcher	150	15	15	96	17	3	81	9	10	12	x
Golden-cr. Kinglet	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	1	1	--	3	1	1	34	5	3	6	x
Water Pipit	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Cedar Waxwing	11	3	--	109	47	1	62	--	--	--	--
Log.-hd. Shrike	1	2	4	17	11	--	17	2	2	1	x
Starling	25	36	210	529	392	76	1,201	521	67	673	x
White-eyed Vireo	40	20	11	51	7	8	40	--	7	13	x
Yellow-th. Vireo	14	1	2	2	--	--	15	--	1	1	x
Solitary Vireo	1	--	--	1	--	--	15	1	1	8	x
Red-eyed Vireo	15	14	17	19	1	7	130	3	25	7	x
Philadelphia Vireo	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	x
Warbling Vireo	4	--	2	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	x
Bl.-and-wh. Warbler	1	9	3	3	1	--	22	2	3	14	x
Prothonotary Warbler	40	2	4	16	--	--	1	5	--	--	x
Swainson's Warbler	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	x
Worm-eating Warbler	1	5	1	3	1	--	17	--	5	2	x
Golden-wng. Warbler	--	--	4	--	--	--	19	--	1	--	--

	Memphis	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Lebanon	Cookeville	Knoxville	Greenville	Kingsport	Elizabethton	TOS-MCS
Blue-wng. Warbler	2	9	5	11	--	--	16	--	--	--	x
Tennessee Warbler	2	10	11	9	--	--	15	--	--	--	x
Orange-cr. Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Nashville Warbler	1	2	5	--	--	--	17	--	1	--	x
Parula Warbler	98	--	2	5	--	--	14	4	4	7	x
Yellow Warbler	--	6	21	10	--	1	45	14	11	28	x
Magnolia Warbler	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Cape May Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	13	--	x
Black-th. Blue Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	--
Myrtle Warbler	10	3	21	30	4	6	168	24	14	21	x
Black-th. Green Warbler	1	2	3	4	--	--	20	1	5	25	x
Cerulean Warbler	16	5	6	9	--	--	54	1	3	--	x
Blackburnian Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	8	--	x
Yellow-th. Warbler	3	--	3	5	--	1	2	--	9	2	x
Chestnut-sd. Warbler	--	5	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	4	x
Bay-breasted Warbler	--	--	1	1	--	--	3	1	2	--	x
Blackpoll	--	3	2	1	--	--	2	--	4	--	x
Pine	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	1	2	--	x
Prairie	--	4	6	17	9	--	42	3	4	2	x
Palm	1	1	16	6	26	1	3	8	3	--	x
Ovenbird	1	1	2	--	1	--	20	7	12	6	x
No. Waterthrush	--	--	1	--	1	--	4	--	--	3	--
La. Waterthrush	5	3	6	6	--	--	4	1	6	11	x
Kentucky Warbler	24	6	8	12	1	--	7	2	13	1	x
Connecticut Warbler	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	x
Yellowthroat	2	31	5	18	8	2	33	7	2	14	x
Yellow-br. Chat	--	26	8	17	1	2	9	11	8	--	--
Hooded Warbler	9	1	7	6	--	--	31	1	9	5	x
Wilson's Warbler	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada Warbler	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	2	--	--
Am. Redstart	--	7	--	3	--	--	16	--	7	5	x
House Sparrow	3	80	35	135	62	53	186	78	22	110	x
Bobolink	--	50	--	--	--	--	6	2	50	--	--
Ea. Meadowlark	6	44	78	281	57	145	455	140	62	134	x
Red-wng. Blackbird	27	42	80	234	14	57	664	64	100	98	x
Orchard Oriole	3	23	17	31	7	1	18	8	3	2	x
Baltimore Oriole	1	2	2	4	1	--	4	1	6	1	x
Rusty Blackbird	--	--	--	3	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Common Grackle	80	73	380	900	229	196	1,085	456	340	1,084	x
Brown-hd. Cowbird	120	35	36	140	37	17	193	24	34	39	x
Scarlet Tanager	2	2	2	13	1	3	29	1	24	4	x
Summer Tanager	15	15	7	23	2	10	24	4	9	--	x
Cardinal	115	25	68	282	103	110	421	86	110	185	x
Rose-br. Grosbeak	3	7	9	3	--	--	9	5	15	--	x
Blue Grosbeak	--	10	1	3	--	--	4	8	--	--	x
Indigo Bunting	2	75	60	23	2	14	8	12	32	5	x
Dickcissel	--	110	15	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	x
Purple Finch	--	--	--	--	1	--	14	--	--	23	x
Pine Siskin	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--
Am. Goldfinch	153	12	65	1,197	33	73	404	96	18	206	x
Rufous-sd. Towhee	9	17	24	129	28	41	166	38	22	81	x
Savannah Sparrow	5	32	4	15	2	4	58	--	--	5	x
Grasshopper Sparrow	--	1	2	--	1	10	5	2	1	1	x
Vesper Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	3	x
Lark Sparrow	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	x
Slate-col. Junco	--	--	--	7	--	--	3	--	--	26	x
Tree Sparrow	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chipping Sparrow	1	19	8	94	23	14	90	18	7	30	x
Field Sparrow	2	6	48	112	42	30	131	47	37	60	x
White-cr. Sparrow	2	6	27	12	20	3	15	23	2	2	x
White-th. Sparrow	170	80	57	151	39	26	365	52	12	63	x
Lincoln's Sparrow	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Swamp Sparrow	1	3	15	4	1	--	36	--	--	12	x
Song Sparrow	1	--	--	7	--	7	225	25	37	170	x
Species, Total	105	106	138	128	90	76	141	106	124	123	126
Individuals, Total	1,874	1,636	2,534	7,046	2,011	1,777	10,803	2,689	2,016	4,641	

in many unusual places, particularly the golf course. Many shore birds were attracted to these flooded areas. The most unusual occurrence were the 14 Glossy Ibis, first observed by Mrs. Roy V. Allen and her group, and later by all participants in the count.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy V. Allen, Marie Brown, Mr. T. W. Finucane (compiler), Mike and Mrs. T. W. Finucane, Ed Gift, Mr. and Mrs. Arthue S. Smith, Mrs. J. Winston Smith and Ann Switzer.

ELIZABETHTON—23 and 24 April; 18:00 to 18:00; Carter County and adjacent area, as in previous years; clear, temp. 55 to 78°.

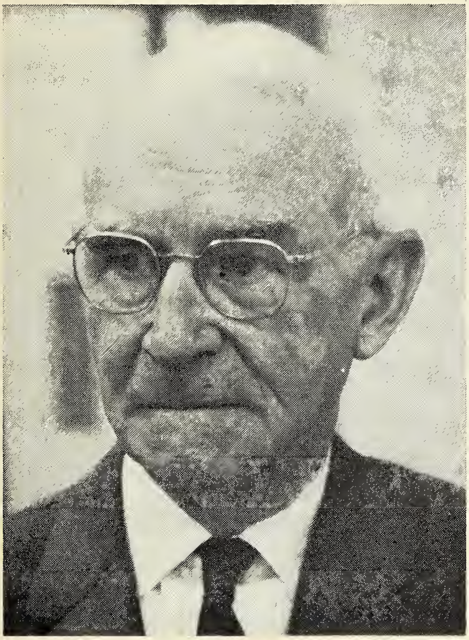
Fred Behrend, J. C. Browning, Mrs. Harold Dillenbeck, Mrs. George Dove, Glenn Eller, Clyde Hardin, Mr. and Mrs. Lee R. Herndon, Mrs. Carl Jones, Barney Keffer, Rev. and Mrs. John Martin, Ralph Masters, Roby May, Mrs. James Potter, Peter Range (compiler), Brent Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Swindell and Bill Yambert.

REQUEST FOR GULL REPORTS

During May through July of each year for a five year period, Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) from three Great Lakes colonies will be wing-marked with 1.5 inch-diameter "Saflag" tags. Each colony is represented by a specific color. An attempt is being made to determine the dispersal pattern, migration route, and winter range for each population. Anyone observing such wing-marked gulls is asked to notify DR. WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN, Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois 60115. Please report each observation of marked individuals even though the same bird may be sighted on different days. The following information is desired: date, exact location, marker color, and the observer's name. Your assistance in this aspect of the project will be greatly appreciated. Respondents will receive information pertaining to colony locations and the date of marking.

RETIRING EDITOR

Dr. Lee R. Herndon stepped down as editor of THE MIGRANT at the May meeting of the Tennessee Ornithological Society and his fifteen years of service ends an era unparalleled by anyone during the forty-year history of the journal. Only five men have served the society as editor: George B. Woodring (1930-1934); Albert F. Ganier (1935-1937, 1942-1946); Ben B. Coffey, Jr., 1938-March 1942); Dr. James T. Tanner (1947-1955); Dr. Lee R. Herndon (1956-1971). Acknowledgment and commendation is in order for a dedicated effort and splendid job performed. No other office in our society demands the hours of work, concentration, sacrifice and strain. Our concept of this journal is a limited one, for the most part, but Dr. Herndon never forgot that research papers, data in The Season, counts and special notes will be used by scientists, individuals, libraries and museums of more than thirty states, the District of Columbia and thirteen foreign countries. Dr. Herndon's perspective of journalism was one of accuracy and fact. He administered the financial obligations and business transactions in an efficient manner and with a highly responsible conscience to T.O.S. His contribution to the literature of modern ornithology has not gone unnoticed as reflected in the number of articles published in other journals and books which refer to THE MIGRANT as a source of information.



Beginning June 1965 (50th Anniversary Edition), THE MIGRANT assumed a somewhat different look and gradual "up dating" efforts were made in reference to style, layout and printing. December 1966 saw the dawn of "modern printing" as King Printing Company of Bristol (now called Preston Printing) inked their first issue of this journal. That issue, Volume 37, No. 4, saw the initiation of many procedures and "style concepts" which continue to appear. An old journal with a new look, combined the rich heritage and distinction of age with the modern appearance and usefulness we now enjoy.

Dr. Herndon was born in Welchburg, Kentucky, October 31, 1897 and grow up on a farm where he learned to enjoy watching birds and since that time his "life list" has grown until he reached the "magic 600 mark" this year. In 1928, he earned his doctorate at Johns Hopkins University and was later employed as a chemist with DuPont Cellophane Manufactures in New York, Agfa Ansco in 1942-1943, before coming to Elizabethton as head chemist at North American Rayon Corporation. After retirement, he spent several years teaching chemistry at Milligan College and taking extensive tours of North America.

His contributions to each of us, THE MIGRANT, T.O.S. and the science of ornithology has left a distinct and valued impression.

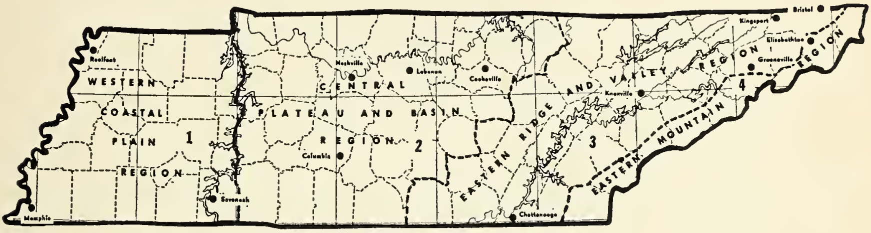
Wallace Coffey, 508 Spruce Street, Bristol.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION: SANDERLING

During the autumn migration of 1971, the Long Point Bird Observatory hopes to band and colour-mark several hundred Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*) at Long Point, Ontario. Information on the movement of these birds away from Long Point will facilitate research presently underway on the energy requirements of their migration. We would appreciate it if everyone sighting these birds would report their observations to Long Point Bird Observatory, 269 Beta Street, Toronto 14, Ontario, Canada. The following information is desired: date and time of observation; location, including nearest city or town; colours, note—birds will be coloured on the breast and abdomen with two of the following colours: red, orange, pink, purple, yellow, green, blue, brown, black, and white (no colour). The leg that has been banded is also important. This will tell if the bird is an adult or an immature. Any other information on what other birds are with the marked individuals would be very useful.

THE SEASON

Fred J. Alsop, III, *Editor*


Bristol
Kingsport
Elizabethton
Greeneville
Reelfoot
Nashville
Lebanon
Cookeville
Knoxville
Columbia
Savannah
Memphis
Chattanooga
WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION
1
CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION
2
EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION
3
EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION
4

The season was characterized by generally temperate weather with periods of gradual warming and cooling temperatures. There were no extended periods of severe winter weather and snow-cover was light and not extended.

Waterbirds were not noted in large concentrations as in past years, and reports of "sea ducks" were infrequent. Noteable observations included a Red-throated Loon in the Ridge and Valley region; Double-crested Cormorants in the Central Plateau and Basin and Ridge and Valley regions; and an Old Squaw on Boone Lake in the Eastern Mountain region.

This was not a "finch winter" and observations of these northern birds were scarce both in numbers of species and individuals reported. The few records included Tree Sparrows in all regions but the Eastern Mountain, which, however, had the only Evening Grosbeaks; a Harris' Sparrow in the Western Coastal Plains; Pine Siskins in the Central Plateau and Basin and Eastern Mountain regions; and an Oregon Junco in the Central Plateau and Basin region.

Perhaps the most unusual bird recorded during the period in Tennessee was the Glaucous Gull in the Ridge and Valley region. This is the second state record for the species. Other uncommon birds observed were the Harlan's Hawk in the Western Coastal Plain; Rough-legged Hawks in the Central Plateau and Basin; Henslow's Sparrow in the Eastern Ridge and Valley; and the Baird's Sandpipers in the Eastern Mountain region.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—*Heron-Sparrow:* Green Heron: 30 Mar. (1) DR (DGM). Blue-winged Teal: 14 Mar. (7) DR. Ruddy Duck: 15 Feb. (8) DR: Red-tailed Hawk: "More common than usual this winter and spring in Memphis area" (BC). HARLAN'S HAWK: 28 Nov. thru 15 Feb. (1) DR (MB, QBD, DGM) Careful observation and extensive notes make this observation about as reliable as a sight record of a difficult species can be. GOLDEN EAGLE: 15 Feb. (1) DR (DGM). Bald Eagle: 15 Feb. (2) DR. American Golden Plover: 28 Feb. (5), 14 Mar. (28) DR (DGM). Short-eared Owl: 13 Feb. (7) to 13 Mar. (6) and 30 Mar. (1) near Hazen, Arkansas (BC, KNOX, WLW, JBO, GRM); 27 Mar. (1) BF (DGM). Water Pipit: 13 Mar. (5) BF. Pine Warbler: 21 Mar. (4) Benton County (DGM) nest located later. Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 23 Mar. (1 imm. male) D (CH). Dickcissel: 14 Feb. to 10 Mar. (1) at feeder, M (DP). TREE SPARROW: 14 Feb. (8) BF (DGM). HARRIS' SPARROW: 15 Feb. to 15 Mar. (1 imm.) at feeder M (DP).

Locations: BF—Britton Ford, D—Dyersburg, DR—Duck River Refuge, M—Martin.

Observers: MB—Mike Bierly, BC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., QBD—Quenton B. Dowdy, CH—Celia Hudson, KNOX—Members of Knoxville Chapter, DGM—Don and Gina Manning, GRM—George R. Mayfield, Jr., JBO—J. B. Owens, DP—David Pitts, WLW—W. L. Whittenmore.

David E. Patterson, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—*Loons-Eagles:* Common Loon: 1 Feb. (1) WR (KLD, LS), 15 Feb. (1) and 14 Apr. (2) LD (RTH). Double-crested Cormorant: 27 Apr. (1) flying over Murfreesboro (MCW). Green Heron: very early (1) 2 Apr. PB (MM), 1st. WB 14 Apr. (FB) and 1st. LD 18 Apr. (RTH). Cattle Egret: C (2) 20 Apr. (WGF) and (2) 29 Apr. (WH *fide* GRM), then 28 Apr. (4) CC (Gladys Northcutt *fide* MCW). Common Egret: 4 Apr. (2) near ACM (JHR)*. Black-crowned Night Heron: 21 Mar. (57) BV (JNR). Wood Duck: 1st. (14) BT 17 Feb. (RTH) NA 22 Feb. (2) PB (MM), 27 Mar. (4) WB (FB). Redhead: late (4) 10 Apr. RL (AT, SB, KAG). Common Goldeneye: last report, 5 Apr. (2) RL (MCW). Bufflehead: 30 Apr. (1) Crossville (KLD, Frank Ward). Turkey Vulture: 1st returns 20 Feb. (3) WB (FB), 21 Feb. (125) SHV (KAG, MG) and (4) ACM (JNR), 27 Feb. (3) BT (RTH). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 5 Feb. (1) BT (RTH), 27 Mar. (1) CH (JHR)*. Cooper's Hawk: 6 Feb. (1) Lebanon (KAG, AT, MLB), 5 Mar. (1) WR (MCW), 14 Mar. (1) RM (RTH)*. Red-shouldered Hawk: 28 Feb. (5) BT (RTH), 26 Mar. (1) H (JHR), 27 Mar. (1) CH (JHR)*. Broad-winged Hawk: 11 Apr. (1) WB (FB) and (2) SHV (KAG), 14 Apr. (2) RM (RTH). ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK: 15 Feb. (1) WR (KD, LS) 1st. CC record, 16 Mar. (1) WB (FB). GOLDEN EAGLE: (1-4) seen 7 times WB area Feb. thru 7 Apr. (FB *et. al*). Bald Eagle: Several until late in period LD (RTH)*.

Grouse-Flycatchers: Ruffed Grouse: 25 Apr. (1) H, BT (RTH). TURKEY: 13 Apr. (1) AEDC near WR (MCW, VWH). SANDHILL CRANE: 15 Mar. (35), later in the day a flock over clouds, then a 3rd, late at night, all H, BT (RTH). American Woodcock: (27) at 21 locations NA in late Feb. (MLB), 28 Feb. (1) H, WB (FB), 21 Mar. a late singer near H (JNR). Common Snipe: 14 Mar. (3), 24 Mar. (20) WB (FB), few elsewhere. Spotted Sandpiper: 3 Apr. (1) RM (RTH). Pectoral Sandpiper: 14 Mar. (13) WB (FB), 4 Apr. (1) ACM (JHR)*. SANDERLING: 24 Apr. (3) WB (FB). Bonaparte's Gull: 9 Apr. (2) RL (JHR)*. Mourning Dove: very early was (1) flying immature 27 Mar. H (HEP). Black-billed Cuckoo: 29 Apr. (2), 30th. (1) LD (RTH)*. Chuck-will's-widow: 20 Apr. (1) BT (RTH)*. Whip-poor-will: 4 Apr. (4) WB (Mary Kruthaup *fide* MCW), and (1) RM (RTH), 1st NA. 10 Apr. (1) H (MG), 1st BT 19 Apr. (1) H (RTH). Common Nighthawk: 21 Apr. (1) H, CK (TT), 29 Apr. (2) near H (JNR). Chimney Swift: 20 Mar. (?) WB (FB), 4 Apr. (4) H (HEP). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 1st., 17 Apr. (1) H, NA (Mrs. Jack Clarke) and (2) H, CK (Mrs. T. J. Moore). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: very late was (1) 30 Apr. LD (RTH). RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER: (2) at nest Catoosa 30 Apr. (KLD, Frank Ward).

Swallows-Vireos: Tree Swallows: 1st., 3 Apr. (2) WB (MCW). Rough-winged Swallow: 29 Mar. (few) WB (FB), 9 Apr. (4) RL (JHR). Barn

Swallow: 21 Mar. (12) ACM (JNR), others very late. Purple Martin: very early was (1) in snow H, WB (MCW), late and scarce NA. Red-breasted Nuthatch: 27 Mar. (1) CH (JHR)*. Winter Wren: last, 18 Apr. (1) CW (JHR). Bewick's Wren: a few scattered reports over area. Catbird: 1st., 18 Apr. (1) WB (FB) and (1) BS (KAG), 20 Apr. (1) CK (TT). Wood Thrush: 17 Apr. (1) BS (KAG), 21 Apr. (1) WB (FB). Swainson's Thrush: late, 1st. 24 Apr. (1) LH (HEP). Gray-cheeked Thrush: 23 Apr. (1) LH (JNR). Veery: 18 Apr. (1) CW (JHR), one day earliest NA. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 1 Apr. (1) WB (FB) and (1) Lebanon (KAG, AT), 3 Apr. (1) BS (KAG, JHR), and (1) RM (RTH). Golden-crowned Kinglet: 11 Apr. (1) BS (KAG)*. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: last, 30 Apr. (2) LH (JNR). Water Pipit: 30 Mar. (2+) (MCW)*. Cedar Waxwing: numerous over entire area. White-eyed Vireo: late, except 5 Apr. (1) LH (JNR), 1st. WB 13 Apr. (1) FB, 17 Apr. (1) RM (RTH), 18 Apr. (1) CK (TT). Yellow-throated Vireo: 1st., 4 Apr. (1) BS (KAG). Solitary Vireo: 17 Apr. (1) LH (JNR), 18 Apr. (1) WB (FB). Red-eyed Vireo: 13 Apr. (1) WB (MCW), 17 Apr. (2) BS (KAG), 18 Apr. (1) CK (TT).

Warblers: most a week late and scarce thru period. Black-and-white: 1st., 31 Mar. (1) H, NA (MCW), 7 Apr. (1) WB (FB). Worm-eating: 17 Apr. (2) BS (KAG). Blue-winged: 17 Apr. (2) BS (KAG)*. Tennessee: 19 Apr. (1) H (SB). Nashville: late and scarce, 1st. (30) Apr. (1) LH (JNR). Parula: 9 Apr. (1) BS (KAG). Yellow: 12 Apr. (1) H (MM), 17 Apr. (1) H, WB (FB), 18 Apr. (1) H, RM (RTH). Black-throated Green: 1st., 21 Apr. (1) H (AT). Cerulean: 17 Apr. (1) BS (KAG). Blackburnian: one day earliest ever NA, 15 Apr. (1) LH (JNR). Yellow-throated: 1st., 16 Apr. (2) BS (KAG) and (1) LH (JNR). Blackpoll: 24 Apr. (1) CP (HEP)*. Prairie: 1st., 18 Apr. (1) H (AT). Ovenbird: 22 Apr. (1) RM (RTH). Northern Waterthrush: 18 Apr. (1) BS (KAG). Louisiana Waterthrush: 12 Mar. (1) BS (KAG). Kentucky: 18 Apr. (1) CW (JNR). CONNECTICUT: 19 Apr. (1) and 24 Apr. (1) RL (JNR), 8 days earliest NA. Yellowthroat: 4 Apr. (1) WB (FB), late NA with 1st. 18 Apr. (1) SHV (KAG). Yellow-breasted Chat: 17 Apr. (1) WB (FB), 18 Apr. (1) banded CW (JNR), 20 Apr. (1) RM (RTH). Hooded: 17 Apr. (1) BS (KAG). WILSON'S: 24 Apr. (1) RL (JNR), 6 days earliest NA. Canada: 30 Apr. (1) LH (JNR)*. Redstart: 17 Apr. (2) BS (KAG).

Bobolinks-Sparrows: Bobolink: 29 Apr. (8-10) SHV (KAG)*. Orchard Oriole: 18 Apr. (1) WB (FB), and (1) SHV (SB). Baltimore Oriole: 21 Apr. (1) H (Ann Nichols). Rusty Blackbird: last, 10 Apr. (2) PB (MM). Scarlet Tanager: 1st., 18 Apr. (1) BS (KAG). Summer Tanager: 18 Apr. (1) BS (KAG) and (2) RM (RTH), 21 Apr. (1) CK (TT), 22 Apr. (1) WB (FB). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 19 Apr. (1) H (SB), 20 Apr. (3) CK (TT). Blue Grosbeak: 21 Apr. (2) WB (FB), very early compared with NA. Indigo Bunting: 1st. 18 Apr. (1) WB (FB), otherwise late and scarce. Dickcissel: 2 Feb. thru period (1) H, WB (MCW), then 29 Apr. (4) SHV (KAG). PINE SISKIN: 20 Feb. (3) CW (HR)*. Savannah Sparrow: from 20 Mar. (2) RM (RTH) to 24 Apr. (1) BV (JNR). Vesper Sparrow: 14 Apr. (8) WB (FB)*. Lark Sparrow: 21 Apr. (1) WB (FB)*. Slate-colored Junco: last report, 24 Apr. (4) LH (HEP). OREGON JUNCO: 9 thru 15 Feb. (1) H, WB (MCW), 31 Mar. (1) Otter Crk. Rd. (MCW, VWH). TREE SPARROW: nearly a month late, 24 Apr. (1) Bellevue (GM). Fox Sparrow: 30 Mar. (1) H

(AT) last report. Song Sparrow: late, 24 Apr. (5) BL (JHR, Kathy Meyer), one nesting pair again NA at Ellington Center (MLB). Note—The asterisk is used to denote that this is the only report to writer.

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh, BL—Bush Lake, BS—Basin Springs, BT—Byrdstown, BV—Buena Vista, C—Columbia, CC—Cannon County, CH—Craggie Hope, CK—Cookeville, CP—Centennial Park, CW—Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, H—home area, LD—Lilydale (Dale Hollow Lake), LH—Love Hill, NA—Nashville Area, PB—Pennington Bend, RL—Radnor Lake, RM—Rickman, SHV—South Harpeth Valley, WB—Woodbury, WR—Woods Reservoir.

Observers: SB—Sue Bell, MLB—Mike L. Bierly, FB—Frances Bryson, KLD—Mr. and Mrs. Ken Dubke, WGF—Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Fuqua, MG—Mel Garlan, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, RTH—R. T. Hinds, VWH—Mrs. V. W. Hite, WH—Wick Holliday, MM—Margaret Mann, GRM—George R. Mayfield, GM—Mrs. George R. Miller, HEP—Henry E. Parmer, JHR—Mr. and Mrs. John Riggins, JNR—John N. Riggins, LS—Lee Shafer, AT—Ann Tarbell, TT—Thelma Tinnon, MCW—Mary C. Wood.

Henry E. Parmer, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 37205.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—*Loons-Mergansers:* Common Loon: through period (1-14) CL (WiC, KD, LD), 8 Apr. (1) NL (LS). RED-THROATED LOON: 29 Mar. (1) CL (KD, LD) good leisurely study with nearby Common Loon, 30 Mar. (1) CL (BB). Double-crested Cormorant: 7-8 Mar. (1) K (FJA, PP), 16 Apr. (2) HRA (WiC). Common Egret: 4 Apr. (1) HRA (KD, HP). Least Bittern: 30 Apr. (1) A (FJA, BB, JT). American Bittern: 14 Mar. (1) A (MW), from 3 Apr. through end of period (1-2) AM (KD), 20 Apr. (2) AS (LRH). Greater Scaup: 8 Mar. (1) FLD (FJA, PP). Old Squaw: 6 Mar. (5) BL (LRH, GW). Common Merganser: 3 Feb. (2) FLD (PP), 14 Apr. (8) K (PP), 21-30 Apr. (2) FLD (PP).

Vultures-Coots: Turkey Vulture: maximum 16 and 23 Mar. (135+) C (KD, LD). Black Vulture: maximum 16 and 23 Mar. (50+) C (KD, LD). Cooper's Hawk: 10 Feb. (1) HRA (KD), 14 Mar. (1) K (FJA, JMC, JA, AM), 4 Apr. (1) C (JMC, KD, LD). Bald Eagle: through 5 Apr. (1-5) HRA (AA, WiC, KD), through 28 Feb. (1-3) Ki (FJA, JMC, CM, EM, AM, CN). Marsh Hawk: through 20 Apr. (1-4) HRA and SeV (KD, LS). SANDHILL CRANE: 2 Mar. (7) HRA (WiC), 14 Mar. (56) Col (NH). King Rail: first, 6 Apr. (1) AM (KD), 30 Apr. (1) (FJA, BB, JT), 23 Apr. (2) A (MW). Virginia Rail: 23 Apr. (2) A (MW), 30 Apr. (1) A (FJA, BB). Sora Rail: very early Chattanooga record, 27 Feb. (1) AM (KD). Common Gallinule: 24 Apr. (1) A (MW). AMERICAN COOT: first Chattanooga nesting record, 27 Apr. (adult and 8 "half-grown" young) NL (MS).

Plover-Owl: American Golden Plover: 4 Apr. (1) SB (KD, LD, JMC, FJA, JA, LS). American Woodcook: last singing noted 5 Apr. (2) AM (KD, LD), a total of 22 birds were found at 6 locations, many other suitable locations were found, but limited time prevented checking (KD, LD). Common Snipe: few to end of period, AM (KD) maximum 5 Apr. (100+) SB (KD, LD, HP). Upland Plover: 30 Apr. (1) K (FJA, BB, JT). WILLET: second Chattanooga spring record, 26 Apr. (11) NL (LS). Dunlin: regular to 13 Apr.

(KD), maximum 8 Mar. (151) SB (KD, LD). GLAUCOUS GULL: second state record, 7 Mar. (1) second winter plumage FLD (AM, CN, KTOS), 8 Mar. (FJA, PP), 13 Mar. (KTOS), 14 Mar. (FJA, JA, JMC, IW, BW, BB). Herring Gull: regular to 6 Apr. CL (KD, LD). Ring-billed Gull: regular to 13 Apr. CL (KD, LD), maximum 4 Feb. (400) NL (LS). Laughing Gull: 21 Apr. (1) FLD (PP). Bonaparte's Gull: 2 Feb. (1) CL (KD), 15 Mar. (2) CL (KD, LD), 8 Apr. (36) NL (LS), 12 Apr. (70) CL (KD), 13 Apr. (27) CL (KD), 13 Apr. (7) FLD (PP), 20 Apr. (3) CL (KD), 21 Apr. (4) FLD (PP). Common Tern: 28 Apr. (1) K (PP). Barn Owl: one regular AM (KD, LD), 22 Apr. (1) K (FJA, CM). Screech Owl: 18 Apr. one adult, nest w/4 eggs K (MW).

Nighthawk-Vireo: Common Nighthawk: 22 Apr., first (1) K (FJA, CM), 25 Apr., first (1) C (KD, LD). TREE SWALLOW: very early Chattanooga record, 23 Feb. (1) SB (KD, LD). Cliff Swallow: first, 3 Apr. (1) AM (KD). PURPLE MARTIN: first 18 Feb.—very early (1) K (*fide* JBO), first Chattanooga record 26 Feb.—very early (1) SB (Fred Burns *fide* KD)—earliest he has ever had them—records go back 41 years with next earliest date 29 Feb.—latest 18 Mar. Brown-headed Nuthatch: 14 Mar. (2) working around and in cavity in dead Virginia Pine, Col (FJA, JA, JMC, IW, BW, BB), 4 Apr. (2) at above site ((KD, LD, JMC, FJA, JA, LS). Water Pipit: regular to 30 Mar. (1-15) SB (KD, LD). Solitary Vireo: first—very early 20 Mar. (1) K (FJA).

Waterthrush-Sparrow: Northern Waterthrush: 24 Apr. (1) CB (KD), 27 Apr. (2) TRG (KD, RTB). Eastern Meadowlark: flocks ranging in size from 50 to 175 noted to 15 Mar., HRA (KD). Purple Finch: 20 Feb. (2) (LD), 28 Feb. (1) (LD), 1 Mar. (1) HRA (KD), 5 Apr. (7) OW (KD, LD, HP), 6 Apr. (1) CL (KD, LD, HP), flock of 15-60 Mar. through 2 Apr., K (FJA). HENSLOW'S SPARROW: 30 Apr. (through 2 May) (1) A (FJA, BB, JT). Vesper Sparrow: 16 Mar. (4) BL (LRH, GW), 22 Mar. (1) HRA (KD), 29 Mar. (2) HRA (KD), 6 Apr. (12) HRA (KD). Tree Sparrow: 7-8 Feb. (2-8) K (FJA, JCH).

Locations: A—Alcoa, AM—Amnicola Marsh, AS—Austin Springs, BL—Boone Lake, C—Chattanooga, Col—Collegedale, CL—Chickamauga Lake, FLD—Fort Loudon Dam, HRA—Hiwassee River Area, K—Knoxville, Ki—Kingston, NL—Nickajack Lake, SB—Savannah Bay, SeV—Sequatchie Valley.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, III, JA—Jean Alsop, AA—Arnold Aslinger, BB—Benton Basham, RTB—Ralph T. Bullard, JMC—James M. Campbell, WiC—Wilford Caraway, KD—Ken Dubke, LD—Lil Dubke, NH—Nat Halverson, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, JCH—J. C. Howell, AM—Andy Morton, CM—Chester Massey, EM—Eleanor Massey, CN—Chuck Nicholson, JBO—J. B. Owen, PP—Paul Pardue, HP—Hunter Patterson, KTOS—Knoxville Chapter T.O.S., MS—Mary Shafer, LS—Lee Shafer, JT—James A. Tucker, BW—Bill Williams, GW—Gary O. Wallace, IW—Irene Williams, MW—Morris Williams.

JAMES M. CAMPBELL, 15 Hedgewood Dr., Knoxville, 37918.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—*Heron-Sandpiper:* Green Heron: first 15 Apr. (1) WR (GE). Common Egret: 24 Apr. (1) E (FWB). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 19, 20, 27 Apr. (1-4) WR (LRH *et al.*). Black Duck: last 2 Mar. (105) WaL (LRH). Red-tailed Hawk: nesting (2) En (PGR). Broad-winged Hawk: first 12 Apr. (5) E (GE, PGR). Common Snipe: last 12 Apr. (75) E (GE, PGR). Spotted Sandpiper: 18 Apr. (1) WR (GE). BAIRD'S SANDPIPER: 8-10 Apr. (2-6) CF (LRH *et al.*).

Dowitcher-Martin: Short-billed Dowitcher: 25 Apr. (1) En (PGR). Bonaparte's Gull: 24 Apr., first Great Smoky Mountains National Park record (1) CC (FJA, GOW). Saw-whet Owl: 29 Apr. (1-2) GSMNP (FJA, JMC, BB, JAT, RME, MW). Yellow-billed Cuckoo: first 27 Apr. (1) E (LRH, JM). Black-billed Cuckoo: first 26 Apr. (1) En (PGR). Common Nighthawk: first 26 Apr. (1) E (GE). Chimney Swift: first 3 Apr. (3) MC (PGR). Great-crested Flycatcher: first 22 Apr. (1) EGC (LRH). Rough-winged Swallow: first 6 Apr. (5) SV (LRH). Barn Swallow: first 29 Mar. (1) MC (GW). Purple Martin: first 16 Mar. (1) EGC (LRH).

Thrush-Sparrow: Wood Thrush: first 17 Apr. (1) WiL (GE). Swainson's Thrush: 8 Apr. (1) E (GE). Black-and-white Warbler: first 5 Apr. (1) EGC (LH). Brewster's Warbler: 23 Apr. (1) GSMNP (JMC). Parula Warbler: first 17 Apr. (2) WiL (GE). Yellow Warbler: first 16 Apr. (1) HC (MS, TS). Black-throated Green Warbler: 12 Apr. (11) HC (MS, TS). Yellow-throated Warbler: first 13 Apr. (3) WiL (JM). Pine Warbler 18 Mar. (1) E (JM). EVENING GROSBEAK: last 30 Apr. (2) RC (LRH, JM). Pine Siskin: 23-24 Apr. (1-2) GSMNP (FJA, JMC, MW). Grasshopper Sparrow: 23 Apr. (1) GSMNP (FJA, CM, JMC).

Locations: CC—Cades Cove, CF—County Farm, Carter Co. near Elizabethton, E—Elizabethton, EGC—Elizabethton Golf Course, En—Erwin, GSMNP—Great Smoky Mt. Nat'l. Park, HC—Heaton Creek, near Roan Mtn., MC—Milligan College, RC—Roan Creek, SV—Shady Valley, WaL—Watauga Lake, WiL—Wilber Lake, WR—Watauga River.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, III, BB—Benton Basham, FWB—Fred Behrend, JMC—James M. Campbell, GE—Glen Eller, RME—Ray M. Ellis, LHR—Lee R. Herndon, LH—Lois Herndon, JM—John Martin, CM—Chester Massey, PGR—Peter G. Range, MS—Maxie Swindell, TS—Tommy Swindell, JAT—James A. Tucker, GOW—Gary O. Wallace, MW—Morris Williams.

BRENT ROWELL, 2227 Edgemont Ave., Bristol 37620.

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

The purpose of THE MIGRANT is the recording of observations and original information derived from the study of birds, primarily in the state of Tennessee or the area immediately adjacent to its borders. Articles for publication originate almost exclusively from T.O.S. members.

Contributors should prepare manuscripts and submit them in a form acceptable to the printer, after editorial approval. Both articles and short notes are solicited but their format should be somewhat different.

Some suggestions to authors for the preparation of papers for publication are given herewith.

MATERIAL: The subject matter should relate to some phase of Tennessee Ornithology. It should be original, factual, concise, scientifically accurate, and not submitted for publication elsewhere.

TITLE: The title should be concise, specific, and descriptive.

STYLE: Recent issues of THE MIGRANT should be used as a guide in the preparation of manuscripts. Where more detail is needed reference should be made to the *Style Manual for Biological Journals* available from the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY: When there are more than five references in an article, they should be placed at the end of the article, otherwise they should be appropriately included in the text.

SUMMARY: Articles of five or more pages in length should be summarized briefly, drawing attention to the main conclusions resulting from the work performed.

IDENTIFICATION: Rare or unusual species identification to be acceptable must be accompanied by verifying evidence. This should include: date, time, light and weather conditions, exact location, habitat, optical equipment, distance, behavior of bird, comparison with other similar species, characteristic markings, experience of observer, other observers verifying observation and reference works consulted.

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Birds

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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... FRED J. ALSOP, III
Apt. 147 Taliwa Court, Chapman Highway, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920

"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... DR. LEE R. HERNDON
Rt. 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

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2701 Fairmont Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37917

TREASURER .... KENNETH H. DUBKE
720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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FOOD, FEEDING BEHAVIOR AND EXTENSION OF RANGE OF THE CATTLE EGRET

Earl L. Hanebrink

Introduction

The Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) occupies an extensive world range and is a wide wanderer. There are two subspecies: the Indian Cattle Egret(*B. i. coromandus* Boddaert), and the African Cattle Egret (*B. i. ibis* Linnaeus). The former is the Asian subspecies and has not been recorded in the Western Hemisphere but is found in southern and eastern Asia and among the islands stretching out to New Guinea and Australia (Barnes, 1955). The subspecies which has become established in the United States and the New World is the African Cattle Egret (Heverschmidt, 1953). The African Cattle Egret is a comparative newcomer to the Western Hemisphere. It is a native to Mediterranean Europe, southern Spain, Portugal, and Africa (Peterson, 1954; Sprunt, 1955; Heatwole, 1963). Although reportedly seen as early as 1882 and later in 1911 in British Guiana (Palmer, 1962), it was not until 1937 that the first specimen was collected in this hemisphere. This species was collected in Venezuela (Phelps, 1944) in 1943 and in Dutch Guiana (Haverschmidt, 1950) in 1947.

In the United States the earliest-known occurrence is of two birds recorded at Clewiston, Florida, in the summer of 1941 (Sprunt, 1954). Drury et al (1953) officially established the presence of the Cattle Egret in the United States by collecting the first specimen at Wayland, Massachusetts. The Coffey's (Stuart, 1965) discovered five nests of the Cattle Egret in the Luxora Heronry in Mississippi County, Arkansas, which was the first nesting record for Arkansas. Cattle Egrets are now nesting in all of the states of the Central Southern Region which includes Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas. After the 1969 nesting season the Luxora Heronry was abandoned in all species of egrets and herons. These birds have remained in the area occupying smaller lowland deciduous woods; one location being only a few miles from the Luxora Heronry. Some have relocated on the Arkansas-Missouri border and perhaps others have gone to the heronries in southeastern Missouri. The heronry at Dyersburg at the edge of the industrial park is no longer active. This heronry was active in 1969 but with fewer birds than in the prior year (Leggett, 1970). Both the Dyersburg Heronry and the Luxora Heronry which are across the river from each other became inactive after the 1969 breeding season.

Possible reasons why the Luxora Heronry was abandoned were changes in vegetation and a lowering of the water table by farming operations. During the past few years there was no longer any standing water in the nearby drainage ditches which were used extensively by the young herons and egrets before they could fly to the more distant barrow pits and sloughs of the Mississippi River. In the Luxora Heronry the trees were becoming larger and with less sunshine the weeds and under brush died out causing much of the area to be bare of plant growth. It seemed that the herons and egrets preferred the smaller trees with entanglements of vines and dense undergrowth to the taller trees. One new location near Burdette consists of a triangular lowland deciduous woods of approximately three acres with a drainage ditch on one side with available water during the entire breeding season. The trees are a mixture of lowland deciduous species similar in composition to the Luxora Heronry but are smaller and with a much more dense undergrowth. Vines cover many of the trees and consist mainly of *Lonocera, Vitis,* and *Campsis.* Nest density is very high at this location with approximately 80 per cent Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), 15 per cent Cattle Egrets; four per cent Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*) and one per cent Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticoray nycticorax*). The Luxora Heronry was active for nearly 20 years before it was abandoned.

Cattle Egrets are wandering farther from their nesting location in northeastern Arkansas. This species was observed by the writer at the Nettleton Sewage Ponds on 30 August, 1970 and on the Arkansas State University farm among the buffaloe on 6 May, 1971. This distance is more than 60 miles from the heronry locations. Cattle Egrets have been observed also 50 miles north of Little Rock by the writer on 16 August, 1971. Other sightings are becoming more numerous after the nesting season in northeastern Arkansas.

The Cattle Egret is extending its breeding range beyond Arkansas being well established in southeastern Missouri and other northern states (Peterson, 1971; Soulen, 1971). It is also increasing its range in Africa (Vincent, 1947; Skead, 1952; Siegfried, 1966) and throughout the world (Sprunt, 1955; Palmer, 1962).

FOOD OF THE CATTLE EGRET

The food of the Cattle Egret in Africa has been reported (Vincent, 1947; Skead, 1956; Reynolds, 1965 and others). Kosugi (1960) published on the food of the Indian Cattle Egret. In this hemisphere Palmer (1962) reported the contents of the stomachs of 20 birds from Puerto Rico. The contents of a stomach collected in Surinam was reported by Haverschmidt (1947).

In the United States, Valentine (1958) analyzed seven pellets from Cattle Egrets in Virginia, Jenni (1961) analyzed 50 pellets from young Cattle Egrets in Florida, and Summerous (1964) reported the contents of 20 pellets from Alabama Cattle Egrets. The existing knowledge of feeding techniques of the Cattle Egret has been summarized by Meyerriecks (1960) and observed by Hanebrink and Denton (1969).

The food of the Cattle Egret in Europe, Asia, and Africa is largely made up of insects, especially grasshoppers (Palmer, 1962). Grasshoppers are a major food item in India for the Cattle Egret (Witherby et al, 1939; Whistler, 1949). Frogs, lizards, and fish are also eaten by Cattle Egrets in the Old World.

In Africa, Skead (1956) examined many Cattle Egret stomachs and found only grasshoppers. He kept pet birds and found these would eat beef squares, crickets, centipedes, wasp, flies, spiders, dragonflies, and mice. He supplied the beef squares while the birds captured the other items. His Cattle Egrets would not eat bread or vegetable matter when offered. Kirkpatrick (1925) examined 139 stomachs of Cattle Egrets from Cairo, Egypt, and found mice, houseflies, spiders, crickets, centipedes, and earthworms. An individual Cattle Egret collected in Arabia had eaten 68 ticks (*Hyaloma aegyptium*) that had dropped from resting camels (Palmer, 1962). Kosugi (1960) examined six stomachs of Indian Cattle Egrets and he found reptiles, frogs, spiders, and insects as the most common food items.

In Florida, Jenni (1961) found short-horned grasshoppers (Locustidae) to be the most important prey of Cattle Egrets. Crickets, long-horned grasshoppers (Tettigoniidae) and spiders were other important food items. Valentine (1958) found the food of the Cattle Egret in Virginia to consist mainly of terrestrial insects, spiders, and amphibians. Summerour (1964) reported the contents of 10 pellets of Alabama Cattle Egrets to consist of 90 per cent insects, mostly grasshoppers and crickets. The remaining 10 per cent of the diet consisted of spiders, frogs, toads, small snakes, and skinks. Hanebrink and Denton (1969) found grasshoppers to be the most important food item collected from regurgitated pellets of Cattle Egrets from the Luxora Heronry. Other food items encountered were spiders, crickets, ground beetles, click beetles, stink bugs, moth larvae, froghoppers, crane flies, diptera larvae, blowflies, horse flies, deer flies, frogs, toads and lizards.

Feeding Behavior

Cattle Egrets take a variety of food items in a number of ways. Priest (1933) reported an unusual method of food finding by Cattle Egrets in Africa. He stated that the egrets are attracted to grass fires where they catch insects in scores. Riddell (1944) reported these birds following the plow in winter and associating with cattle in all seasons in Spain. Chapin (1956) observed one eating a seven-inch lizard in the Belgian Congo. Dawn (1959) and Hanebrink and Denton (1969) noted the Cattle Egret picking flies from the head and neck of cattle. Reynolds (1965) observed Cattle Egrets following a Land Rover to capture disturbed insects, with the bolder individuals coming to within a foot of the wheels of the vehicle. He also found Cattle Egrets feeding on flesh left on fish bones filleted by natives along the Wembere River in Tanzania.

There are occasional reports of Cattle Egrets eating other birds. Skead (1956) received a report of a bird (*Zosterops* spp.) eaten by a Cattle Egret in Africa. In Florida an adult male Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) was swallowed by a Cattle Egret (Cunningham, 1965).

The association of Cattle Egrets with grazing animals is well known. Rice (1956) noted that there is a remarkable symbiosis between Cattle Egrets and larger hoofed mammals. He considers them obligate commensals and states that he has never seen them feeding alone. Heatwole (1963) studied the association of Cattle Egrets with cattle and found they only occasionally took prey from the body of a cow. Summerour (1964) believes the relationship is one in which both species profit but are not forced to associate to survive.

At the Luxora Heronry feeding areas, the well known symbiotic association of the Cattle Egret with cattle and horses on the Mississippi levee was observed constantly during the months of May, June, July, and August. Although the egrets sometimes fed away from cattle catching insects in the pasture and other prey along shallow mudholes and sloughs, they were seldom seen feeding over 100 yards from cattle or horses. Notable exceptions were observed in early June when eight Cattle Egrets were found following two tractors plowing a wheat field. They fed from 5 to 100 yards behind the tractors, searching the freshly turned soil for earthworms and insects, much in the same manner as species of blackbirds do. The Cattle Egrets feeding at the edge of the Nettleton Sewage Ponds in late August were not near any hoofed animals.

When feeding with cattle, the egrets were usually quite active. They constantly made short runs, changed positions, and flew short distances from animal to animal in their search for food. Cattle Egrets were most often found at the sides or near the heads of the cattle. The individual egret carefully watched for insects disturbed by the cattle. These individuals often examined the legs, flanks, and heads of cattle for flies or ectoparasites. In addition, they often alighted on the backs of the cattle. This seemed to be more for a perch rather than to feed on flies or ectoparasites. On more than one occasion an egret rode a cow across a water filled area of the pasture.

In the heat of the day, the cattle moved into the shade or into nearby water filled sloughs along the Mississippi River levee. The Cattle Egrets would not, however, follow a cow into water that was more than a few inches in depth. They notably preferred animals which were grazing or moving about and quickly abandoned an inactive or reclining cow to hurriedly run or fly to a feeding animal. Cattle Egrets also examined weeds and grass very carefully for insects. Although these birds usually caught their prey when it became disturbed and moved, they sometimes caught prey by slowly stalking it or by remaining very still then suddenly catching it with a quick jab.

The association with cattle is rather close and sometimes the egrets were almost stepped on as they searched for food. The cattle were very tolerant and did not seem annoyed when the egrets were perched on their backs. Only when a fly was picked from the head or face did the cattle seem bothered and even then the reaction was usually only a shaking of the head.

Association with other Herons and Egrets in Heronries

Cattle Egrets commonly nest among other species of herons and egrets in Mississippi County heronries. However they usually isolate themselves to a particular part of the heronry. Common Egrets most always nest at the tops of the larger trees while Little Blue Herons and Cattle Egrets nest from the tops of the smaller trees to lower positions some no more than six feet from the ground. It is common for Little Blue Herons and Cattle Egrets to nest in the same tree but after careful inspection the Cattle Egret nests seem to be mainly clustered in certain areas of the heronries.

Observations at the feeding areas indicate very little competition for food among the various species. Each species occupies its own niche and does not interfere with its allied species in food competition (Hanebrink, 1968; Hanebrink and Denton, 1969). A comparison of regurgitated food items collected from both the Little Blue Heron and Cattle Egret have been previously compared by Hanebrink and Denton (1969).

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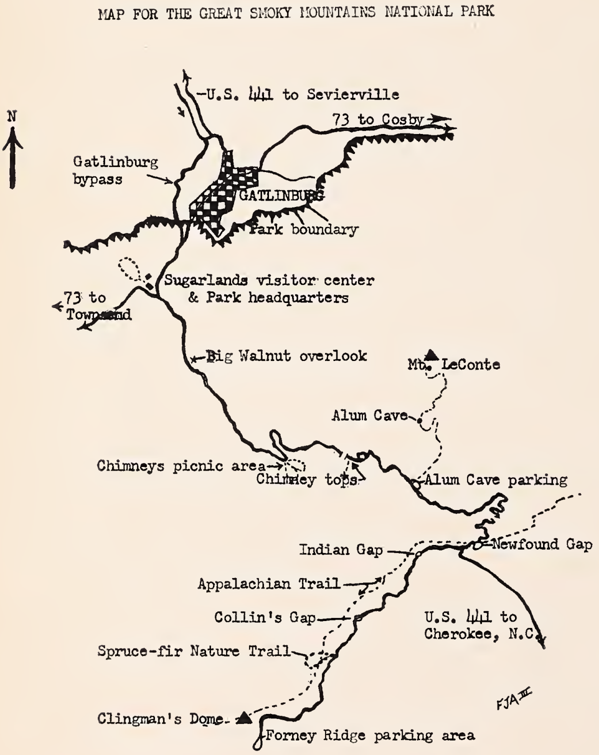
BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

FRED J. ALSOP, III

In an effort to make *The Migrant* more useful to its readers we are establishing "Bird Finding in Tennessee" as a regular feature. Each article will give details on where, when, and how to find birds in selected areas of our state. Each will be written by a local expert on his favorite birding area and eventually all the best birding spots in Tennessee will be covered. Of course not every species in an area can be listed due to limited printed space, but characteristic birds, the ones you are most likely to see, as well as local "rarities" will be noted using maps, comments on habitats, seasonal information, special techniques, local checklists, birders, bird guides, etc. But, don't just read the information and put it aside, get out with binoculars and books and try each one out. Good birding!

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

PART I, BIRDING FROM THE LOWLANDS TO "CANADA."


MAP FOR THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
N
U.S. 441 to Sevierville
73 to Cosby
Gatlinburg bypass
GATLINBURG
Park boundary
Sugarlands visitor center & Park headquarters
73 to Townsend
Big Walnut overlook
Mt. LeConte
Alum Cave
Chimneys picnic area
Chimney tops
Alum Cave parking
Indian Gap
Newfound Gap
Appalachian Trail
Collin's Gap
U.S. 441 to Cherokee, N.C.
Spruce-fir Nature Trail
Clingman's Dome
Forney Ridge parking area
FJA III

More than 200 species of birds have been recorded within the boundaries of the Park. In the high elevations of these mountains many birds common in northern forests reach the southern limits of their breeding range in the Eastern United States. Spring migration and the summer nesting season are the best times to see the birds, but many winters bring northern finches in numbers not found elsewhere in the state.

Begin at Sugarlands Visitor Center 1.5 miles south of Gatlinburg on U.S. 441. Here you will find excellent displays of the plant and animal life, maps of the park, field guides by Peterson and Robbins, et al, *Birds of the Great Smoky Mountains Field Checklist* by Alsop, and the definitive *Notes on Birds of the Great Smoky Mountains* by Stupka. In winter search the grounds of Park headquarters just a few hundred yards north of the center for Purple Finches, Pine Siskins, and Evening Grosbeaks. Walk the self-guiding Sugarlands nature trail in spring and summer for Golden-winged, Black-and-white, and Hooded Warblers, Ovenbirds, Louisiana Waterthrush, and many other songbirds. Barn Swallows usually nest under the eaves of the visitor center. Go back to 441 and turn right (south) towards Cherokee. Stop at Big Walnut overlook, approximately 2 miles from the visitor center on left, for an open view of Mt. LeConte. This can be a very good place to observe spring migrants. Proceed south to Chimneys Picnic Area. A walk through these grounds in the nesting season should produce American Redstarts, Wood Thrush, Black-throated Blue Warblers, Solitary Vireos, and many others. Go on to Chimney Tops parking area, 7.2 miles south of the visitors center and walk down to the heath bald on the right. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and Scarlet Tanagers nest in the hardwood forest and Chestnut-sided Warblers nest in the rhododendron on the bald which should be in flower in mid-June. Continue on south on 441 to Alum Cave parking area on the left about 9 miles from the visitor center. The Alum Cave trail is moderate to moderately steep but well worth the effort. It is 2½ miles by trail to Alum Cave Bluffs through northern hardwood forests inhabited in summer by Red-eyed and Solitary Vireos, Wood Thrush and Veery, Carolina and Winter Wren, Olive-sided Flycatchers, Blackburnian and Canada Warblers. Before you reach the bluffs you will climb through heath balds where Chestnut-sided warblers abound. The ridge opposite the bluff is the former nesting site for the Peregrine Falcon, a species now extripated from the Park, but a current nesting place of the Raven. Another 2.9 miles up the trail will bring you to the top of Mt. LeConte where there is a lodge (reservations should be made well in advance through Park headquarters). Back at your car continue south to Newfound Gap, 13.5 miles from the visitor center. You have now entered the Canadian Life Zone characterized by the dominant forests of spruce and fir. Temperatures here are much lower than at Sugarlands, about 15-20°'s, and showers are much more frequent so be prepared. Cedar Waxwings, Red Crossbills, and Pine Siskins are often seen in and around the parking area. Birds seen from here upward to Forney Ridge parking area, 21 miles from the visitor center, via stops at Indian Gap (watch for the right turn ¼ mile from Newfound Gap) Collin's Gap, and a walk along the Spruce-fir Nature Trail (all along your route) will include these summer residents: the 5 high-altitude warblers, Canada, Blackburnian, Black-throated Blue, Black-throated Green, and Chestnut-sided; plus Veerys and Solitary Vireos. Permanent residents are: Raven, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Red Crossbill, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Black-capped Chickadee, and the most abundant resident of the spruce-fir, the Slate-colored Junco. Ruffed Grouse occur at all elevations in the Park and many are seen early in the morning and late in the evenings along the road shoulders—they have been recorded drumming during every month of the year with the highest number of records in October. From the Forney Ridge parking area a paved trail ½ mile in length takes you to an observation tower atop the highest mountain in the Park, Clingman's Dome, elevation 6642'. Stopping at all the pull-offs between Forney Ridge and Morton Overlook (just below Newfound Gap on the Tennessee side) in the spring and summer after dark may produce Barred Owls and the uncommon Saw-whet Owl. Best nights for the Saw-whet are nights of little wind and some moonlight. Most singing is recorded from March through June, but the owls have been seen at other times of the year. Whistled imitations, tape recordings, and "squeaking" on your hand have all been tried with varying success to lure these dwarfs of the forest out to be counted. An evenings foray has produced Saw-whets in numbers from 11 to 0 along this route.

Birdwalks are conducted daily during the Annual Wildflower Pilgrimage in April by members of the Knoxville Chapter T.O.S. whose members also conduct an Audubon Christmas Count there. For local information contact members of the Knoxville Chapter, Tennessee Ornithological Society through the membership list published in *The Migrant* and through the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce.

DEPT. OF ZOOLOGY, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

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DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE, ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, STATE COLLEGE, ARKANSAS 72467.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

POSSIBLE ALBINO RED-TAILED HAWK IN COFFEE COUNTY—On Sunday, 13 December, 1970, Gene and I drove from Chattanooga to Woods Hole Reservoir (AEDC property) to observe waterbirds. Enroute I-24, we came to the point at the foot of the Cumberland Plateau where I-24 now ends and U.S. Hwy. 41 takes over. Here, to our left was a bright, white spot which I hoped might be a Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*). It was perched in a tree on the side of a ridge about .3 mile distance. A turnout at this point made it possible for us to park.

The 7 x 35 Bushnell binocular showed that it was a large white bird with a small head—therefore not an owl—and that it was facing us. The 20 x B&L telescope indicated that all of the bird within our view was white, including all the head and sides of the face.

We decided to walk as close as the topography would permit. After crossing the interstate, the shoulder, and over the boundary fence, we looked through the telescope again. Then it was possible to tell that the underside of the tail was not completely white but had grayish markings. There was so sign of rufous or of any tail bands.

In about half a minute the bird flew and perched partly behind tree branches but not much farther away. During this very brief flight, we saw that the primaries and the lower half of the tail were somewhat grayish, mixed with white. Some of the secondary wing feathers were marked with gray but the white dominated. The back of the head and neck was pure white.

Basically, it was a white bird with only touches of light gray; however, the day was dark and the gray might have taken on a different hue in very good light.

In an attempt to ascribe a species name to this bird, we considered all buteos, but there was nothing of sufficient distinction about the bird to make this possible. However, we are of the opinion that it was an albino adult Red-tailed Hawk (*Bueto jamaicensis*), primarily because that species is commonly found along our interstate highways in the winter months.

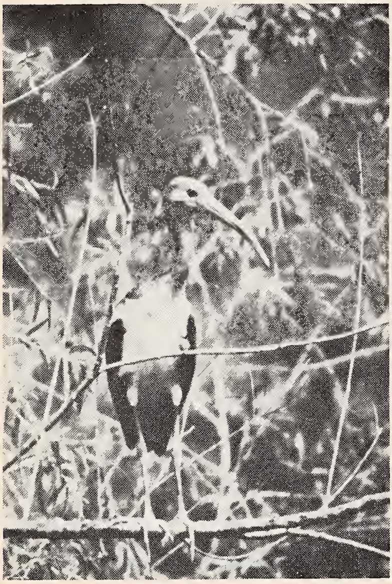
In our three-hour drive of the same date, we saw nine. On a trip from Chattanooga to Birmingham three or four years ago, we counted 25 Red-tails. Most of these were seen in the middle half of the distance of 150 miles (in north Alabama). We have made this trip 8 to 10 times yearly since 1952 and only since the completion of sections of interstate highway, have we seen more than two or three Redtails on a drive between Chattanooga and Birmingham.

On our return trip about 14:30 we attempted to locate the white bird again, and rode back and forth for several miles on a road that parallels the interstate. However, we were not successful in seeing it again.

Mrs. E. M. West, Rossville, Georgia 30741.

EDITOR'S NOTE: On the following date, 14 December 1970, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth H. Dubke report having observed the same bird and saw the red tail. The Lee Shafer family also saw the bird. The last date of observation was 11 January 1971.

WHITE IBIS IN GILES COUNTY—On 8 July 1970 an immature White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) was found feeding in a small pond in southwestern Giles County. Research in *The Migrant* revealed that this species was rather uncommon in Tennessee. It has been recorded six times previously at four different localities. This present record represents the first sighting of this bird in the central part of the state.



The bird was found on every visit to the pond until its departure three weeks later. Eleven trips were made in all. On the first seven trips the White Ibis was found in very close association with a Common Egret (*Casmerodius albus*). They fed near each other and when one flushed the other followed close by. Several times they were flushed late in the afternoon after sunset. In those instances both birds flew to the wooded hillsides which bordered a creek about one-half mile away. The egret was not seen after 19 July.

By moving slowly and cautiously, the ibis could be approached quite closely. On one occasion while photographing the bird, I came within 20 feet of where it was perched in a small willow.

The pond was located in a pasture and was the source of water for several cows. Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*), Green Herons (*Butorides virescens*), Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*), and a variety of shore birds visited the pond and its muddy shores. Several species of fish and reptiles, including the Cottonmouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*) were seen in the water.

The ibis was invariably found wading in shallow water probing in the mud. It was last seen on 30 July.

Morris D. Williams, Box 25, Five Points 38457.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT AT REELFOOT LAKE—Gina and I were birding in the Reelfoot Lake area on 8 May 1971. The night before a squall line had moved through the state spawning several devastating tornadoes. Temperature was in the 60's. The wind was moderate and there was light overcast with the sun breaking through the clouds periodically.

At 13:10 we were scanning an open slough area located on the northwest side of the Reelfoot Lake National Wildlife Refuge. One Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*) was feeding approximately 25 feet from the car in which we were seated. As we were observing the area a large shorebird flew over the car from the southeast and alighted near the Lesser Yellowlegs. The bird showed almost as much white in the wings and on the tail as a Willet. (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*). A broad black band was obvious over approximately the bottom half of the tail as the bird landed. We both have observed Willets on Kentucky Lake and on the Florida coast, and we realized that even though there was a resemblance from the top back, this bird was not a Willet.

As soon as the bird landed we immediately observed it with 7 x 35 and 7 x 50 binoculars from approximately 30 feet. Notes made while observing the bird include: extremely long slightly upturned bill; appeared twice the size of the Lesser Yellowlegs nearby; wide black band across tail visible with narrow band of white at extreme end of tail; throat, belly, and underparts were reddish cast over brown horizontal striping; eye prominent; slow and deliberate in actions. We compared the bird to pictures in both Peterson and Robbins. It did not feed and it issued no call. After two or three minutes the bird took wing and headed in a northwesterly direction and was gaining altitude when last seen. The white stripe across the middle top of the wing with dark border along the rear or trailing edge of the wing was visible as was the white rump or upper tail and the distinctive black band across the lower portion of the tail as the bird flew away. The white in the wing did not extend across the primaries as in the Willet.

Comparing the bird to the illustrations in both field guides and ruling out every possibility that occurred to us, we arrived at the inescapable conclusion that the bird was a Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*). Mr. John DeLime, Refuge Manager for the Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge was notified of the sighting on 8 May. As of this writing the bird has not been observed by Mr. DeLime. The actions of the bird left us with the definite impression that it was passing through. No other competent observers were at hand and we had no camera. Mr. Henry Parmer and Mr. Michael Bierly of the Nashville chapter of TOS, Dr. Clell Peterson, KOS member of Murray, Kentucky, Mr. Ben Coffey of Memphis, and Mr. Fred Alsop III of Knoxville were consulted on the identification. There appears to be no record of a Hudsonian Godwit in the state of Tennessee, which is surprising in view of the migration route as shown in Robbins and the statement in Peterson's that the birds use the Mississippi Flyway in the spring.

Don and Gina Manning, Route 1, McKenzie 38201.

(*addendum on page 66*)

WILSON'S PHALAROPE IN KNOX COUNTY—Several members of the Knoxville Chapter of T.O.S. made almost daily visits to a newly created bit of shorebird habitat on the University of Tennessee Plant Science Farm (Alsop, F. J. III. 1967. *The Migrant:* 38(1):1-3) that was very attractive to migrants in the fall of 1970. Members of the U. T. Agriculture College by moving fill dirt from one of the fields adjacent to a small marsh on the farm in order to build a levee to aid in draining the marsh accidently created a slight basin that filled with rain water in August and started attracting shorebirds (and subsequently birdwatchers).

On 1 September 1970, at 15:30 p.m., E.D.T. I observed two Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), a Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*), a Pectoral

Sandpiper (*Erolia melanotos*), and a Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) feeding in the standing water. The phalarope was in winter or basic plumage. The black bill was longer than the head, straight, and thin. The "phalarope patch" through the eye was dark, but not heavy. The gray upperparts were unstreaked and contrasted slightly with the white underparts. The yellowish legs were easily seen as the bird foraged in the shallow water and in the grass at the water's edge. The phalarope was slightly larger than the Solitary and Pectoral sandpipers (they are listed as 7 and 7½ inches respectfully compared to 7½ inches for Wilson's Phalarope in Robins, C., B. Bruun, and Zim. 1966. *Birds of North America.* Golden Press. N. Y., which was referred to in the field). In flight no wingstripe could be seen and the white rump and tail was very conspicuous.

Observations were made as close as 100 feet using 7 x 35 binoculars and a 15-60 x 60 spotting scope over a period of 45 minutes during which time I was joined by J. B. Owen who also observed the bird. During the remainder of the afternoon Joshua and Gilbert Banner, Bill Searl, Jim Campbell, and others of the Knoxville Chapter also saw the phalarope.

The bird was not present the following day or thereafter. This constitutes the first record for this species in Knox County, Tennessee.

FRED J. ALSOP, III, Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

A RINGED TURTLE DOVE IN KNOXVILLE—During the first week of June 1970, a Ringed Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia risoria*) appeared at the home of C. M. Campbell, 204 Tall Oaks Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee. Dorsally, the bird had a sandy plumage, but underneath it was white. There was a narrow, black crescent on the back of its neck. It was about the same size as the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), but had a rounded tail, horizontal.

Mr. Campbell scattered food on the ground each day for a large number of Mourning Doves and other birds in the area. With this abundance of food available the Ringed Turtle Dove remained in the area until the last week in August. When last seen by Mr. Campbell the bird appeared sick and may have died.

The bird appeared to be attracted to the Mourning Doves. It would frequently approach other doves until they would fly away. The relationship the Ringed Turtle Dove was trying to establish appeared more like a pair bond rather than a belligerent attitude as reported by Darnell (*The Migrant,* 37: 73-74). The call was given frequently. It sounded like a cross between the Rock Dove (*Columba livia*) and Mourning Dove. It was a soft call with a decrease in pitch at the end. The call is written as *hoo-hrrooo* in *BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA* by C. S. Robbins, B. Bruun, and H. S. Zim.

The Ringed Turtle Dove normally lives wild in this country in only downtown Los Angeles, St. Petersburg, Tampa, and Miami. It was introduced into the United States as a domesticated bird. The wild individuals in this country depend largely on people visiting city parks to supply them with food.

The Ringed Turtle Dove is a common cage bird, so Mr. Campbell's bird may be an escaped individual. A Ringed Turtle Dove was reported in Greeneville, Tennessee by Mrs. Chester B. Darnell (*The Migrant,* 37:73-74). An escaped pair of Ringed Turtle Doves reared one young in Vernon, British Columbia (*Audubon Field Notes,* 24:72). This same pair may have nested for two or three years (*Audubon Field Notes,* 24:700).

Gary O. Wallace, Biology Department, Milligan College, Milligan College, Tennessee 37682.

BREWSTER'S WARBLER IN KNOX COUNTY—Sharp's Ridge within the city of Knoxville is one of the best, if not the best, places in Knox County to observe passerine birds in their spring and fall migrations. It is especially productive for the bird watcher in April and early May. During this period it is not uncommon to list 20 plus species of warblers in a morning. On the morning of 2 May 1970, Jim Campbell and I had already listed 20 different warblers by 09:00 when I spotted what I thought to be our 21st, a Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*). The bird was perched on some wild grape vines in an oak tree about 25 feet from the ground approximately 80 feet away and downhill from our elevated position on a road. The tree was on the edge of a small break in the deciduous woodland and there was, therefore, no vegetation high enough to obstruct our view. We first observed the bird from behind. From this angle we noted its yellow crown which blended into the gray of the upperparts at the occiput and two broad, yellow wingbars. It was not until the bird turned to face us that we realized it was not a Golden-winged Warbler, but a hybrid, the Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*), instead. The underparts were completely white. The only black marking was a line extending from the bill through the lores and on beyond the eye similar to that of a Blue-winged Warbler (*V. pinus*). We both observed the warbler from one to two minutes using 7 x 35 binoculars until it disappeared into denser vegetation. During the period of observation the bird gave no song or call notes. Though we remained at the place where we last saw the warbler and other members of the Knoxville chapter of TOS joined us the bird was not seen again.

References used in confirming the identification in the field were Peterson, R. T. 1947. *A Field Guide to the Birds.* Houghton Miffin Co. Boston, and Robbins, C. S., B. Bruun, and H. S. Zim. 1966. *A Guide to Field Identification Birds of North America.* Golden Press, N. Y.

For those further interested in Golden-winged X Blue-winged Warbler hybrids may I recommend the following: 1) Pough, R H. 1949. *Audobon Land Bird Guide.* Doubleday & Co., Inc. N. Y. p. 152-155. 2) Chapman, F. M. 1939. *Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America.* 1966. Dover Publications. N. Y. p. 449-450. 3) Ficken, M. S. and R. W. Ficken, 1968: *Wilson Bull.* 80:161-172, 442-451.

Fred J. Alsop, III, Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, University of Tennessee Knoxville 37916.

WINTER ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK AT GALLATIN—On 18 December 1970, Mrs. Herschel Willmore called to tell me that she had a bird in her yard that she was unable to identify. She had previously called Mrs. Carol Knauth, the "Bird Lady" of the Nashville Banner and Mrs. Knauth suggested that she call me and see if I could help in identifying the bird.

I immediately hurried to Mrs. Willmore's home, hoping the bird would stay long enough for me to see it.

The bird was still feeding when I arrived and was, unmistakably, a Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*). The heavy grosbeak bill, large sparrow-like appearance, two well-defined wing bars, pale line over the eye, pale line through the crown, dark cheek patch, streaked breast and flanks, and a faint pinkish wash on the breast positively identified the bird as a female or immature male Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

The bird was feeding on the ground and appeared to have a lame or injured left leg or foot since it leaned to the left. I kept my 7 x 50 binoculars focused on the bird for slightly less than 15 minutes. The bird then flew up into a nearby tree and out of sight. Flight was strong and even with no apparent injury.

Henry E. Parmer's book, "*Birds of the Nashville Area*", lists only one previous winter record of Rose-breasted Grosbeak in the Nashville area. This was at the home of Mrs. Jack L. Clarke from 31 December 1966 through 7 January 1967.

The Willmore home is situated on a heavily wooded lot fronting on the Sinking Creek embayment of Old Hickory Lake approximately 5 miles southeast of Gallatin. The yard contains a number of well-stocked feeders and, in addition, there is always a generous amount of sunflower seeds, corn chops, and other food on the ground.

A Christmas vacation prevented my keeping in touch with the Willmores for several days. However, when we returned, we found that Mrs. Willmore had seen the bird every day since 18 December.

On 4 January 1971, Mrs. Crawford and I again visited the Willmores. And again, we were able to observe the bird closely from a distance of approximately 18 to 20 feet with 7 x 50 binoculars. At this time the pinkish wash on the breast seemed slightly more pronounced, possibly due to stronger light. We kept the bird under observation from 10:45 to 11:05. During this period, it fed almost continuously from a hanging, hopper-type feeder filled with sunflower seeds. Also, there was no indication of any injury or lameness.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak fed in the Willmore's yard the last time on 5 January 1971. On that date, a cold front moved through Middle Tennessee and the temperature dropped to 13° F. that night. The following night the low was 10° F. Perhaps an abundance of food was not as attractive as a warmer climate.

PAUL CRAWFORD, Route #4, Gallatin 37066.

LAPLAND LONGSPURS IN KNOX COUNTY—On 7 November 1970 two Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*) were observed on the University of Tennessee's Plant Science Farm. This was the first record of this species for Knox County and the second record for East Tennessee.

Around 16:00 a rather large sparrow-like bird with white outer tail feathers was flushed from a grassy roadside. This bird might have been dismissed as a Vesper Sparrow had it not been for the loud rasping, rattling notes which it gave forth in flight. The bird was pursued to where it dropped down about 100 feet away. At extremely close range (about ten feet) the bird was identified as a Lapland Longspur. The following characteristics were noted: two narrow white wingbars on chestnut wings; the secondaries and primaries were black with chestnut on the lateral edges; the back was heavily streaked; a buffy patch surrounded the eye and covered most of the auriculars; a black crescent covered the lower part of the auriculars; there was a band of dark markings across the breast and extending up the sides of the throat; the throat was clear of markings; the tail showed white edges in flight, but not when the bird perched; the tail was deeply forked, more so than any of the popular field guides indicate; the bill was short and conical, sparrow-like.

The voice brought to mind the rasping notes given by some shorebirds, much as the Pectoral Sandpipers (*Erolia melanotes*) when they are flushed. Of course, the longspur was not as loud as a shorebird. After gaining altitude it occasionally gave a short musical whistle.

The bird was stalked at a range of six to eight feet. It ran in a crouched manner occasionally taking long hops without opening the wings. The bird was forced to fly many times. Each time it gave the rasping notes.

The bird was followed to an old tomato patch where a flock of Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*) and several Savanah Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) were feeding. Suddenly there were two longspurs. The plumages of the two were indistinguishable. The two birds were pursued and flushed many times. They never flew until approached extremely close. When it occurred that they alighted near flocks of sparrows or larks, they never flew when the other birds flushed as most birds do.

The two longspurs were partial to an old corn field where the stalks had been knocked down by a disk harrow. One bird was observed to strip a grass stalk of seeds.

They were left feeding quietly at sunset. At sunrise the next morning a party of T.O.S. members failed to find the birds. They were not seen thereafter.

Study skins of longspurs, which were collected by Mr. Alfred Clebtch in the early 1940's near Clarksville, were examined in the University of Tennessee collection. The plumages of some of these birds were almost identical to those of the Knox County birds. All the study skins had deeply forked tails. The two skins most resembling the Knox County birds were labelled "female" and probably male". I do not feel safe in speculating on the sex of the Knox County birds.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Box 25, Five Points 38457.

A SNOW BUNTING IN THE ROAN MOUNTAIN AREA—After an interval of several years, the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*), a small ground bird that breeds in the arctic, has again been observed in an area of the "balds" of Roan Mountain on the Tennessee-North Carolina border.

In mid-afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, 26 Nov., 1970, I was on the return from wind-swept Grassy Ridge Bald (elevation 6,189 feet) to Carvers Gap when I noticed a small brownish-backed bird some 30 feet ahead of me in the rocky, partly grass-covered, alder-lined narrow jeep road at about 6,000 feet altitude. As it kept on the ground, running ahead of me constantly at a distance of from 30 to 50 feet, once in a while turning to pick momentarily on grasses on the side of the road, I had ample opportunity to assure myself of the identity of the bird as that of a Snow Bunting. In about ten minutes of following the bird in the downward-tending road, I noted the white in its tail feathers, on the wing, on its underparts, and the russet of its nape, crown, and breast band. It was a familiar sight since in prior years the Snow Bunting had been seen by me at close range on a good many occasions on Roan and other area balds.

When I finally advanced to within about 25 feet, the bunting flew, reversing toward the open spaces of Grassy Ridge Bald. The circumstance of it being encountered in a narrow road, struck me as rather unusual, having previously observed the species in no other surroundings than the spacious expanses of the grass balds. Although it is perhaps the hardiest cold- or rough-weather small land bird, it may be possible that for easier feeding on the seeds of grasses in or on the sides of the jeep road, it happened to alight in this more sheltered condition, with the alders serving as windbreak. A strong wind estimated at 25 mph whipped grasses and other plant growth in open situations. Even though the temperature was around 40 degrees, the penetrating wind made it uncomfortable for man at least if not for beast.

The writer's last previous observation of the Snow Bunting was on 14 March, 1965, on Hump Mountain, approximately eight miles northeast of Roan Mountain. A check for the species on the Hump and others of the balds of the area is planned for the winter. On a trip to Big Bald Mountain in Unicoi County on 11 Nov. no Snow Buntings were found.

Fred W. Behrend, 607 Range St., Elizabethton 37643.

SNOW BUNTING IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE—More or less for the purpose of looking for, and hopefully finding, this small ground bird of the arctic, Thomas W. Finucane, Kingsport, and the writer, went on 24 Feb. 1971, to Big Bald Mountain on the Unicoi, Tenn., and Yancey, N. C., counties border.

We started in the morning of 24 Feb., in weather not as favorable as forecast, on the hike to Big Bald along a woodland trail that trends steadily upward along the east fork of Higgins Creek from about 3,500 feet to the point of its connection with the Appalachian Trail at near 5,000 feet. Fog that shrouded the forest dispersed as we approached the lower, southern, part of the bald at about 5,200-5,300 ft., and the sun broke through the clouds.

Tom and I spread out, scanning the treeless grassy surface, whitened by rime that covered practically every blade of grass, and paying particular attention to an area of moss hummocks, spaced closely together, a characteristic of the summit of Big Bald Mountain, as pictured in the photograph, taken on a previous occasion. A little ahead of Tom in reaching the very top of the mountain, I noticed moving a short distance in front of me near a rock a small bird. I recognized it as a Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). Keeping an eye on the bird, and the bird standing still and watching me, I called to Tom who was out of sight. He watched the Snow Bunting for approximately 10 minutes, and a photo (creditable without use of a telephoto lens) was taken. Upon approach to about 30 ft. with the intent of obtaining a larger image, the bird emitted an apparent alarm call sounding like the trilling "*tir-r-ip*" described in Desmond Nethersole-Thompson's book "*The Snow Bunting.*" The bunting then flew. We flushed and heard its call again some four hours later when we returned to the summit of Big Bald after checking on birds in the woodland fringes below at from 5,300 to 5,000 ft. with observation of the following species: Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) singing, Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), and Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*).

We were not qualified and do not pretend to know if the Snow Bunting seen was a male or female. A 20-25 m.p.h. estimated NW wind that swept the bald in 23 degree temperature made scrutiny of the bird difficult.

This was the writer's thirteenth observation of the Snow Bunting on Big Bald Mountain. Specific dates and numbers are listed as follows: 21 Nov 1948, 1; 29 Nov 1953, 1; 1 Jan. 1954, 1; 14 Feb. 1954, 1; 7 Nov. 1954, 3; 2 Jan. 1955, 1; 20 Feb. 1955, 1; 17 Nov. 1956, 2; 2 Dec. 1956, 2; 1 Jan. 1957, 1; 17 Feb. 1957, 1; 22 Dec. 1957, 2; 24 Feb. 1971, 1—There were numbers of trips over the years on which the species was not found.

Fred W. Behrend, 607 Range Street, Elizabethton, Tenn.

BROCKWAY CROUCH, 1896-1971

Brockway Crouch played an important role in the history of bird study in the Knoxville area. He was a member of the East Tennessee Ornithological Society which preceded the organization of the Knoxville Chapter of the T.O.S. When the Knoxville Chapter was revitalized after the end of World War II, its first meetings were held in Brockway's florist shop. He was an active participant in field days in this area and in the Christmas counts held in the Great Smoky Mountains. He was not well known to the state-wide society because annual meetings of the T.O.S. were almost always held on the first weekend in May, which usually included Mother's Day, a time when his florist business was so active that he could not get away.

In his younger days Brockway was a great hiker and he explored many parts of the Great Smoky Mountains before this area was made a national park. Some of his trips and adventures have become almost legendary. In the early 1930's he was investigating a Peregrine Falcon's nest on Mt. LeConte and had lowered himself over a cliff to reach the nest. Things went wrong, to say the least, and he fell 25 feet and rolled further down the rocky slope. Despite his injuries, he was able to walk out with the help of his companion, W. W. Stanley, but he spent a week in the hospital after that.

His knowledge of the Smokies made him a valuable member of two other organizations in this area. One was the Knoxville Hiking Club of which he was president for two years, and the other was the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association of which he was a vice president at the time of his death.

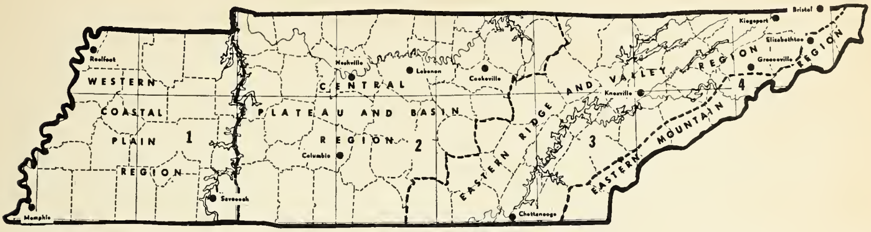
Eight years ago he retired from his florist business and went to live with his daughter, Mrs. James B. Bell, near the village of Seymour. As throughout his life, he kept an interest in birds and maintained bird feeders at his new home. He died on 6 August 1971, two weeks after suffering two broken hips.—JAMES T. TANNER

Addendum to "Hudsonian Godwit at Reelfoot Lake" (*page 59*)—Since submitting the report on a Hudsonian Godwit sighting in the Reelfoot Lake area, the observers have acquired the U.S.C. & G.S. Bondurant, Ky-Mo-Tenn Quadrangle map of the area. The area where the bird landed and was identified is approximately twenty-five hundred (2500) feet north of the Tennessee-Kentucky state line. One of the observers sighted the bird flying in from the southeast over a line of trees which is in Tennessee.

DON AND GINA MANNING

THE SEASON

Fred J. Alsop, III, *Editor*



NESTING PERIOD: 1 MAY-31 JULY

Temperatures and precipitation officially recorded in the Knoxville area reflect the season's weather across the state. May averaged 3.8 degrees less than the normal, June 0.2 degree higher, and July 3.0 degrees below the normal. The season was a wet one with excesses of rainfall above the usual of 0.28 and 0.4 inches for May and June respectfully and a heavy 3.94 for July. In connection with the many wet areas provided the reports of waterfowl, waders, and shorebirds provide a high percentage of all the species observed across Tennessee.

Traill's Flycatchers were reported from *all* regions with the first nesting record of this bird in Middle Tennessee. The Hudsonian Godwit in the Western Coastal Plain is the first state record. Red-cockaded Woodpeckers were discovered in a new location in the Eastern Ridge and Valley. A pair of Osprey's successfully fledged one young and Spotted Sandpipers nested in this region as well. A Goshawk was observed in mid June in the spruce-fir forests of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. This observation, with the two on the North Carolina side of the Park in the summer of 1970 (Pratt, H. D. 1971. *The Chat,* March 35(1):2-3.), raises some interesting speculations as to the status of this elusive species in our eastern mountains. These are but a few of the many noteworthy observations reported in this nesting issue of The Season.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—Temperatures were lower than usual throughout the season, and rains were unusually frequent in July. A number of active birders reported a truly astonishing list of observations this season; some, if adequately documented, would be state records. Excepting Bell's Vireo all of the more remarkable records are of shorebirds or birds of water habitat. In addition to the species listed in boldface, which would be exceptional at any date, there are many migrants or summer wanderers of the more common migrants. **WHITE PELICAN:** 9 and 10 May (1) island 700 yards off Pace Point BS (DGM, WC). Common Egret: 26 June, 3 and 10 July (3) DR (DGM, FA). Snowy Egret: 3 July (1) DR (DGM). Cattle Egret: 9 and 16 May (6) and 26 June (2 adult and 1 immature) DR, 11 July (94) R (DGM, FA). **LOUISIANA HERON:** 15 May (1) M (Jim Maenders). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 18 April to 27 June (at least 3 pairs nesting, 4 young in one nest) M (BLC). Least Bittern: 28 June (16 nests under construction, 11 nests with 1 to 5 eggs each, 3 adults not at nests, 15 adults at or on nests) Samburg area R (FA). **GLOSSY IBIS:** 25 to 30 April (2) 1 mile NE of Walnut Log R (DGM, John DeLime). Blue-winged Teal: 26 June (1 flightless), 10 July (1 female) DR (DGM, FA). Mississippi Kite: 9 May (26) levee at Miss. line M (Mr. and Mrs. Quenten B. Dowdy), 22 May (2) Barr, Lauderdale County (BLC), 24 May (1) Walnut Log R (FA, DGM). American Coot: 26 June (1 adult and 3 young) C (DGM, FA). HUDSONIAN GODWITS 8 May (1) R at state line (DGM, 30 feet, all marks noted). Spotted Sandpiper: 18 July (1) BS, 24 July (2) C (DGM), 24 July (2) S (DMP). Solitary Sandpiper: 3 to 24 July (1 to 12) DR (DGM). Greater Yellowlegs: 18 July (6), 24 July (25) DR (DGM). Lesser Yellowlegs: 17 July (6) BS, 18 and 24 July (3) DR (DGM). Pectoral Sandpiper: 17 July (4) BS, 18 July (38) and 24 July (11) DR (DGM). White-rumped Sandpiper: 24 May (3) (FA, DGM), 31 May (3) DR (DGM). BAIRD'S SANDPIPER: 24 May (1) R (FA, DGM), 6 June (1) BS (DGM). Least Sandpiper: 26 June (1) BS (DGM, FA), 10 to 24 July (5 to 75) DR and R (DGM). Dunlin: 31 May (3) DR (DGM). Dowitcher Sp: 24 May (4) R (FA, DGM), 3 July (1), 24 July (2) DR, 24 July (7) C (DGM). Long-billed Dowitcher: 23 July (20) S (MP). STILT SANDPIPER: 8 May (9) R (DGM), 24 May (2) R (FA, DGM), 18 July (16) and 24 July (2) DR (DGM). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 31 May (8), 18 July (31) and 24 July (45) DR (DGM). AVOCET: 9 May (5) and 10 May (2) Pace Point BS (DGM, WC). WILSON'S PHALAROPE: 8 May (1 male) R (DGM). Ring-billed Gull: 26 June, 3 and 18 July (1 adult, 1 second year) BS (DGM, FA). Forster's Tern: 2 May (6) Stanton Exit of Interstate 40, Haywood County (BLC). LEAST TERN: 22 May (3) BS (FA, BS), 13 June (4) BS (DGM). CASPIAN TERN: 18 July (5) BS (DGM). Black Tern: 24 July (2) S (DMP). Black-billed Cuckoo: 31 May (1) Humboldt (BLC). TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER: 23 May (2) BS, 24 May (2) R (FA, DGM). Least Flycatcher: 16, 25 and 27 May (1) M, 3 locations (BLC, FA). Tree Swallow: 11 July (estimated 200 in flock of 2,000 mixed swallows) R (DGM). Swainson's Thrush: 30 May (1) S (BC, George Hervey). BELL'S VIREO: 27 June (1, singing) Mud Island M (BC). Swainson's Warbler: 22 May (3) 3 locations Lauderdale County, 27 and 28 May (1) Overton Park M (BLC), 24 May (3) Walnut Log R (FA, DGM). Mourning Warbler: 31 May (1, singing) M (BLC). Canada Warbler: 23 to 29 May (1) 2 locations M (BC, FA). White-crowned Sparrow: 14 May (4) and 16 May (1) M (Ella Ragland, Nellie Moore, Jim Maenders).

Locations: BS—Big Sandy Wildlife Refuge, C—Camden, DR—Duck River Wildlife Refuge, M—Memphis area, R—Reelfoot Lake, S—Savannah area.

Observers: FA—Fred J. Alsop, BC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., BLC—Ben and Lula Coffey, WC—Wendel Crews, DGM—Don and Gina Manning, DMP—David and Mike Patterson, MP—Mike Patterson, BS—Bill Sexton.

David E. Patterson, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—May was cool and damp, June above normal in both temperature and rainfall, July was the coldest in 21 years NA, and 3rd coldest in 100 years. Migration being late, probably 90% of our transients passed thru in May. Shorebird records NA were remarkable with a new species; 2 latest ever for spring; at least six earliest ever for fall; and about three too rare to classify.

Loons-Ducks: Common Loon: 16 May (2) PPL (MLB, ROH)*. Pied-billed Grebe: 3 thru 15 June (1-3) GSP (PDC), 18 July (2) adults with (3) immatures BV (KAG, WMS, LJ). Double-crested Cormorant: 12 June (1) GSP (PDC), 1st. June record NA. Little Blue Heron: 24 July (11) ACM (JHR, KM), peak for period. Cattle Egret: a belated report, 18 April (2) GSP (PDC), 3rd. NA record. Least Bittern: 18 May nest, no eggs, GP (KLD, FJA), 22 May (1) CCNWR (FJA), 20 June (5) (KLD, LSF), GP, 20 May (1) HP (FJA, MLB), 16 July (1) (KAG, HCM), 18 July (1) (KAG, WMS, LJ) both BV. American Bittern: 18 May (1) GP (KLD, FJA), 19 May (1) MCr (FJA, MLB). Canada Goose: 13 May (4) pair with young OHL (PDC), apparently raised without benefit of tubs. Black Duck: 25 June (1) LD (RTH). Shoveler: late were (3) RL 5 May (AT). Wood Duck: 30 June (72) in nine groups RL (MLB). Ring-necked Duck: 9 May thru 2 June (1) on pond near Gallatin (PDC). Ruddy Duck: late, 6 May (1) RL (MLB). Common Merganser: 15, 24 May (5) LD (RTH).

Hawks-Terns: Cooper's Hawk: 2 May and 13 June (1) BT (RH)*. Red-shouldered Hawk: 4 July (1) ACM (JNR) only report NA, (1) BT in May (RH). Marsh Hawk: late, 1 May (1) BT (RH). King Rail: 22 May (1) nest w/11 eggs, CCNWR (FJA) 19 May (1) (FJA, MLB), 13 June (1) Mel Garland, 18 June (1) (KAG, MLB) all BV. Sora Rail: 20 May (2) HP (FJA, MLB)*. American Coot: several until 13 June (1) GSP (PDC), then 26 July (1) OHL (MLM). Black-bellied Plover: 23 May (1) GSP (PDC). American Woodcock: 10 and 11 May (1) flushed H (JNR). WHIMBREL: 24 July (1) in flight ACM (JHR), later in day (2), both feeding and in flight BV (JNR), 2nd state record (details to be published). Spotted Sandpiper: 1 June (1) GBBC (KLD), early was one 4 July ACM (JNR). Solitary Sandpiper: 3 July (1) BV (MLB). Lesser Yellowlegs: 14 July (1) BV (MLB), 2 days earliest NA. Pectoral Sandpiper: 8 July (1) BV (MLB), 4 days earliest NA. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER: 24 July (1) BV (JHR, HEP). Least Sandpiper: 14 July (7) BV (MLB), 2 days earliest NA. Dunlin: 12 June (1) spring plumaged bird GSP (PDC), only 3rd. and latest spring record NA. Dowitcher (sp.): 25 July (3), 27th. (1) BV (MLB), 11 days earliest NA. Stilt Sandpiper: 20 May (1) HP (FJA, MLB), 2nd spring record NA; then 8 July (2) BV (MLB), 18 days earliest NA. Semi-palmated Sandpiper: 2 June (51) to 15 June (1) GSP (PDC), 11 days latest NA. Then 14 July (1) BV (MLB), 2 days earliest for fall NA. Western Sandpiper: probably most ever NA 22 July (2) BV (MLB), 24 July (2) ACM (JHR), 25 July (7) BV (MLB) peak for period. NA had its first spring record with (3) 27 May GSP (PDC). Common Tern: 24 July (5) RR (JHR)*. Black Tern: 2 May (1) PPL (MLB, RE); then 27 July (1) RR (JHR).

Cuckoos-Waxwings: Black-billed Cuckoo: 8 May (1) BT (RH), 8 and 9 May (2) CW (JHR), 1 June (1) GBBC (KLD), then 14 June (2) JBBC (KLD). RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER: 6 June new nesting hole found Pickett State Park (RDH). TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER: 19 May (2) on territory BV (FJA, MLB), mid June 1st nest for Middle Tenn. found there (KAG) (details to be published). Least Flycatcher: 2 May (1) banded CW (JHR), 14 May (2) calling both H and CW (MLB). Rough-winged Swallow: 3 May (200 plus) GSP (PDC). Cliff Swallow: 4 July (84) nests found RR to ACM (JNR).

Purple Martin: 13 July (1000) migrating birds H (MLM). Hermit Thrush: late, 1 May (2) CW (JHR). Swainson's Thrush: last, 24 May (1) H (AT). Gray-cheeked Thrush: last, 22 May (1) banded CW (MLB). Veery: last, 8 May (2) banded CW (JHR). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: last, 9 May (1) banded CW (JHR). Cedar Waxwing: 19 May (140) RR to ACM (MLB, FJA), 9 June (1) near HP (KAG), 28 June (2) to 29 July (4) LD where they nested successfully (RTH).

Warblers: Tennessee: last, 16 May (1) H (AT). Nashville: last, 14 May (1) banded H (MLB). Magnolia: last NA 16 May (1) CW (MLB), most unusual was (1) 16 May thru 30 June LD (RTH). Black-throated Blue: 4 May (1) Vanderbilt (Louis Farrell, Jr.). Myrtle: late, 17 May (1) RL (MLB). Blackburnian: 15 May thru 5 June (4) (LSF), 21 July (2) (MCW), both Fall Creek Falls Park. Chestnut-sided: last, 15 May (1) H (AT). Bay-breasted: last, 15 May (1) banded CW (JHR). Blackpoll: late, 20 May (1) H (AT). Northern Waterthrush: last, 9 May (1) CW (JHR). Connecticut: 22 May (1) banded CW (MLB). Mourning: 23 May (1) banded CW (JHR). Yellow-breasted Chat: 2 July (40) along 4 miles of road CC (MCW). Wilson's: 22 May (1) singing CW (MLB). Canada: 28 May (1) H (AT) ties latest spring NA.

Bobolinks-Sparrows: Bobolink: 6 May (6) WB (FB), 18 May (20) GSP (FJA, MLB). Dickcissel: wintering bird continued H WB thru 16 May (MCW), 1 June (25) GBBC (KLD). SHARP-TAILED SPARROW: 19 May (1) BV (FJA, MLB). White-crowned Sparrow: last, 12 May (3) H (PDC). White-throated Sparrow: 11 May (3) H (JHR). Lincoln's Sparrow: late, 18 May (1) H (AT). Swamp Sparrow: late was (3) 4 May TJ (KAG). SONG SPARROW: 14 June (10) at 7 stops JBBC (KLD), nested again NA at Ellington Center (MLB, LJ), (3) pair McMinnville all summer (MCW), 6 May thru 9 July (1-2) LD (RTH).

Note: the asterisk (*) is used to denote that this is the only report of a species received by the writer.

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh, BV—Buena Vista Marsh, BT—Byrdstown, CC—Cannon County, CCNWR—Cross Creeks Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, CW—Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant, GBBC—Glen Breeding Bird Count, GP—Goose Pond, Coffee County, H—home area, HP—Hunters Point, upper OHL, JBBC—Jasper Breeding Bird Count, LD—Lilydale, MCr—Marrabone Creek, NA—a 25 mile radius of Nashville, OHL—Old Hickory Lake, PPL—Percy Priest Lake, RL—Radnor Lake, RR—River Road, NA, WB—Woodbury, TJ—Two Jays Sanc.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, MLB—Mike L. Bierly, FB—Frances Bryson, PDC—Paul and Dot Crawford, KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke, RE—Roy Elliott, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, ROH—Roger O. Harshaw, RDH—Robbie and Dave Hassler, RH—Robbie Hassler, RTH—Roy T. Hinds, LJ—Louise Jackson, MLM—Margaret L. Mann, KM—Kathey Meyer, HCM—Harry C. Monk, HEP—Henry E. Parmer, JHR—John and Heather Riggins, JNR—John N. Riggins, LSF—Lee Shafer Family, WMS—Winslow M. Shaugnessy, AT—Ann Tarbell, MCW—Mary C. Wood.

Henry E. Parmer, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 37205.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—The weather during the period was relatively cool and July was extremely wet. The Chattanooga and Knoxville areas were blessed with an usually heavy spring shorebird migration. Traill's Flycatchers continue to spread in the area as breeding birds.

Loon-Goldeneye: Common Loon: 18 May (1) K (PP), 2-14 June (2) then one through period NL (LS). Double-crested Cormorant: 8 May (1) K (PP). Little Blue Heron: 1-12 July (3) HRA (KD, LD). Common Egret: 1-7 May (1) AS (PGR). SNOWY EGRET: 29 May (1 dead adult) CL (FA, EM). Least Bittern: 10 May (1 nest, 2 eggs) A (FJA), 16 May (3 nests, with 4, 1 and 2 eggs) A (FJA), 1 June (1 nest, with 5 eggs) A (FJA, Morris Williams), 18 June (1 nest, one adult, 2 young 10-14 days old) AM (KD, LD). American Bittern: 7 May (1) K (FJA) 8, 10 May (1) A (FJA, JA, CM, EM), 9 May (2) AM (KD, LD), 11 May (1) AS (GE, PGR). GLOSSY IBIS: 25 May (1) Ph (PP, JBO). This was observed at close range and did not appear to have the broad white facial marking of the White-faced Ibis in breeding plumage. Common Goldeneye: 1-15 June (1) SW (PP). This bird may have been injured and unable to migrate north.

Bald Eagle-Sandpipers: Bald Eagle: 8 May (1 adult) BL (GE, PGR). OSPREY: through period (nest, 2 adults, one young) HRA (Wilford Caraway, Greer Mathews). King Rail: 10 May (3 fresh nests, no eggs) A (FJA), 16 May (4 nests, 11, 6, 4, 9 eggs) A (FJA, CM, EM, BW, IW). Virginia Rail: 8 May (2) AS (GE, PGR), 8, 10, 11 May (2 to 5) A (FJA, CM, EM), 18 May (1) Ath (PP). Black-bellied Plover: 7 May (4) K (FJA, JMC, CM, EM). American Woodcock: 3 May (1) A (FJA, CM, EM), 11 May (1) AM (KD, LD), 1 June (1) K (PP). SPOTTED SANDPIPER: 29 June (nest, 2 adults, 2 young) AS (Lee R. Herndon, PGR), this is the first Washington County nesting record. White-rumped Sandpiper: 3-6 May (1) K (FJA, EM), 6, 7 May (1), 2-7 June (1-7) AM (KD, LD), 8 May (8) KSP (FJA, JA, JMC), 14 May (1) AS (Mrs. George Dove, Mrs. Harold Dillenbeck). BAIRD'S SANDPIPER: 8 June (1) AM (KD, LD), Leisurely study through 35 x B&L scope at 40 feet with excellent light. All field marks, including scaly appearance were noted. First Chattanooga area record. Dowitcher (Sp.) 31 July (1) K (JMC, JCH). Western Sandpiper: 13 May (1) K (FJA, JMC) 25-27 May (1-8) AM (KD, LD).

Gull-Sparrows: Bonaparte's Gull: 7 May (immature) K (FJA, JMC, CM, EM). Caspian Tern: 2 May (2) KSP (FJA, Benton and Jeff Basham, JMC, James A. Tucker). Black Tern: 6 May (1) K (FJA, JMC), from 26 July through period (2-17) HRA, SB, ChL, NL (JD, KD, LD, LS). Black-billed Cuckoo: 2 June (1) nest with (2) week old young, CC (FJA, CM, GRA), 27 July (1) LHS (KD, LD). Barn Owl: through period (1) AM (JD, KD, LD). RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER: 13 June (2) CC (JCH). Trail's Flycatcher: through period (one pair) AS (PGR), 16 May (2) A (FJA, JA, CM, EM, BW, IW), 28 May (4) HRA (KD, LD), 8-29 June (1) AM (KD, LD), 25 May, 21 June (1) MB (KD, LD). Least Flycatcher: 24 May (1) K (PP). Cliff Swallow: 8 May (4 nests under construction) K (FJA). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 8, 10 May (1, 2) A (FJA, CM), 9 May (2) AM

(KD). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 8 May (1) K (FJA, CM), 9, 14 May (1) AM (KD). Swainson's Warbler: 26 June (2), 10 July (8) CC (JMC, JCH). Northern Waterthrush: 10, 11 May (2, 1) A (FJA). Dickcissel: 3 to 25 May (3-15) HRA (KD, LD), through 31 May (5) D (LS), 6 May (2) K (FJA, JMC). Lincoln's Sparrow: 7 May (1) K (FJA). Henslow's Sparrow: 3 May (1) K (FJA), first Knox County record except for one in a TV tower kill, 2, 3 May (1) A (FJA, JMC, CM, Debbie Massey, BW, IW).

Locations: A—Alcoa, AM—Amnicola Marsh, AS—Austin Springs, Ath—Athens, BL—Boone Lake, CC—Campbell County, ChL—Chicamauga Lake, CL—Cove Lake State Park, D—Dunlap, HRA—Hiwassee River Area, K—Knoxville, KSP—Kingston Steam Plant, LHS—Long Hollow Swamp, MB—Moccasin Bend, NL—Nickajack Lake, Ph—Philadelphia, SB—Savannah Bay, SW—Sweetwater.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, III, JA—Jean (Mrs. Fred) Alsop, GRA—G. Ron Austing, JD—Jon DeVore, KD—Kenneth Dubke, LD—Lil (Mrs. Kenneth) Dubke, GE—Glen Eller, JCH—J. C. Howell, CM—Chester Massey, EM—Eleanor (Mrs. Chester) Massey, PP—Paul Pardue, PGR—Peter G. Range, LS—Lee Shafer, BW—Bill Williams, IW—Irene (Mrs. Bill) Williams.

James M. Campbell, 15 Hedgewood Dr., Knoxville, Tenn. 37918.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—*Egret-Flycatchers:* Common Egret: 30 July (1) E (LRH). WHITE IBIS: 30 July (1) E (LRH, ED, FWB). Bufflehead: throughout period (2) WiL (LRH, PGR, GE). GOSHAWK: 18 June (1) IG (GRA). Red-tailed Hawk: throughout period (2 adults; 2 young around nest site) En (PGR). GOLDEN EAGLE: 1 June (1) Adult; IG (FA). Semipalmated Plover: 8 May (1) CF (LRH). Pectoral Sandpiper: 30 July (2) E (LRH). Ring-billed Gull: 5 June (1) WaL (PGR). Whip-poor-will: 6 June (45—survey total) HoM (WC, BR). Great-crested Flycatcher: 11 June (1) RM—5512 ft. elev. (CRS, PGR, BR). TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER: 10 May (1) CF (LRH).

Swallow-Crossbill: Bank Swallow: 7 May (9) WR (PGR). Common Raven: 11-13 June (5—max.) RM (CRS, PGR, BR). Black-capped Chickadee: 4 May (1) HM (FWB). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 8 May (1) RM (FWB). Cedar Waxwing: 11 June (6) RM (CRS, PGR, BR). Solitary Vireo: 15 June (1) MR (KD, LD). Black-throated Blue Warbler: 1 May (1) RM (FWB). Wilson's Warbler: 10 May (1) EA (LRH). Red Crossbill: 11-13 June (3—max.) RM (CRS, PGR, BR).

Locations: CF—County Farm, Carter Co. near Elizabethton, E—Elizabethton, EA—Elizabethton Airport, En—Erwin, HM—Hump Mountain, HoM—Holston Mountain, Sullivan Co., IG—Indian Gap Great Smoky Mt. Nat'l Park, MR—McFarland Route, Polk Co., RM—Roan Mountain, WaL—Watauga Lake, WiL—Wilber Lake—WR—Watauga River.

Observers: FA—Fred J. Alsop, III, GRA—G. Ronald Austing, FWB—Fred W. Behrend, WC—Wallace Coffey, ED—Ed Davidson, KD—Ken Dubke, LD—Lil Dubke, GE—Glen Eller, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, PGR—Peter G. Range, BR—Brent Rowell, CRS—Charles R. Smith.

Brent Rowell, 2227 Edgemont Ave., Bristol 37620.

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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... FRED J. ALSOP, III
Apt. 147 Taliwa Court, Chapman Highway, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... DR. LEE R. HERNDON
Rt. 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

OFFICERS FOR 1971-1973

PRESIDENT .... DR. JAMES T. TANNER
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Box 1, Byrdstown, Tenn. 38549
WEST TENN. .... DAVID PITTS
Biology Dept., University of Tenn. at Martin, Martin, Tenn. 38237
CURATOR .... ALBERT F. GANIER
2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37212
SECRETARY .... MISS LOUISE NUNNALLY
2701 Fairmont Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37917
TREASURER .... KENNETH H. DUBKE
720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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THE 1971 FORAY

By Fred J. Alsop, III

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held its first Foray in several years on 28-31 May 1971, in Campbell County in upper East Tennessee. From the Foray headquarters at Cove Lake State Park, Caryville, Tennessee, the 40 participants made daily studies of the bird life in most of the surrounding county. Each evening a compilation was made of the birds observed during the day and the assignment of challenges for the coming day was made. These assignments included: 1) daily checklists of all species observed, 2) studies of the Foray bird, 3) bird banding, 4) recording breeding bird populations by means of roadside counts, plot counts, and strip counts, and 5) breeding bird records through nest location.

The proposed objective of the Foray was, "To record as much information as possible about the birds of a little known region of our state during the breeding season." Campbell County was chosen with this objective in mind. Norris Dam near the southeastern boundary of the county is approximately 20 air miles north northwest of the center of Knoxville. Norris Lake forms a water barrier along most of the county line on its southeast border. Campbell County is bounded on the west by Scott County, on the south by Anderson County, and on the east by Union and Claiborne Counties. The Kentucky counties of McCreary and Whitley form its northern border. In total area the county covers 451 sq. miles and has a population of 27,936 (1960 census) or an average of 61.9 people per sq. mile; however, more than 35% of the population live in the communities of La Follette, Jellico, Jacksboro, and Caryville. The rugged Cumberland Mountains are the dominant topographic feature of the landscape. County elevations range from a low at Norris Dam of approximately 1,014 feet to a high of just over 3,534 feet on Cross Mountain near Caryville. Two broad valleys, the Powell and the Elk, running parallel southwest to northeast are, with the Norris Reservoir, the only major breaks in the forested hill and mountain terrain. Principal man-made disturbances to the area exist in the form of limited agriculture in the valleys and strip mining near the crests of many of the mountains.

THE 1971 FORAY BIRD LIST

The following annotated list of birds was edited and compiled from all the reports received from the Foray participants. With regard to the species listed and to their numbers the following points should be noted: 1) most of the birds are permanent and/or summer residents and, therefore, may be breeding in the county; *but* several are late transients still in migration the presence of some perhaps due to the unseasonably cool weather with temperatures dipping into the 50°'s, and 2) the numbers following the species name indicate the total number of observations made of that species and *should not* be considered the number of individuals of that species seen. For example the 13 Red-tailed Hawks reported means this bird was observed on 13 different occasions and not that 13 *different* Red-tails were known to be in the county during the Foray. This is due to the wide, and sometimes overlapping, coverage of the area by 40 enthusiastic birders during the 4 day period. Where only one bird represents its species on the list and/or where several individuals of one species were reported by one party the name(s) of the observer appears on the list.

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)—1, on Cove Lake, Fred J. Alsop, III; Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)—9, 3 were immatures just fledged; Snowy Egret (*Leucophoyx thula*)—1, carcass of an adult dead several days, reported by Fred J. Alsop, III and Eleanor Massey and later seen by many; Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)—1, adult, Fred J. Alsop, III and Dr. Gary O. Wallace. Seen in bulrushes in Cove Lake State Park; Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)—3, (one female) on Cove Lake; Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)—7; Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)—11; Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)—6, the large number reported for the breeding season possibly due to repeated observations of the same birds or misidentification with the smaller Sharp-shinned Hawk (*A. striatus*) which was not reported. Unidentified accipiters—1; Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)—13, the most common hawk of the Foray; Red-shouldered Hawk (*B. lineatus*)—3; Broad-winged Hawk (*B. platypterus*)—7; Unidentified *Buteo*-type hawks—4; Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*)—2, one adult heard drumming by Dr. Gary O. Wallace; one half-grown chick D.O.R. by Gina and Don Manning; Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)—102; Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)—1, late migrant, Paul Pardue; Killdeer (*C. vociferus*)—28, many of these were seen at Cove Lake; American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*)—4; Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)—19, transient; Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*)—1, transient observed by many daily; Lesser Yellowlegs (*T. flavipes*)—1, transient Lil and Kenneth Dubke at Cove Lake; Least Sandpiper (*Erolia minutilla*)—10, transient single flock, Lil and Ken Dubke; Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*)—9, Cove Lake, transient; Rock Dove (*Columba livia*)—26, chiefly in the communities; Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*)—152; Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)—42; Black-billed Cuckoo (*C. erythropthalmus*)—6; Chuck-wills-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)—3; Whip-poor-will (*C. vociferus*)—22; Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)—4; Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)—186; Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)—10; Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)—5, one pair at Cove Lake; Yellow-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)—51; Pileated

Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)—46; Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*)—20; Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)—1, seen in Jellico by Irene and Bill Williams; Hairy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos villosus*)—8; Downy Woodpecker (*D. pubescens*)—48; Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)—28; Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)—16; Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)—50; Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)—87; Traill's Flycatcher (*E. traillii*)—3, one by Jim Campbell and two by Gina and Don Manning; transients; Least Flycatcher (*E. minimus*)—4. Unidentified *Empidonax* flycatchers—2; Eastern Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*)—94; Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)—6; Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparis*)—96, transient, most of these birds were seen in a single flock over Cove Lake; with a second flock of 18 reported at a different location by Jim Campbell. All reports were made on one day only, 29 May, as the birds passed through the area; Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*)—104; Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)—267; Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)—1, transient, observed with the flocks of feeding swallows over Cove Lake on the 29th by Fred J. Alsop, III; Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)—37; Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)—119; Common Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)—241; Carolina Chickadee (*Parus carolinensis*)—139; Tufted Titmouse (*P. bicolor*)—195; White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)—11; Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)—150; Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)—88; Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)—68; Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)—66; Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)—233; Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)—214; Swainson's Thrush (*H. ustulata*)—2, transient, singing individuals reported by Fred J. Alsop, III; Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)—128; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*)—83; Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)—186, a flock of 15-20 birds in the Foray headquarters area possibly was reported more than once. Erratic; Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)—11; Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)—601; White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)—104; Yellow-throated Vireo (*V. flavifrons*)—86; Red-eyed Vireo (*V. olivaceus*)—295; Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)—61; Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*)—3, single individuals reported on 2 days by George R. Mayfield, Jr., and one reported by Dr. Gary O. Wallace; Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*)—24; Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysopthera*)—44; Parula Warbler (*Parula americana*)—18; Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)—98; Black-throated Green Warbler (*D. virens*)—7; Cerulean Warbler (*D. cerulea*)—69; Blackburnian Warbler (*D. fusca*)—7; Yellow-throated Warbler (*D. dominica*)—41; Chestnut-sided Warbler (*D. pensylvanica*)—89; Blackpoll Warbler (*D. striata*)—2, late migrant; one on the 29th by Fred J. Alsop, III and Dr. Gary O. Wallace; one on the 30th by G. O. W.; Pine Warbler (*D. pinus*)—18; Prairie Warbler (*D. discolor*)—98; Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)—159; Louisiana Waterthrush (*S. motacilla*)—17; Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*)—104; Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)—166; Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)—223; Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)—120; Wilson's Warbler (*W. pusilla*)—1, transient seen by George R. Mayfield, Jr.; Canada Warbler (*W. canadensis*)—2, transients seen by Ken Dubke and Dr. J. C. Howell; American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)—141; House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)—103; Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)—1, reported by Lil and

Ken Dubke; late migrant; Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)—218; Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)—224; Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)—42; Baltimore Oriole (*I. galbula*)—11; Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)—371; Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)—196; Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)—64; Summer Tanager (*P. rubra*)—80; Cardinal (*Richmondena cardinalis*)—311; Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)—7, all records from the higher elevations and late for this species. Transient?; Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)—8; Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)—562; Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)—1, reported by Dr. J. C. Howell; American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)—199; Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)—260; Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)—1, reported by Dr. J. C. Howell; Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)—107; Field Sparrow (*S. pusilla*)—169; Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)—132.

The 114 species are represented by 9,267 reported observations. The Starling was the most common species reported with 601 observations with the Indigo Bunting a close second with 562. Perhaps the most unexpected species were the dead Snowy Egret and the presence of so many Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and Blackburian Warblers, suggesting the possibility that the latter two could be more than just late migrants. Birds that might be expected in the county, but which were not found during the Foray should also be noted. They include the Sharp-shinned Hawk, Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*), Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), and Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*). Perhaps it is not surprising that no owls were reported. With the long hours spent in the field during the day there was little energy left for "owl forays."

FORAY BIRD PROJECT

The Chestnut-sided Warbler was chosen Foray bird with the hopes of learning something of the habits of this summer resident in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. Considerable effort by a number of people produced 89 separate observations of this warbler, but only one nest was located. The nest, found by George Hall on Cross Mountain at an elevation of about 2,900 feet, was nearly completed and built just over a foot above the ground in blackberry bushes. The female was doing the actual construction as the male sang frequently nearby.

The teams worked along the crest of Cross Mt. in opposite directions in an attempt to approximate the density of the species in the disturbed strip mined areas. Lee Shafer located 15 singing males along a strip about 3 miles in length while Gene and Adele West counted 18 singing males, an average of one about each 11 minutes, in an area of 3-4 miles. One pair watched for over 10 minutes revealed no indication of a nesting location.

One male Chestnut-sided Warbler was banded on the 29th by Katherine Goodpasture at the banding station site at approximately 2,900 feet on Cross Mountain.

Almost all the individuals reported were males, most of which were first detected by their persistent singing, and all were found in thick brushy vegetation with open canopies growing on disturbed areas at elevations in excess of 2,700 feet. (Also, see Campbell, J. M., and J. C. Howell, 1970, Observations of Certain Birds, *The Migrant,* 41:74-75.)

BIRD BANDING PROJECT

(Edited from a report by Katherine Goodpasture)

The banding station for the Campbell County Foray was located in a shallow saddle slightly below the crest of Cross Mountain at about 2,900 feet elevation. The area was of largely mixed deciduous hardwoods with a few edges created by abandoned truck roads. Mountain laurel was the most prominent understory shrub. Herbaceous weedy patches occurred in a few open areas. Nets, scattered over 3-4 acres, were located wherever more or less clear lanes were established. Some lanes were underneath arboreal canopy, and a few were in the open through weedy patches. The one fairly open area appeared to be the site of an old house.

Two banders, Katherine Goodpasture and Gordon Hall, banded at the station. Louise Jackson assisted for the total hours the nets were in operation and Wallace Coffey spent some time assisting the banders. In addition Fred Alsop, Brent Rowell, Joe Jackson, and Dave Hassler helped clear net lanes and set the nets.

Fourteen nets were in operation 296 net-hours on two days; from roughly mid-morning to dark on 29 May and from daylight to 16:00 (EDT) 30 May. Weather was slightly overcast on the first day; very chill and foggy until near noon on the second. Slight wind was not a disturbing factor to the banding operation.

The following is a list of 44 individuals of 15 species banded: 1 Ruby-throated Hummingbird, 1 Pileated Woodpecker, 1 Eastern Phoebe, 2 Carolina Chickadees, 3 Tufted Titmice, 5 Wood Thrushes, 2 Black-and-white Warblers, 1 Chestnut-sided Warbler, 7 Ovenbirds, 4 Kentucky Warblers, 2 Yellow-breasted Chats, 8 Hooded Warblers, 1 Brown-headed Cowbird, 2 Cardinals, and 4 Indigo Buntings.

All birds were examined for plumage characters that might indicate age or sex. All wings were measured and the birds were examined for presence of brood patches and the accumulation of fat. One toe of an Ovenbird appeared to be infected with a pox virus.

Seventeen individuals were recognized as female birds. Of these the cowbird would not be expected to have a noticeable brood patch and no note at all was recorded on the brood patch of a female Cardinal. Thirteen of the remaining 15 females all had well-developed brood patches which may indicate that most of the population in the area of the banding station was already nesting by the last of May. Two Indigo Buntings did not have recognizable brood patches. Nine birds repeated in the nets and 2 of these were caught twice after they had been banded.

No unusual or unexpected species were caught. Species noticeable by song in the *immediate* area but not banded were Blue Jay, Red-eyed Vireo, Cerulean

Warbler, American Redstart, Summer Tanager, Scarlet Tanager, Brown Thrasher, and Rufous-sided Towhee. The latter 2 species were observed escaping from nets.

In addition to the 44 birds banded at the netting station 7 nestling Red-winged Blackbirds in 2 nests were banded 31 May in a marshy area of Cove Lake State Park.

THE BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS

Censuses over areas of known size were used to learn something of the density of the populations of the breeding birds. The two most significant methods used on the Foray were the plot count and the roadside counts. The following data was gained from these surveys.

Buckeye Census Plot: Cut-over second growth hardwood forest censused by Dr. Gary O. Wallace on 29 May. *Location:* On the east slope of Chestnut Ridge about .5 air miles east from Buckeye and 10 miles by road north northwest of Caryville. *Size:* Approximately 25 acres-square, 341 x 341 yards, paced. *Topography:* Valley with moderate slopes bounded on eastern side by fill from I-75; permanent stream transecting plot near its center northeast to southwest, elevation near 1,600 feet. *Plant Cover:* Predominantly oak-hickory with a few pine stands widely scattered throughout. Canopy generally closed except for edge-effect along two roads within the plot and occasional breaks around fallen trees. Rhododendron a common understory plant. *Census:* The following species are listed in order of their abundance with the most common given first. The numbers in parenthesis indicate males per 100 acres. All numbers given are of males detected *only.* Red-eyed Vireo 4 (16), Black-and-white Warbler 4 (16), Hooded Warbler 4 (16), Indigo Bunting 4 (16), Eastern Wood Pewee 2 (8), Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 2 (8), Kentucky Warbler 2 (8), Ovenbird 2 (8), Scarlet Tanager 2 (8), Rufous-sided Towhee 2 (8), Black-billed Cuckoo 1 (4), Downy Woodpecker 1 (4), Acadian Flycatcher 1 (4), Carolina Chickadee 1 (4), Tufted Titmouse 1 (4), White-breasted Nuthatch 1 (4), Carolina Wren 1 (4), Wood Thrush 1 (4), Swainson's Warbler 1 (4), Golden-winged Warbler 1 (4), Yellow-throated Warbler 1 (4). *Total:* 39 males representing 21 species or a projected density of 156 territorial males/100 acres. *Remarks:* One active nest of Ovenbird found. Ruffed Grouse heard drumming off of census area to the west. Common Crow and American Goldfinch in flight over census plot. Because of the small size of the plot and the short period of coverage the projected populations of males/100 acres is probably higher than is actually the case, i.e. Black-billed Cuckoo, Downy Woodpecker, White-breasted Nuthatch, Swainson's Warbler. One late migrant in transient, a Blackpoll Warbler, was also observed.

The Roadside Counts: Seven roadside counts were conducted over 4 routes during the Foray, 3 of the counts being run backwards from their terminal points on the second census run to see if any difference in species composition and numbers would be evident when compared to the first run. Though the differences in numbers of individuals of each species detected when these routes were reversed is no greater than one might expect it is interesting to note that each observer reported more birds (55, 59, and 62—an average of 58.6) the second time he ran the route he had run previously. Each count began at 05:45 (EDT) and was run over a preselected route of 24.5 miles with stops of 3 minutes each .5 mile during which all birds seen and/or heard are recorded. The counts were #1 and 1A—ELK VALLEY-WHITE OAK run by James M. Campbell, Pat Stallings compiler; #2 and 2A—STINKING CREEK run by Kenneth Dubke, Lil Dubke compiler; #3—POWELL VALLEY run by Dr. J. C. Howell, Fran Neigh compiler, and #4 and 4A—ELK VALLEY-CROSS MOUNTAIN run by George R. Mayfield, Rad Mayfield and Frances Olson compilers. Birds of 92 species totaling 4,419 individuals were recorded at the 350 stops. The Indigo Bunting, with 297 reported, was the most common bird on the routes while the Starling (202) was second. The Wilson's

TABLE 1

Birds reported on 7 roadside counts.

	Route No.							To-		Route No.							To-
Species	1	1A	2	2A	3	4	4A	tal	Species	1	1A	2	2A	3	4	4A	tal
Green Heron	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Loggerhead Shrike	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4
Turkey Vulture	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	Starling	22	77	7	9	53	23	11	202
Cooper's Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	White-eyed Vireo	14	7	7	7	7	12	10	64
Red-tail Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Yellow-tho. Vireo	9	12	6	9	3	15	13	67
Red-shld. Hawk	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	Red-eyed Vireo	17	27	21	41	18	27	27	178
Bd.-winged Hawk	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	Bl.-and-wh. Warbler	3	6	7	7	1	1	3	28
Bobwhite	10	10	2	3	14	6	-	45	Swainson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Killdeer	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	Worm-eating Warbler	3	3	4	1	1	1	5	18
Am. Woodcock	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	Golden-wg. Warbler	3	2	6	5	-	6	7	29
Mourning Dove	5	2	1	1	26	10	3	48	Parula Warbler	1	-	3	6	-	-	-	10
Yel-bl. Cuckoo	1	1	3	5	11	1	5	27	Bl.-th. Gr. Warbler	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Whip-poor-will	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	4	Cerulean Warbler	1	3	3	6	-	19	19	51
Chimney Swift	19	24	1	2	6	9	6	67	Yellow Warbler	14	14	5	9	4	19	22	87
R.-t. Hummingbird	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	Blackburn. Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Bt. Kingfisher	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	Yel.-th. Warbler	6	9	8	5	3	-	4	35
Yel.-sh. Flicker	2	6	3	8	1	-	-	20	Pine Warbler	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pileated Wdpecker	2	2	5	6	4	6	3	28	Prairie Warbler	13	8	10	3	6	9	6	55
Red-bel. Wdpecker	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	7	Ovenbird	9	7	16	19	3	9	9	72
Hairy Woodpecker	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	La. Waterthrush	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	13
Downy Woodpecker	7	5	2	4	3	7	1	29	Kentucky Warbler	8	7	7	6	3	25	14	70
E. Kingbird	-	-	1	2	4	-	1	8	Yellowthroat	26	20	10	14	13	9	15	107
Gr. Cr. Flyca.	1	1	4	1	-	1	2	10	Yel.-br. Chat	18	24	13	18	29	22	16	150
E. Phoebe	1	1	6	2	8	4	-	22	Hooded Warbler	3	4	12	11	-	6	4	40
Acadian Flyca.	8	10	8	6	3	14	17	66	Wilson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Traill's Flyca.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Canada Warbler	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Least Flyca.	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	Am. Redstart	10	10	4	4	-	32	34	94
E. Wood Pewee	6	11	11	6	6	4	8	52	House Sparrow	11	18	-	-	16	8	7	60
Horned Lark	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	Bobolink	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ro.-wg. Swallow	4	3	4	9	-	1	4	25	E. Meadowlark	13	12	9	10	45	4	1	94
Barn Swallow	7	6	2	4	21	1	7	48	R-w Blackbird	29	21	5	2	21	16	7	101
Purple Martin	6	3	-	-	10	-	-	19	Orchard Oriole	2	2	-	1	14	1	2	22
Blue Jay	10	6	4	7	8	8	9	52	Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Common Crow	25	21	21	28	31	23	11	160	Common Grackle	21	48	2	3	50	3	21	148
Car. Chickadee	10	6	8	9	15	5	4	57	Br.-hd. Cowbird	15	9	9	15	8	19	13	88
Tufted Titmouse	18	21	32	22	16	15	19	143	Scarlet Tanager	6	10	10	6	-	4	5	41
Wh.-br. Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	6	Summer Tanager	7	5	1	2	18	4	1	38
Carolina Wren	13	11	11	11	26	17	9	98	Cardinal	23	14	21	25	50	18	23	174
Mockingbird	3	-	-	-	21	-	2	26	Blue Grosbeak	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	4
Catbird	14	7	2	2	6	8	3	42	Indigo Bunting	42	40	38	47	42	50	38	297
Br. Thrasher	3	1	2	5	6	4	1	23	Dickcissel	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Robin	10	11	2	1	8	8	9	49	Am. Goldfinch	18	5	3	8	4	28	29	95
Wood Thrush	25	19	12	14	11	52	32	165	Rufous-sided Towhee	21	13	12	13	27	9	6	101
E. Bluebird	4	7	6	2	2	11	13	45	Grasshopper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
B.-g. Gnatcatcher	5	5	13	10	5	10	10	58	Chipping Sparrow	5	15	10	7	10	10	12	69
Ced. Waxwing	1	1	5	5	27	2	16	57	Field Sparrow	12	20	12	13	33	7	8	105
Rock Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Song Sparrow	15	18	5	2	18	14	15	87

Warbler (1), Canada Warbler (2), and Boblink (1) are transients and, therefore, not part of the breeding population. The Cedar Waxwings are erratic migrants and/or residents whose status in the county is undetermined. The Traill's Flycatcher (1) is also considered a migrant at this time though several nesting localities are now known from East Tennessee. The result of the roadside counts is summarized in Table 1.

BREEDING BIRD RECORDS THROUGH NEST LOCATION

Nests are not easily found, but 41 active nests of 20 species of birds were located during the Foray and nesting cards for the Cornell University nesting card program were completed for each. A breakdown of these breeding records according to content or status of each nest is given in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Nesting information gathered at the Foray.

Species	Young	Eggs	Young & Eggs	On Nest	Building	Young Out	Observer
Green Heron	-	-	-	-	-	3	RCH
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	2-1	-	-	-	WLS
Whip-poor-will	-	2	-	-	-	-	JCH
Whip-poor-will	-	-	1	-	-	-	JCH
Yellow-shafted Flicker	-	-	-	-	1	-	FJA
Yellow-shafted Flicker	-	-	-	1	-	-	FJA, GOW
Yellow-shafted Flicker	-	-	-	1	-	-	FJA, GOW
Yellow-shafted Flicker	-	-	-	-	1	-	RVM
Eastern Phoebe	4	-	-	-	-	-	JLS, LS, PP
Acadian Flycatcher	-	-	-	1	-	-	HO, CH
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	-	1	-	JLS, LS, PP
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	-	1	-	JLS, LS, PP
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	1	-	-	JLS, LS, PP
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	-	1	-	JLS, LS, PP
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	1	-	-	JLS, LS, PP
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	?	-	JLS, LS, PP
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	?	-	JLS, LS, PP
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	?	-	JLS, LS, PP
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	?	-	JLS, LS, PP
Carolina Chickadee	-	-	-	1	-	-	WLS
Carolina Wren	4	-	-	-	-	-	RCH
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	1	-	-	JLS, LS, PP
Catbird	-	-	1-2	-	-	-	GOW
Eastern Bluebird	4	-	-	-	-	-	FRM
Red-eyed Vireo (feeding unknown number of young)							FJA
Worm-eating Warbler	-	5	-	-	-	-	JCH
Golden-winged Warbler	-	5	-	-	-	-	JCH, GOW
Chestnut-sided Warbler	-	-	-	-	1	-	GEH
Ovenbird	-	-	1-3	-	-	-	GOW
Yellow-breasted Chat	-	4	-	-	-	-	WLS
Yellow-breasted Chat	-	5	-	-	-	-	WLS
American Redstart	-	3	-	-	-	-	FJA
Red-winged Blackbird	-	4	-	-	-	-	DMN,GM
Red-winged Blackbird	-	3	-	-	-	-	KAG
Red-winged Blackbird	-	2	-	-	-	-	KAG
Red-winged Blackbird	3	-	-	-	-	-	KAG,FJA
Red-winged Blackbird	4	-	-	-	-	-	KAG, FJA
Red-winged Blackbird	-	2	-	-	-	-	FJA
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	-	-	1	-	FJA
Red-winged Blackbird	3	-	-	1	-	-	GOW
Cardinal	3	-	-	-	-	-	DMM, GM

PARTICIPANTS

Fred J. Alsop, III (FJA) Foray Director, James M. Campbell, Wallace Coffey, Martha Crutchfield, Kenneth Dubke, Lil Dubke, Katherine A. Goodpasture (KAG), Gordon E. Hall (GEH), David Hassler, Robbie C. Hassler (RCH), Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Mrs. Lee Herndon, Cedric Hitchon (CH) (Alberta, Canada), Dr. J. C. Howell (JCH), Joey Jackson, Louise Jackson, Janice Leggett (Michigan), Kenneth Leggett (Michigan), Don M. Manning (DMM), Gina Manning (GM), Chester A. Massey, Debbie Massey, Eleanor Massey, George R. Mayfield (GRM), Rad Mayfield, Ruth V. McMillan (RVM), Fran Neigh (New York), Frances Olson, Holly Overton (HO), Paul Pardue (PP), Brent Rowell, W. Lee Shafer (WLS), Johneta L. Smith (JLS), Louis Smith (LS), Pat Stallings, Dr. Gary O. Wallace (GOW), Adele West, Gene West, Bill Williams, Irene Williams.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to all the birders listed above for making the 1971 Foray the success that it was. One could not ask for a more energetic party of workers whose enthusiasm for birds and birding gave the Foray a warm momentum all its own. This condensed report is only a small part of the Foray, but it serves to convey to the reader just how much these people accomplished in such a short time.

My special thanks to James M. Campbell and Dr. J. C. Howell whose personal knowledge of Campbell County and unselfish giving of their time in helping me plan and execute numerous phases of the Foray made it possible to carry the whole operation off smoothly and efficiently.

Dept. of Zoology & Entomology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 37916.

REQUEST FOR HERON AND EGRET COLONY INFORMATION

An attempt is being made to locate the colonies of herons and egrets in Tennessee. Information needed for each colony includes location, species of birds nesting, numbers of birds nesting, past history, and probability of site remaining unaltered by human activities. A literature survey is being made to locate the colonies that have been reported, but many others probably exist. Efforts will be made to have each colony (or suspected nesting area) checked during the 1972 breeding season, and the results will be published in *The Migrant.*

David Pitts, Biology Dept., UTM, Martin, Tenn. 38237.

DILUTE ALBINISM IN A WESTERN MEADOWLARK COLLECTED IN MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Earl L. Hanebrink

Abnormal plumage aberrations have been discussed by Pettingill (1967, p. 143) in his *Laboratory and Field Manual of Ornithology.* In his classification four recognized forms occur in birds. These include total albinism, incomplete albinism, imperfect albinism and partial albinism. Imperfect albinism occurs where the pigment is reduced or diluted in all of the plumage, irises, skin, or in any one of these structures but is never completely absent.

Plumage aberrations in icterids has attracted the attention of several observers. Detailed studies were conducted on icterids by Nero (1954). Ross (1963) recorded 475 albinistic specimens among species of North American birds including six specimens of the Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*). Only one of these specimens was a dilute form. Four specimens and one sight record of partially albino Western Meadowlarks (*Sturnella neglecta*) were recorded by Ross (op. cit.). Lowery and Hanebrink (1967) and Hanebrink (1968) recorded no albino meadowlarks from Arkansas.

A dilute form of albinism occurred in a Western Meadowlark collected by Mr. Elbert Hawkins from a flock of ca. 20 birds 4 February 1971 near Manila, Mississippi County, Arkansas (Fig. 1). This specimen has dilute markings but could be identified as the western species by the markings in the rectrices. The color of the back and wings is light buff. The tail is almost white with visible and identifiable markings. The flanks are light buff and the belly region is yellowish gradually fading toward the breast area. The black throat marking is visible but much faded. Legs and bill are mostly without pigment except the upper maxilla along the culmen which has brownish pigmentation. The brown of the crown is darker than on the back and wings but is still dilute. A trace of yellow marking is at the base of the bill.

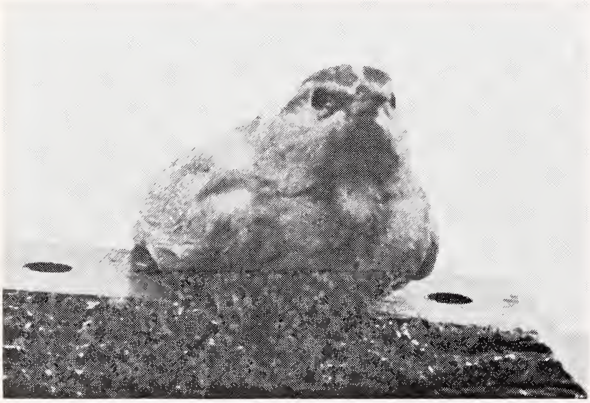


Fig. 1. *A dilute albinistic Western Meadowlark collected in Arkansas.*

The measurements of this specimen were bill (chord of culmen from base) 2.7 cm; tarsus 4.0 cm; wing length (from bend of wing) 11.0 cm and total length 22.8 cm. The specimen was photographed by Dr. Harvey Barton and a skin is to be prepared and placed in the albino display case at the Arkansas State University Museum. Dr. Max Nickerson of the Division of Biological Science critically read the manuscript.

(*continued on page 85*)

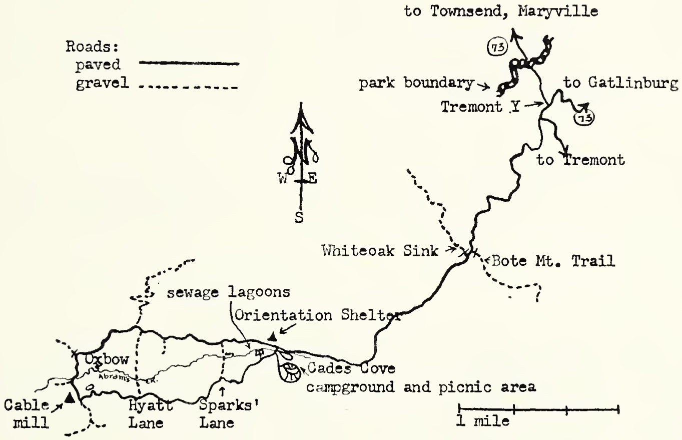
BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, PART II: THE CADES COVE LOOP.

By Fred J. Alsop, III

Map for "Bird Finding in Tennessee"

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Part II: The Cades Cove Loop.


to Townsend, Maryville
73
Roads:
paved
gravel
park boundary
to Gatlinburg
Tremont Y
73
to Tremont
N
W
E
S
Whiteoak Sink
Bote Mt. Trail
sewage lagoons
Orientation Shelter
Oxbow
Abrams Ck.
Cades Cove
campground and picnic area
Cable mill
Hyatt Lane
Sparks' Lane
1 mile

Many birds common to the lowlands of East Tennessee can be observed from the comfort of your automobile and along the numerous trails that follow the gentle contours of this mountain valley. This pioneer setting with split rail fences, log cabins, and frame churches surrounded by a backdrop of hazy mountains provides a unique atmosphere to browsing deer and flocks of wild turkeys.

Begin the trip at the Tremont "Y" at the junction of the Cades Cove and Little River (Tenn. Hwy. #73) Roads .7 mile south of the Townsend entrance to the Park and 18.2 miles west of the Gatlinburg entrance. Drive south towards Cades Cove 7 miles distant. The mountain stream rushing along your route is Laurel Creek and is the summer haunt of the Louisiana Waterthrush whose voice is one of the most often heard along the way. You will hear many Acadian Flycatchers and Black-throated Green Warblers as well. Watch for the Bote Mt. Trail approximately 3.2 miles from the "Y" and the only gravel road behind a gate on the left you will come to on your route. Park in the gravel area on the right 100 feet beyond it and in front of the locked gate marked "Whiteoak Sinks." A short walk along the Whiteoaks Sinks Road (north) should produce Ruffed Grouse at any season as well as many small woodland species. The rhododendron thickets along the streams for the first 1/4 mile in *all* directions from the parking area are the best known area for the rare (in the Park) Swainson's Warbler from May through July, but learn the song for you will hear many more than you will ever see. Other common nesting birds in this area include Red-eyed Vireos, Wood Thrushes, Hooded Warblers, and Carolina Wrens.

Continue on to Cades Cove. You will have your first view of the cove from the Orientation Shelter at the beginning of the 11 mile-one way loop. Along this drive there are numbered posts used to point out features of interest when used with the self-guiding auto tour booklet available at the shelter. I will use them to point out areas of birding interest. Common Crows, Eastern Bluebirds, and Eastern Meadowlarks are the most common residents seen in the valley. Between markers 3 and 4 turn left onto the gravel road (Sparks' Lane). Birding along this road is good at any season, especially in the tree lines along the 2 fords. When you reach the paved road on the south side of the cove turn around and retrace your path across the gravel road. On the pavement on the north side turn left and continue around the loop.

At marker 5 turn left to the Primitive Baptist Church. The cemetery behind the church is a good place to find waves of migrating songbirds in spring and fall. Search the fields between markers 5, 6, and 7, especially near the wood edges, for wild Turkey. These large birds should be looked for throughout the cove, but this is one of the favorite areas. At marker 7 turn left onto Hyatt Lane (gravel) and stop on top of the hill (200 yards). In the pine woods to the left (east) in the valley stands a living pine with the top broken off, the tallest tree in the stand; this is the center of a vulture roost and many Turkey Vultures and a few Black Vultures are usually nearby if not in the pine. Vesper Sparrows are common in the fields in November and March and Water Pipits are seen here in most winters. Continue to the bridge and stop. The tree line along the stream attracts many birds and is about the only place in the Park where you might see a Red-headed Woodpecker. After birding near the bridge, retrace your route to marker 7 and turn left. Watch for Eastern Kingbirds in summer along the fences near marker 10. Park near marker 17 and walk across the paved road (east), through the gap in the fence and follow the dirt road into the fields for approximately 1/2 mile until you see Abram's Creek in the open field on your left. This is the "Oxbow" and a unique habitat within the Park. It is the only marsh-like area in the cove. Many ducks rest here in winter and at this time Golden Eagles have been seen here. King Rails have been flushed from the bulrush and tall grass in May and June. Eagles and rails are most uncommon in the Park, but a look in the Oxbow can be rewarding.

Parula and Yellow-throated Warblers can be found near the Abram's Falls Parking Area in summer, and the walk (1/2 mile) to the Elijah Oliver Place, marker 18, is often very productive for woodland species. Continue on the paved road. A right turn at marker 19 takes you to the Cable Mill, an interesting pioneer exhibit. Continue on the pavement to the Becky Cable cemetery and park in the lot. Walk back to the blacktop and to your right along it until the road turns abruptly right (approx. 100 yds.) and walk off on the trail to the left to the "Gum Bog" within sight of the road. This area, wet except during very dry periods, often attracts many birds. Wood Ducks have nested here, and Pileated Woodpeckers are often heard from this spot.

After passing marker 38 watch for a sign warning, "Stop for Horses," and a gravel road leading into the woods on the left (marked, "closed"). Follow this road to the 2 fenced ponds (200 yds.). These are the sewage lagoons for the campgrounds and they have attracted such unusual birds in season as Yellow-crowned Night, Green, and Little Blue Herons, Bonaparte,'s Gull, many swallows, and one Northern Phalarope. The nearby garden and brushpiles are always worth birding as well. Many birds frequent the campgrounds and picnic area and Screech Owls and Barred Owls are common throughout the Cades Cove area.

The checklist and references cited in my Part I: Birding from the lowlands to "Canada," in a previous issue of *The Migrant* will be useful to you as you bird the Smoky Mountains National Park in Cades Cove. In addition, see: Pettingill, O. S. 1951. *A Guide to Bird Finding East of the Mississippi.* Oxford Univ. Press, N. Y., and Tanner, J. T. 1957. Adventures for Bird-watchers in the Great Smoky Mountains *Audubon Magazine,* vol. 59(3):118-123. Both are very helpful.

DEPT. OF ZOOLOGY, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

(*continued from page 82*)

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DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE, Arkansas State University 72467.

COME TO LEBANON

FOR THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL T.O.S. MEETING

5, 6, 7 May 1972

Birding for all: adults, children, hikers and those of a more sedentary nature. Field trips, boat trips, picnic and banquet. For additional information write: Mrs. Louis Chambers, 133 Public Square, Lebanon, Tenn. 37087.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held a fruitful and enjoyable meeting at Montgomery Bell State Park on 30-31 October. The fair weather was great for field trips, beautiful autumn days, and a good number of birds were there. Sessions were held in the Inn of the Park where the facilities were very good. We are grateful to George Mayfield, past president of the T. O. S., for arranging for our meeting at the Inn.

On Saturday afternoon and evening, sessions were held in the meeting room of the inn, and we heard several good talks. The evening talk was a description of the Nashville Children's Museum by its director, Winslow Shaughnessy.

Of particular interest to T. O. S. members will be some of the actions that transpired in a brief business meeting. Some of us have, over the years, been concerned with preserving the records of field observations made by our older members, records which may extend over many years. The library of the University of Tennessee has agreed to receive such records from the Society and to store them in its Special Collection where they will be preserved and will also be available for study. The members at the meeting voted unanimously to accept this offer. I will take the initial responsibility for seeing that this arrangement is put into effect, and I am now appealing to our members to do two things. First, consider whether or not you have any records you think worthy of preservation. Second, think of individuals you know having such records and who should be invited by the Society to deposit their records in the Special Collection. A letter to me with information on either of these points will be appreciated.

One of the papers presented that afternoon was by Don and Gina Manning who described the decline of the Great Blue Heron Rookery at Duck River and the probable causes of this threat to the last large rookery in the state. Because of this paper, the members present decided to do something to preserve this rookery and a motion was passed that a committee be set up to investigate the causes of the decline and to search for possible remedial action. A great deal of interest was shown in the problem, and there is no question about members of the T. O. S. being conservation-minded people.

The custom of having a fall meeting during which more time is spent on birds and birding and less on business affairs of the Society is now well established. We all appreciate Ken Dubke's efforts in planning these meetings and especially the last one.

—James T. Tanner

ROUND TABLE NOTES

SOME NOTES ON GLOSSY IBIS AT REELFOOT LAKE—On 25 April 1971, Gina and I visited the Reelfoot Lake area on a birding trip. While proceeding northeast on Tennessee Highway 157 north of Walnut Log, we observed a large dark bird flying into the area from the south. The outstretched neck, curved bill, and sailing flight indicated that this bird was an ibis of the type we had both observed in Florida last summer. The bird landed in an open slough area just west of Highway 157 and approximately .8 miles south of the Kentucky state line. The slough parallels the road and the bird was approximately 100 yards from the road. Also in the area at this time were Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), Snowy Egret (*Leucophoyx thula*), Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melancleucus*), Lesser Yellowlegs (*T. flavipes*), Pectoral Sandpipers (*Erolia melanotos*), and Blue-Winged Teal (*Anas discors*). A quick check of Peterson's *Field Guide to the Birds* and Robbins' et al *Birds of North America* indicated that, in the fall at least, one should expect the White-Faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*) close to this area. We observed the bird through 7 x 35 and 7 x 50 binoculars and a Bushnell scope at 30x. No white could be detected around the eye or under the chin. The bird did have the bronze sheen of the body which is associated with the mature Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*). The bird was nervous and continually flew over a line of trees to an adjoining slough area and back. Between flights the bird was observed feeding with the characteristic probing action of an Ibis. We suspected that there were two ibises in the area but we could never get both in our field of view at the same time. Mr. John DeLime, Refuge Manager of the Reelfoot National Refuge was contacted on 26 April. Mr. DeLime stated that an ibis had been reported to the Refuge office "about a week ago." Mr. DeLime subsequently observed two Glossy Ibises on two different occasions. The last sighting being made on 30 April. Mr. DeLime, who is familiar with the White-Faced Ibis, confirmed our identification of the birds as Glossy Ibises. We contacted Mr. Henry Parmer of Nashville, Mr. Ben Dowdy of Memphis, and Dr. Clell Peterson of Murray, Kentucky. One would presume that two adult Glossy Ibises present at this time of year would give this area a lively potential for a nesting site. In view of the range expansion reported for this bird, it is felt that birders over the state should be alerted to the potential for a nesting site.

Don and Gina Manning, Route 1, McKenzie 38201.

PURPLE GALLINULE IN BLOUNT COUNTY—On the afternoon of 26 May 1970 Morris Williams and I found a Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrula martinica*) in north-central Blount County approximately 3000 feet south of the Knox County line. The gallinule was flushed from a strip of bulrush that separated the tall grasses of a gently rolling hillside pasture from the waters of Fort Loudon Lake. The bird, in the bright blue, purple, and green plumage of an adult, flew low over the water of a small inlet and dropped into a larger, more densely vegetated strand of bulrush. Our efforts to observe it once more were unsuccessful.

This is the ninth record of this species from a five county area in East Tennessee (that I am aware of) within the past 12 years. The only fall record, and the oldest report, is one of one bird on 12 October 1958 (*Migrant* 30:9) found by Mary Enlow and representing the first observation of a Purple Gallinule in Knox County. J. B. Owens reported two individuals in Knox County in 1962; one in Knoxville from mid-April until 5 May, and one captured on 1 May in Concord and kept penned for several days (*Migrant* 33:34). J. B. Owens (personal contact) also reports the following observation on 6 May 1965: "Mrs. J. V. Lyle, 6101 Manchester Road, near Butterfly Lake, Knoxville, phoned and described a strange bird that fed in her wildflower garden about three hours. It then walked up a slanting willow tree and disappeared among the foliage. Her description fitted the Purple Gallinule as well as if she had been looking at a book." A bird seen on 27 April 1967 by Jean and Fred Alsop and Nancy and Jim Campbell in the backyard of a downtown Gatlinburg motel is the only record I am aware of for Sevier County. This individual was in residence from 2 April through 5 May (*Migrant* 38:41).

An Anderson County observation is reported by Jim Campbell (personal contact) of one bird on 22 April 1968, on the grounds of Union Carbide Corp.'s purchasing and employment office on Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge. The gallinule stayed on the lawn and in the shrubs through 24 April. J. B. Owen (personal contact) also reports the two following observations: "7 July 1968, Greeneville, Greene County. Dr. Royal B. Spees, TOS member, wrote me (JBO) that they found a Purple Gallinule at the Game and Fish Commission fish hatchery while on a field trip." "Knoxville, 18 May 1970. Otis L. King, Asheville Highway, Burlington, phoned me (JBO) about a bird he had caught after seeing it alight in some shrubbery in his yard. He and someone else identified it in an encyclopedia as a Purple Gallinule. He released it at University Bridge and it swam out some distance from the shore and remained there as long as he stayed in the area."

The Purple Gallinule is known to breed in West Tennessee. The Fish and Wildlife Service list it as a common nester and/or resident in spring, summer, and fall at Reelfoot Lake (Refuge Leaflet 135-R-2, Dec. 1967). Can one explain the presence of this species in East Tennessee in the spring and summer simply as wandering individuals, or are we curbing our field work too soon after the spring warbler waves and thereby overlooking an attractive nesting bird?

My thanks to J. B. Owen and James M. Campbell for the use of their records.

FRED J. ALSOP, III, Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

AVOCETS AND WHITE PELICAN ON KENTUCKY LAKE IN HENRY COUNTY, TENNESSEE—On 9 May 1971, Gina and I were birding on the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge in Benton and Henry Counties. Weather was warm, sunny, and mild. At 16:00 we were at Pace Point in the Big Sandy Unit of the TNWR. Some Gulls and Terns were congregated on an island northwest of Pace Point. This island is between the Big Sandy embayment and the old Tennessee River Channel of Kentucky Lake. Approximately 700 yards out on the island we observed a large white bird with our 7 x 35 and

7 x 50 binoculars. The bird was subsequently identified as a White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrarhynchos*) with a Bushnell scope at 30x. As soon as we had the scope on the pelican, we observed 5 smaller birds around the pelican. These birds appeared slightly smaller than some Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) which were nearby. The birds had extremely long legs and a long upturned bill. The general body color was white with black wings. The wing had a prominent white stripe slightly above midpoint. The birds head and neck was pinkish-brown. The leg color could not be detected due to distance and movement of the water in which they stood. After consulting Peterson and Robbins, we decided that these birds were Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*). These birds were kept under observation for approximately fifteen minutes.

In addition to the pelican and Avocets, there were a few Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*), approximately 35 Ring-billed Gulls, and some terns on the island. The terns were too far away for positive identification, but Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*) were seen in the area.

Both the Avocets and the White Pelican were reported to Mr. Wendel Crews of the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge staff that night. The next day, 10 May, Mr. Crews went to the area and found the White Pelican and was ready to move on when two Avocets flew into the area and landed by the pelican. Mr. V. L. Childs, Refuge Manager, states that they have no record of Avocets on the Refuge and few records in recent years for the White Pelican.

Mr. Mike Bierly of Nashville and Mr. Ben Coffey of Memphis were contacted and consulted with on the identification.

Don and Gina Manning, Route 1, McKenzie 38201.

LAUGHING GULL IN LOUDON COUNTY—On 7 March 1971, about 13:00, while on a TOS field trip, a Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*) was found in the tailwater area directly below Fort Loudon Dam. It was observed by the authors, along with several other members of the Knoxville Chapter, TOS.

The gull was positively identified as a Laughing Gull because it showed the following characteristics: small size, solid dark mantle on the back and wings, white border on the trailing edge of the wings, and its black head. The bird was viewed through spotting scopes and binoculars with various magnifications for approximately one hour.

A search in the area on later dates failed to produce the bird again.

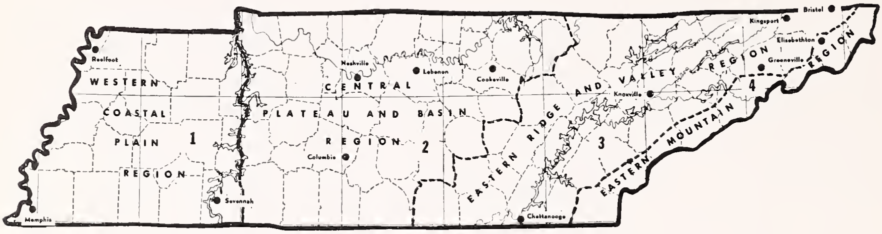
The reference consulted for the identification was Peterson's *A Field Guide to the Birds*.

Andy Morton, 8000 Chesterfield Drive, Knoxville 37919.

Chuck Nicholson, 6806 Haverhill Drive, Knoxville 37919.

THE SEASON

FRED J. ALSOP, III, *Editor*


Reelfoot
WESTERN
COASTAL
PLAIN
1
REGION
Memphis
Savannah
Nashville
Lebanon
Cookeville
CENTRAL
PLATEAU AND BASIN
REGION
2
Columbia
EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION
3
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Kingsport
Bristol
Elizabethton
Greeneville
4
EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION

FALL MIGRATION: 1 AUGUST - 31 OCTOBER

The period began unseasonably cool and wet and ended with temperatures above normal and somewhat dry. August temperatures across Tennessee averaged almost 3 degrees below normal with the mercury descending from 1.14° in the East to 4.1° in the West below the usual for the month. Temperatures rose in September to average about one degree above the norm, and October averaged 4.5 degrees higher than usual. Precipitation in August averaged 1.36 inches greater than the normal with the Western Coastal Plain receiving an excess of 4.21 inches for the month. September rainfall was average and October was slightly below normal. The heavy rainfall in the western half of the state created many attractive areas for transient shorebirds.

Migratory movements seemed continuous and prolonged without pronounced waves or sense of urgency. Perhaps influenced by the unseasonably warm, mild weather many summer residents and transients lingered late. Most waterfowl arrived later than usual and in small numbers. However, several species of Northern finches were recorded earlier than in previous years.

During this period the *second* Tennessee record for the Marbled Godwit and the *third* State record for the Whimbrel were established. Red-throated Loons and Peregrine Falcons were observed in two regions and Western species, Vermillion Flycatcher, Western Meadowlark, and Western Kingbirds were reported. These are but a few of the many noteworthy observations included in this the Fall migration issue of The Season.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—Weather this season could be characterized as clear and mild, with temperatures below normal at the beginning of the season and above normal at the end, with few storms, and with skies seldom overcast. There were record early arrival dates for a number of fall migrants. Observers recorded a dozen unexpected species, most of them Shorebirds.

Loon-Falcon: Common Loon: 10 Oct. (2) BS (DGM). Double-crested Cormorant: 16 Oct. (127) R (BB, MB, MM, DGM). Little Blue Heron: 16 Sept. (2, white) CC (MB). Cattle Egret: 10 Oct. (4) R (DGM). Common Egret: 3 to 31 Oct. (10 to 22) R (DGM). American Bittern: 31 Oct. (1)

R (DP). Canada Goose: summer and fall (40 adults raised to flight age 18 young) CC (Sam Barton, refuge manager), 18 Sept. (4) and 26 Sept. (39) BS (DGM). Snow Goose: 17 and 24 Oct. (3) BF (BB, MB, MM, DGM). Green-winged Teal: 16 Sept. (2) CC (MB). Blue-winged Teal: 21 Aug. (34) BF (DGM). American Widgeon: 3 Oct. (400) DR (DGM). Shoveler: 16 Sept. (3) CC (MB), 3 Oct. (21) DR (DGM). Ruddy Duck: 16 Oct. (5) R (BB, MB, MM, DGM). Turkey Vulture: 26 Sept. (100) BS (DGM). Broad-winged Hawk: 8 Oct. (8) M (BC), 12 Oct. (18) HPL (RMG). Marsh Hawk: 4 Sept. (1) DR (DGM). Osprey: 25 Sept. (1) DR (DGM), 26 Sept. Lkvw (BLC), 12 to 17 Oct. (1 to 2) HPL (BLC, RMG, JS). PEREGRINE FALCON: 16 Oct. (1) R (BB, MB, MM, DGM).

Plover-Avocet: Semipalmated Plover: 11 Sept. (1) BS (MB, MM, DGM). Killdeer: 9 Sept. (500) BF (DGM). American Golden Plover: 29 July (4) HPL (Jim Maenders), 10 Sept. (5) BF (DGM). Black-bellied Plover: 31 Oct. (2) Big Oak Creek, Benton County (DGM). RUDDY TURNSTONE: 11 Sept. (5) and 12 Sept. (2) BS (MB, MM, DGM). Upland Plover: 21 Aug. (1) BF and 11 Sept. (2) DR (DGM). Lesser Yellowlegs: 10 Sept. (32) BF (DGM). WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER: 5 Sept. (5) and 9 Sept. (3) BF (DGM). Dunlin: 17 Oct. (3) PL (BB, MB, MM, DGM), 24 Oct. (21) and 31 Oct. (11) BF (DGM). Dowitcher species: 5 to 10 Sept. (2 to 5) BF (DGM). Long-billed Dowitcher: 17 Oct. (1) PL (BB, MB, MM, DGM). Stilt Sandpiper: 1 Aug. (2) and 5 Sept. (3) BF, 3 Oct. (3) DR (DGM). BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: 11 Sept. (5) BS (MB, MM, DGM). 12 Sept. (1) BF (DGM). SANDERLING: 11 to 15 Sept. (6 to 8) BS (MB, MM, DGM), 3 Oct. (1) DR (DGM). AMERICAN AVOCET: 9 to 24 Oct. (1) HPL (BLC, RMG, JS, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seahorn).

Gull-Sparrow: Herring Gull: 18 Sept. (1, 1st year) PL (DGM). Forster's Tern: 5 Sept. (12) and 11 Sept. (1) BS (MB, MM, DGM). Least Tern: 6 Sept. (4) R (DGM). Common Tern: 5 to 15 Sept. (1 to 17) BF and BS (MB, BK, DGM). Caspian Tern: 1 Aug. and 5 Sept. (2) BS (MB, MM, DGM). VERMILLION FLYCATCHER: 17 Oct. (1, male) Lkvw (Edward King). Tree Swallow: 6 Sept. (1,000) R (DGM), 1 Nov. (5,000) R (KLD). Barn Swallow: 31 Oct. (7) R (KLD). Brown Creeper: 10 Oct. (1) R (DGM). Wilson's Warbler: 29 Oct. and 2 Nov. (1, female) M (Helen Dinkelspiel). Bobolink: 11 Sept. (150) DR (MB, MM, DGM). WESTERN MEADOWLARK: 17 Oct. (1) Shelby County (Bert and Frances Dowdy). Savannah Sparrow: 12 Sept. (4) BS (DGM).

Locations: BF—Britton Ford (Henry County), BS—Big Sandy Refuge (Henry County), CC—Cross Creek Refuge, DR—Duck River Refuge (Humphries County), RPL—Herb Parsons Lake (Fayette County), Lkvw—Lakeview, Miss., M—Memphis, PL—Paris Landing (Henry County), R—Reelfoot Lake.

Observers: BB—Benton Basham, MB—Mike Bierly, BC—Ben B. Coffey, BLC—Ben B. and Lula Coffey, KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke, RMG—Robert

McGowan, BK—Betty King, MM—Margaret Mann, DGM—Don and Gina Manning, DP—David Pitts, JS—Jim Sanders.

DAVID E. PATTERSON, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—The weather was mild throughout the period with an unseasonably warm October—the warmest in 23 years with no killing frosts. There was an excellent variety of shorebirds present during the season with 23 species recorded in the region, some for the first time ever. Many warblers and other songbirds lingered late into the period and waterfowl movements were erratic with some species arriving later than usual and others observed much earlier than normally. Most Northern finches arrived early with the first Evening Grosbeaks in the Nashville area 48 days earlier than previously recorded.

Loons-Terns: Common Loon: 25 Sept. (3) RL (Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Clayton). RED-THROATED LOON: 21 Oct. (1) Wood Reservoir—first known Middle Tenn. record (WSH, MCW). Least Bittern: 29 Sept. (1) BVM (MLB). Snow Goose: 14 Oct. (1) early, OCR (MLB). Blue Goose: 14 Oct. (33) early, OCR (MLB). Black Duck: 6 Oct. (2) early, GSP (DPC). Gadwall: 12 Oct. (5) early, RL (MLB). Green-winged Teal: 13 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 13 days, GSP (Bill Senter). Blue-winged Teal: 1 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 6 days, BVM (MLB). Shoveler: 19 Sept. (1) early, GSP (DPC). Ring-necked Duck: 12 Oct. (6) early, RL (MLB). Sora: 17 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 10 days, BVM (KAG, MLB). PIPING PLOVER: 18-22 Sept. (1) second NA record, GSP, and 4 Oct. (1) GSP, both (DPC). Black-bellied Plover: 23 Sept. (2) Coleman Lake (LOT). WHIMBREL: 20 Sept. (1) second NA record—*third known state record,* BVM (MLB) details to be published. Common Snipe: 13 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 15 days, BVM (MLB). WILLET: 10 Aug. (1) first NA Fall record, BVM (MM, KAG, MLB). BAIRD'S SANDPIPER: 24 Sept. (1) early, GSP (DPC). Dunlin: 13 Oct. (1) early, BVM (MLB). Stilt Sandpiper: 7 Oct. (2) late, BVM (MLB). WESTERN SANDPIPER: 14 Oct. (1) latest NA record by 25 days, BVM (MLB). BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: 12 Sept. (3) BVM (MM, MLB). MARBLED GODWIT: 10 Aug. (1) *second known state record*—details to be published, BVM (MM, KAG, MLB). WILSON'S PHALAROPE: 12-13 Sept. (1) BVM (MM, AT, KAG, MLB, JR). Bonaparte's Gull: 31 Oct. (1) OHL (MLB). Forester's Tern: 22 Aug. (2) PPL (MLB). Common Tern: 25 Sept. (12) latest NA record by a day, PPL (JP, ROH, MLB). Caspian Tern: 18 Aug. (8) early, GSP (DPC), 19 Sept. (1) late, PPL (ROH, MLB).

Owl-Vireos: Barn Owl: 4 Aug. (1) first NA record in 8 years! OCR (Mrs. Height). Common Nighthawk: 3 Sept. (235) SHV (MLB), 8 Sept. (3,500), Nashville (MM), 11 Sept. (350) TJ's (JR). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 24 Sept. (1) early, Nashville (MLB). WESTERN KINGBIRD: 25 Sept. (2), 26 Sept. (1)—details to be published, NA (ROH, JP, MLB), (Benton Basham, MLB on 26 Sept.). Traill's Flycatcher: 29 Aug. (1) TJ's (JHR—banded). Eastern Wood Pewee: 16 Oct. (1) late, BS (KAG). Purple Martin:

26 Sept. (2) ties latest NA record, Hwy. 109 (MLB, Benton Basham). House Wren: 31 Oct. (1) ties latest NA record, BS (MLB). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 31 Oct. (1) late, BVM (MLB). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 31 Oct. (1) BVM (JHR). Veery: 18 Aug. (1) early, Cheekwood (MLB). White-eyed Vireo: 25 Oct. (1) NA—latest record by one day (DPC).

Warblers-Sparrows: Tennessee Warbler: 9 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 14 days (Mrs. P. Miller). Nashville Warbler: 31 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 4 days (MLB). Magnolia Warbler: 1 Sept. (1) early, NA (Mrs. P. Miller). Cape May Warbler: 17 Sept. (1) *first live NA Fall record,* BS (KAG). Chestnut-sided Warbler: 21 Oct. (1) late, Coleman Lake (MLB). Northern Waterthrush: 19 Aug. (1) Cheekwood (MLB) earliest NA record by one day. Louisiana Waterthrush: 6 Sept. (1) latest NA record by 2 days, BS (Mel Garland). Yellowthroat: 24 Oct. (1) late, BVM (MM, ROH, MLB). Canada Warbler: 26 Aug. (1) early, BS (KAG). Scarlet Tanager: 23 Oct. (1) late, NA (Mrs. P. Miller). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 28 Oct. (1) late, NA (C. W. Fentress). Evening Grosbeak: 27 Sept. (2) earliest NA record by 48 days (D. Christman). Purple Finch: 29 Oct. (1) Hillsboro Pike (MLB), 31 Oct. (4) WSM (MLB), and 31 Oct. (5) BS (KAG). Slate-colored Junco: 9 Oct. (1) early, BS (KAG). OREGON JUNCO: 21 Oct. (1) Hillsboro Pike (MLB). White-throated Sparrow: 22 Sept. (1) early, NA (DPC). Song Sparrow: 18 Sept. (1) early—excluding recent nesting records, GSP (DPC).

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh, BL—Bush Lake, BS—Basin Spring, BVM—Buena Vista Marsh, GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant, NA—Nashville, OCR—Otter Creek Road, OHL—Old Hickory Lake, PPL—Percy Priest Lake, RL—Radnor Lake, SHV—South Harpeth Valley, TJ's—Two Jays Sanctuary.

Observers: FB—Frances Bryson, SB—Sue Bell, MLB—Mike L. Bierly, DPC—Dot and Paul Crawford, MM—Margaret Mann, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, ROH—Roger O. Harshaw, WSH—Mrs. W. S. Hite, GRM—George R. Mayfield, Jr., HEP—Henry E. Parmer, JP—Jimmy Parrish, JHR—John and Heather Riggins, JR—John Riggins, AT—Ann Tarbell, LOT—Lawrence O. Trabue, MCW—Mary C. Wood.

John and Heather Riggins, 5615 Brookwood Place, Nashville 37205.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—Shorebird migration was poor compared to the past spring and fall; this was probably due to higher water levels than usual in the TVA lakes. All of our swallow species were recorded at unusually late dates and some of them were reported in unusually large numbers.

Loon-Ducks: Common Loon: one through period NL (LS). Present since 14 June (Editor's note). RED-THROATED LOON: 23 Oct. (1) K (JB, GB). Double-crested Cormorant: 11 Oct. (4) HRA (WiC), 17 Oct. (2) KC (JB, GB). Great Blue Heron: Through period (1-31) HRA (KD, LD). Little Blue Heron: Through period (1-11) SB, HRA (KD, LD). Common Egret: Through period (1-5) HRA (KD, LD). Black-crowned Night Heron: 19 Sept. (10) AS (GE, PR). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: Through 15 Sept. (1-5) C (KD, LD, Mrs. John Donahue). Least Bittern: 9 Sept. (1) John Sevier Steam Plant (TK), 26 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JMC). American Bittern:

26 Sept. (1) AM (KD, LD). Canada Goose: first 24 Sept. (1) HRA (Arnold Aslinger). Black Duck: 21 Aug. (10) KSP (FJA, JMC, GB, JC). Gadwall: regular (5-30) CL, NL (KD, LD). Pintail: 26 Oct. (2) HRA (KD, LD). Blue-winged Teal: 5 Oct. (116) SB, HRA (KD, LD, LS). Wood Duck: regular, max. 30 Aug. (200) HRA (KD, LD) Ring-necked Duck: 12 Oct. (8) FLD (PP).

Hawks-Phalarope: Cooper's Hawk: 26 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JMC, JTT, NT). Broad-winged Hawk: 22 Sept. (165) CC (AM, CN, MDW). Marsh Hawk: 22 Sept. (1) CC (AM, CN, MDW). Osprey: one regular to 25 Oct. HRA, NL (KD, LD, WiC, Greer Matthews), 26 Sept. (4) KC (TOS). PEREGRINE FALCON: 20 Sept. (1) White Oak Mountain (Floyd Murdock), 20 Oct. (1) AS (GE, GW). Sparrow Hawk: 2 through period HC (TK). Sandhill Crane: 15 Oct. (40) HRA (WiC). Sora Rail: 26 Sept. (1) KC (AM, CN, MDW). Semipalmeted Plover: 11 Aug. (1) SB (KD, LD), 22 Aug. (7) SB (KD, LD, JD). Killdeer: 26 Sept. (239) KC (TOS). Golden Plover: 18 Sept. (2) KC (JMC), 22 Oct. (1) KC (AM). Black-bellied Plover: 10 Sept. (3) KSP (FJA), 27 Sept. (1) HRA (KD, LD). RUDDY TURNSTONE: 28 Aug. (1), 11 Sept. (1) HC (TK). American Woodcock: 19 Aug. (1) AM (KD). Common Snipe: first 28 Aug. (1) SB (KD, LD, JD). Upland Plover: 23 Sept. (1) KC (PP). Spotted Sandpiper: regular to 26 Oct. (1-5) SB (KD, LD, JD). Solitary Sandpiper: 30 Aug. (1), 4 Aug. (4) SB (KD, LD). Greater Yellowlegs: 17 Aug. (1) HRA, regular from 27 Sept. (1-10) HRA (KD, LD). Lesser Yellowlegs: first 3 Aug. (1) (KD, LD), regular (1-5) to 27 Sept. SB, HRA (KD, LD). Pectoral Sandpiper: regular (2-25) HRA, SB (KD, LD). Least Sandpiper, regular (1-30) HRA (KD, LD). Dunlin: 13 Sept. (5) KSP (FJA), first 18 Oct. (64) SB, HRA (KD, LD). Short-billed Dowitcher: 21 Aug. (2) KSP (FJA, GB, JC, JMC). Stilt Sandpiper: 31 Aug. (1) St. John's Pond, Watauga, Tenn. (LRH, GW), 21 Sept. (1) HRA (KD, LD). BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: 13 Sept. (3) KC (FJA). SANDERLING: 26 Aug. (3) KC (PP), 19 Sept. AS (PR, GE), 25 Sept. (2) KSP (GB). WILSON'S PHALAROPE: 16-17 Aug. (1) HRA (KD, LD).

Gull-Sparrows: Ring-billed Gull: 16 Oct. (1) NL (Daniel Jacobson). Least Tern: 2 Sept. (2) NL (LS). Caspian Tern: 4 Oct. (2) NL (LS), 5 Oct. (75) CL (KD, LD, LS). Black Tern: 2 Aug. (2) HRA (KD, LD), 4 Aug. (4) FLD (PP), 21 Aug. (22) KSP (FJA, GB, JC, JMC), 21 Sept. (21) HRA (WiC). Barn Owl: regular (1-2) AM (KD, LD, JD). Great Horned Owl: 18 Oct. (1) HRA (KD, LD); 19 Oct. (2) LHS (KD, LD). Barred Owl: 19 Oct. (1) LHS (KD, LD). Chuck-will's widow: 21 Aug. (1, fresh road kill) Chickamauga Battlefield, Ga. (KD). Whip-poor-will: 6 Sept. (1 singing) HRA (KD, LD). Common Nighthawk: last 2 Oct. (2), Max. 4 Sept. (1100) SeV (LS), last 13 Oct. (3) K (MDW). Chimney Swift: last 15 Oct. (75+) C (KD, LD), last 17 Oct. (15) K (Jim Holt), last 24 Oct. Horse Cove Road (MD, HD). Eastern Kingbird: Max. 28 Aug. and 1 Sept. (25) SB (KD, LD, JD), last Sept. 26 (2) KC (TOS). Tree Swallow: 26 Sept. (4) KC (FJA, JMC). Bank Swallow: 26 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JMC). Rough-winged Swallow: 2 Oct. (300+) HRA (LS). Barn Swallow: 26 Sept. (4) KC (FJA, JMC), 18 Oct. (3) HRA (KD, LD). Cliff Swallow: 26 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JMC).

Purple Martin: max. 9 and 16 (500+), last 23 Aug. (25) HRA (KD, LD). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 26 Sept. (3) (TOS). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 24 Sept. (1) KC (PP). Swainson's Thrush: 26 Sept. (9 in tower kill on Zachery Ridge) KC (FJA). Gray-cheeked Thrush: 26 Sept. (6 in tower kill) KC (FJA). Water Pipit: 25 Oct. (1) SB (KD). Philadelphia Vireo: 26 Sept. (1) KC (JMC, FJA). Orange-crowned Warbler: 26 Sept. (1) KC (JTT, NT). BLACKPOLL WARBLER: 26 Sept. (1) KC (Mrs. E. E. Overton). Connecticut Warbler: 2 Oct. (1) Unicoi (MD, HD). Bobolink: 21 Sept. (20) KC (MDW). Orchard Oriole: regular (1-14) to 29 Aug. SB (KD, LD, JD). Blue Grosbeak: 26 Sept. (8) KC (TOS). Dickcissel: common (1-10) to 15 Aug. Jefferson and Green Co. (TK). Purple Finch: 17 Oct. (1) KC (AM, CN). Grasshopper Sparrow: last 28 Oct. Patrick Henry Lake (MD, HD). Vesper Sparrow: 22 Aug. (1) SB (JD). White-throated Sparrow: first 22 Sept. Johnson City (PR).

Locations: AS—Austin Springs, AM—Amnicola Marsh, C—Chattanooga, CC—Campbell County, CL—Chickamauga Lake, FLD—Fort Loudon Dam, HC—Hamblen County, HRA—Hiwassee River Area, K—Knoxville, KC—Knox County, KSP—Kingston Steam Plant, LHS—Long Hollow Swamp, NL—Nickajack Lake, SB—Savannah Bay, SeV—Sequatchie Valley.

Observers: FJA—Fred Alsop, III, GB—Gilbert Banner, JB—Joshua Banner, JC—John Campbell, JMC—James M. Campbell, WiC—Wilford Caraway, HD—Helenhill Dove, JD—Jon Devore, KD—Ken Dubke, LD—Lil (Mrs. Kenneth) Dubke, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, GE—Glenn Eller, LRH—Dr. Lee R. Herndon, TK—Tony Koella, AM—Andy Morton, CN—Chuck Nicholson, PP—Paul Pardue, PR—Peter Range, LS—Lee Shafer, TOS—Members of Tennessee Ornithological Society, JTT—Dr. James T. Tanner, NT—Nancy (Mrs. James) Tanner, GW—Gary Wallace, MDW—Morris Williams.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Five Points, Tenn. 38457.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—*Widgeon-Wrens:* Black Duck: first 22 Oct. (3) WiL (LRH). Gadwall: first 9 Oct. (1) WiL (GE, GW). American Widgeon: 18 Oct. (1) WiL (JM). Ring-necked Duck: 12 Oct. (8) WiL (LRH). Red-breasted Merganser: 19 Aug. 2 Oct. (1) RC (LRH, JM). Marsh Hawk: 12 Oct. (1) RM (LRH). Osprey: 2 Oct. RC (LRH, JM). Sora Rail: 13 Oct. (1) H (LRH). Common Snipe: first 12 Oct. (2) SV (LRH). Barred Owl: 2 Oct. HC (MS). Eastern Kingbird: last 2 Oct. (1) SV (RDM). Eastern Wood Pewee: last 19 Oct. (1) HCR (HD, GD). House Wren: last 28 Sept. (1) E (LRH). Winter Wren: first 16 Oct. (1) H (LRH).

Catbird-Sparrow: Catbird: last 19 Oct. (1) HCR (HD, GD). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: first 19 Oct. (1) HCR (HD, GD). Water Pipit: 12 Oct. (2) RM (LRH). Nashville Warbler: banded 13 Oct. (1) E (LRH). Bobolink: 2 Oct. (2) RC (LRH). Pine Siskin: 28 Oct. (12) RM (FWB). Red Crossbill: 28 Oct. (small numbers) RM (FWB). White-crowned Sparrow: first 31 Oct. (6) E (MS, TS). Lincoln's Sparrow: 7 Oct. (1) E (LRH).

Locations: E—Elizabethton, H—Hunter Community, Carter Co., HC—Heaton Creek, HCR—Horse Cove Road on Buffalo Mountain, RC—Roan Creek, RM—Roan Mountain, SV—Siam Valley, Carter Co., WiL—Wilber Lake.

Observers: FWB—Fred W. Behrend, HD—Mrs. Harold Dillenbeck, GD—Mrs. George Dove, GE—Glenn Eller, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, JM—John Martin, RDM—Roby D. May, MS—Maxie Swindell, TS—Tommie Swindell, GW—Gary Wallace.

Brent Rowell, 2227 Edgemont Ave., Bristol 37620.

BOOK REVIEW

FAMILIES OF BIRDS. By Oliver L. Austin, Jr., Golden Press, New York, N. Y. 1971. Edited by Vera R. Webster and Herbert S. Zim. Illustrated by one of today's foremost bird painters, Arthur Singer. 200 p. 6 x 4 in., paper covered. $1.95.

This is a condensed guide designed for those who already have some knowledge of birds and would like to know more about their relationships to one another.

The introduction includes a brief discussion on classification, zoogeographic regions of the world, fossil records, and the origin and evolution of birds.

The 9,600 known species of birds (8,700 living, 900 fossil) have been grouped into 208 families. From one to several representative species of each family selected on the basis of typical family characteristics are illustrated by colored pictures. In addition to the colored illustrations a brief but informative characterization is given for each family. These family accounts are arranged in systematic sequence. They include distribution, including the number of living and extinct species and characteristics, and habits for each family. The 208 families are divided into 34 orders and a brief introduction is given for each order. Both scientific and common names are used.

This book will also be published in a deluxe Goldencraft edition to retail for $5.95. It will have a larger format and a hard cover.

This handsome, little book presents much interesting and valuable material. It would be a useful reference to have on the library shelf for the serious bird student.

Gary O. Wallace, Route 7, Elizabethton 37643.

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

The purpose of THE MIGRANT is the recording of observations and original information derived from the study of birds, primarily in the state of Tennessee or the area immediately adjacent to its borders. Articles for publication originate almost exclusively from T.O.S. members.

Contributors should prepare manuscripts and submit them in a form acceptable to the printer, after editorial approval. Both articles and short notes are solicited but their format should be somewhat different.

Some suggestions to authors for the preparation of papers for publication are given herewith.

MATERIAL: The subject matter should relate to some phase of Tennessee Ornithology. It should be original, factual, concise, scientifically accurate, and not submitted for publication elsewhere.

TITLE: The title should be concise, specific, and descriptive.

STYLE: Recent issues of THE MIGRANT should be used as a guide in the preparation of manuscripts. Where more detail is needed reference should be made to the *Style Manual for Biological Journals* available from the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016.

COPY: Manuscripts should be typed double spaced on 8½ x 11" paper with adequate margins, for editorial notations, and should contain only entries intended for setting in type, except the serial page number. Tabular data should be entered on separate sheets with appropriate title and column headings. Photographs intended for reproduction should be sharp with good contrast on glossy white paper in black and white (not in color). Instructions to the editors should be given on a separate sheet. Weights and measurements should be in metric units. Dating should be in "continental" form (e.g., 7 March 1968).

NOMENCLATURE: Common names should be capitalized followed by binomial scientific name in italics only after the first occurrence in the text for both regular articles and ROUND TABLE NOTES, and should conform to the A.O.U. Check-list 5th edition, 1957. Trinomial should be used only after the specimen has been measured or compared with typical specimens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: When there are more than five references in an article, they should be placed at the end of the article, otherwise they should be appropriately included in the text.

SUMMARY: Articles of five or more pages in length should be summarized briefly, drawing attention to the main conclusions resulting from the work performed.

IDENTIFICATION: Rare or unusual species identification to be acceptable must be accompanied by verifying evidence. This should include: date, time, light and weather conditions, exact location, habitat, optical equipment, distance, behavior of bird, comparison with other similar species, characteristic markings, experience of observer, other observers verifying observation and reference works consulted.

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Books for review and articles for publication should be submitted to the editor. Seasonal reports and items should be forwarded to the appropriate departmental editor whose name and address will be found on the inside front cover.

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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... FRED J. ALSOP, III
Apt. 147 Taliwa Court, Chapman Highway, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... DR. LEE R. HERNDON
Rt. 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

OFFICERS FOR 1971-1973

PRESIDENT .... DR. JAMES T. TANNER
Rt. 28, Box 155, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
VICE-PRESIDENT, EAST TENN. .... MR. C. T. OTTENFELD
Brookwood, Rt. 5, Bristol, Tenn. 37622
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VICE-PRESIDENT, WEST TENN. .... DR. ARLO SMITH
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DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE:
EAST TENN. .... MRS. A. H. SWITZER
1620 Fairidge Place, Kingsport, Tenn. 37664
MIDDLE TENN. .... MRS. JOHN D. HASSLER
Box 1, Byrdstown, Tenn. 38549
WEST TENN. .... DAVID PITTS
Biology Dept., University of Tenn. at Martin, Martin, Tenn. 38237
CURATOR .... ALBERT F. GANIER
2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37212
SECRETARY .... MISS LOUISE NUNNALLY
2701 Fairmont Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37917
TREASURER .... KENNETH H. DUBKE
720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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OBSERVATIONS OF CAMPBELL COUNTY BIRDS

BY J. C. HOWELL AND JAMES M. CAMPBELL

The following observations were secured in the course of a continuing field study of the birds of Campbell County, Tennessee. Our objective is to secure sufficient data to permit us to comment on the status of the species occurring there. The information given below was obtained between August 1970 and August 1971. An earlier paper of ours dealing with Campbell County birds appeared in *The Migrant* 41: 73-75.

We believe that our account of each of the following species contains information that is significant in some measure. In assessing the importance of our findings we have adopted as standards for comparison the status of these species in nearby Knox County, Tennessee and in the nearby counties of Kentucky. For the status of Knox Couty birds we have relied largely on Howell and Monroe (1957 and 1958) and Alsop and Wallace (1970); for Kentucky we utilized the data in Mengel (1965).

The names of the birds are from the fifth edition of the A. O. U. Check-list of North American Birds (1957) and those of plants are from Shanks (1952).

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*). Two of these were observed on 22 August 1971 for 45 minutes on a mud flat on the shore of Cove Lake. They were feeding in the company of a Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*), six Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*), six Pectoral Sandpipers (*Erolia melanotus*) and some smaller sandpipers. We heard the relatively mellow notes of these birds on one occasion as they flew nearby. This is a rare species in this region.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*). Two were observed by us on 9 August 1970 and one on 29 August 1971 at Cove Lake. This species is rare to uncommon in this region.

Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*). One was carefully studied by us on 22 August 1971 as it fed on a mud flat at the edge of Cove Lake. Two nearby Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*) provided a basis for

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comparison. The larger size, coarser, slightly decurved bill and reddish brown scapulars of the Western Sandpiper were apparent. Records of this species are rare in this area.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). On 20 September 1970 we intensively studied one on a mud flat at Cove Lake. The yellow at the base of the bill, yellowish legs and silvery back were characters used in determining its identity. Other observers (Fred Alsop and Chester Massey) also studied thi bird. Records of this bird are very rare for Tennessee and Kentucky.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus borealis*). On 13 June 1971 I (JCH) heard the "shrink" notes of one of these from the Stinking Creek exit road 1.2 miles east of Interstate Highway 75. Later I saw the bird perched against the trunk of a pine and could see its prominent white cheek patches. A second Red-cockaded was heard calling about 200 feet away. Both pines and deciduous trees (predominantly oaks) were present. The altitude was 1500 feet. Ganier (1962) presents the localities in Tennessee at which this species has been reported. He does not report it from Campbell County. In Kentucky Mengel reports its occurrence in Whitley County some 15 miles north of Tennnessee.

Bewick's Wren (*Thyromanes bewickii*). This species was fairly common in Knox County in the early 1950s but then decreased until today it is uncommon or rare. In Campbell County we saw one on 4 October 1970 about three miles southwest of the town of Elk Valley. We observed a singing bird on 6 June 1971 at an unoccupied house about one mile south-southwest of Elk Valley. Presumably the same individual was singing at a nearby occupied house on 26 June. A search for a nest of this bird was fruitless.

Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*). This species is reported by Mengel to be breeding in Harlan, Bell and Letcher Counties in Kentucky. It was not until 13 June 1971 that we observed one in the breeding season. This singing bird was observed for some time along and just below the crest of Cross Mountain to the south of where the Caryville-Round Rock Creek road crosses. The woods in which the bird was observed were relatively dry and the dominant trees were Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*) and Chestnut (*Quercus prinus*) Oaks, Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and Sour Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*). No nest or mate was found and on several additional visits to this area later in June and July we failed to locate a bird of this species.

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*). One was carefully observed on 4 October 1970 beside State Highway 63 one mile south of the intersection of Titus and Cove Creeks. It was in a deciduous woods.

Swainson's Warbler (*Lymnothylypis swainsonii*). In an earlier paper (*The Migrant*, 41: 73-75) we recorded the occurrence of a singing bird in Smith Cove on Rector Branch. On 26 June and 10 July 1971 we secured additional records of singing birds beside creeks on Jellico Mountain. One of these was observed as it sang from a perch 10 feet above the substrate. This warbler was about 20 feet back from the bank of a small stream that varied in width from three to six feet. The bank rose lateral to the creek at an angle of about 20 degrees. Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) was the most numerous species of the saplings and small trees (up to six inches DBH) around the singing site. Other species of trees that were relatively numerous included Sugar Maples (*Acer saccharum*), River Birch (*Betula nigra*), and Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*); also present were a few White Oaks (*Quercus alba*). Tulip Poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and Magnolias (*Magnolia* sp.). The overstory of trees was largely unbroken and the singing bird was in complete shade. The understory was composed of bushes of the tree species found in the overstory. No rhododendron (*Rhododendron* sp.) was observed here although it occurs along streams where this species is found on other areas of Jellico Mountain. Meanley (1971) states that the mountain habitats in which this species occurs lie in the hemlock-rhododendron association and the cove hardwoods forest. On 10 July we heard eight of these warblers singing in similar habitats on this mountain at altitudes varying between 1050 and 1350 feet.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*). A singing male was observed on 13 June 1971 beside the Caryville-Rock Creek road on Cross Mountain 3.3 miles by road from Caryville at an altitude of 2140 feet. At this place a singing bird was also heard on 19 June. The most common trees where it sang were the Chestnut Oak, Black Locust, and Tulip Poplar; less common trees included White and Scarlet Oaks, Walnut (*Juglans* sp.) and Hickories (*Carya* spp.). Mengel (1965) observed this species occupying territories in deciduous woods in Kentucky. Within 100 yards we identified the following birds: Downy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus pubescens*), Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*), Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo yavifroms*), Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmintheros vermivorus*), Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*), Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*), Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*), Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*), Cardinal (*Richmondena cardinalis*), Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) and Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophalmus*).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*). On 30 May 1971 northwest of Grassy Gap and north of Stoney Fork Branch on the west slope of Cross Mountain Gary O. Wallace and I (JCH) saw or heard four males and two females. These birds were in mature deciduous woods at altitudes ranging from approximately 2100 to 2700 feet. The males confined their singing to areas of 10 acres or less and seemed to be on territories. Other observers seeing some or all of the grosbeaks included Kenneth Dubke and James M. Campbell. On 13 June 1971 we observed a singing male at 3000 feet on an east slope of Grissel Knob. Later that day we saw a singing male and a female near Willow Springs Gap at an altitude of 2700 feet. Again these birds were in deciduous woods on relatively steep slopes within a few hundred feet of an area where stripmining activity had disturbed the forest. Trees characteristic of the areas where we found grosbeaks included hickories, a few oaks, maples, tulips, and a few rather small Black Locusts. Both males singing on 13 June were within 25 feet of a singing male Scarlet Tanager. All four of these singing birds were seen as well as heard.

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). On 16 May 1971 a silent Dickcissel was observed perched on a utility line beside a road (#2345) three miles southwest of the town of Elk Valley. Since we were unable to locate a bird of this species nearby on subsequent visits we believe it to have been a migrant. In the course of a roadside count on 29 May 1971 one of us (JCH) heard one singing in a grassy field beside Dossett Creek 0.2 of a mile south of state highway 63 and two miles east-northeast of Fincastle. On 27 June a Dickcissel sang again in this field during a stop in a roadside count.

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Dept. of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

15 Hedgewood Drive, Knoxville 37918.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

SHOREBIRDS RECAPTURE OPERATION:

Several species of shorebirds will be marked with yellow feather dye on the underparts, and yellow streamers attached to the leg, in the 1972 fall migration. Sanderlings will be marked only with leg streamers. Birds will be caught on the Magdalen Islands (Gulf of St. Lawrence).

Reports of sight records should include the locality, date, species, name and address of observer(s). Please weigh the bird and read the band number if taken alive.

Information should be sent to: Raymond McNeil, Centre de Recherches Ecologiques de Montréal, 4101 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal 406, Que, Canada.

BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

CARTER COUNTY

LEE R. HERNDON

During the 1971 calendar year more than 200 species of birds were catalogued by members of the Elizabethton Chapter of TOS in Carter and adjacent counties. The elevation in the area ranges from about 1200' to more than 6300'. The species to be found in this area approximates, very closely, those indicated by Fred J. Alsop, III (*The Migrant:* 42: 54) with the exceptions of waterfowl attracted by the relatively recent (12-1-48) impoundment of Watauga Lake. Wilbur Lake receives the effluent from Watauga Lake and had been in existence for several years prior to the impoundment of Watauga Lake, but had it's depth increased by about four feet after the above date.

Wilbur Lake provides the best place for observing waterfowl in this area. A paved highway runs adjacent to the lake for its entire length and the opposite shore is bounded by a very steep and rugged shoreline. The area is a refuge, therefore, no firearms are permitted in the area. By driving along the highway and stopping at the various "pull-offs", one has an unobstructed view of the birds at close range. Most of the birds can be identified with the unaided eye, however, binoculars and a telescope are advantageous when identification, otherwise is dubious. Parking areas, near the Wilbur Lake bridge, provide an opportunity to explore the area more thoroughly on foot, in quest of passerine birds which frequent the area. Just before reaching the bridge, a gravel road to the right leads to Old Horse Shoe Church a few hundred yards up the slight grade. This area is well worth exploring at any time of the year, particularly during migrations.

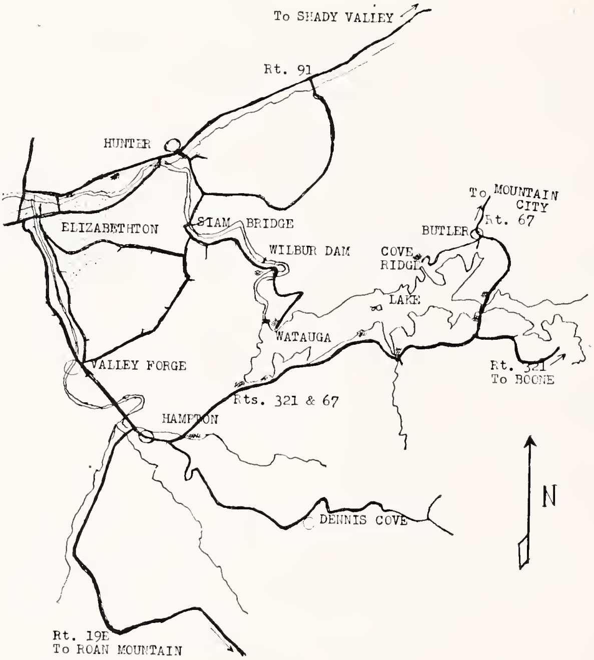
In the spring of 1954 ten Wood Duck boxes were erected in the area around Wilbur Lake. We have never known of their having been used although Wood Duck are present, except for a few weeks in mid-winter. Until the summer of 1969 only the Wood Ducks and some feral Mallards were present. Since the latter date, Bufflehead have been present throughout the year. The summer residents appear to be immatures, as some have acquired adult male plumage before the arrival of fall migrants. This is very unusual, for I know of no other area where Bufflehead may be observed at this latitude (36° 20'N) during the summer season.

The time when most ducks, both "dabbling" and "diving" arrive is during or immediately following the first "wintry blast" after 1 November. Following this influx, Bufflehead and Ring-necked Ducks are abundant until spring with small numbers of various species being present at various times, with most species being absent for a few weeks during mid-winter. The peak of the spring migration occurs near the end of March or the beginning of April, with some species remaining into May. Some of the rarer species observed here have been: Oldsquaw, Surf Scoter, Ruddy Duck, Greater Scaup, Common Loon, and Horned Grebe.

For the past few years Yellow-throated Warblers have been present in the pine trees near the bridge from early spring well into the summer and it is highly probable that they have nested in the area, although we have no positive evidence of it. Louisiana Waterthrushes, Ovenbirds, Hooded Warblers and Yellowthroats may be found during the breeding season and many of the more common warblers may be found in the area during migration, particularly in the mixed woods to the north of the bridge and in the hemlocks adjacent to the south end of the bridge.

The accompanying map shows two approaches to this area from Elizabethton. After crossing the Doe River Bridge on Broad Street turn right on Main Street (south) and follow the signs to Watauga Dam. By the alternate route, proceed on Broad Street about three blocks further then turn left, cross the Watauga River on the Gilbert Peters Bridge on state route 91 to Hunter. Turn right in front of a small store and gasoline station, cross Stony Creek over an unguarded concrete bridge, turn right immediately and bear right until you come to an iron superstructured bridge across the Watauga River, cross this and follow the river on the paved road until you come to Wilbur Dam and Lake.

ELIZABETHTON AREA


To SHADY VALLEY
Rt. 91
HUNTER
ELIZABETHTON
SIAM BRIDGE
WILBUR DAM
To MOUNTAIN CITY
Rt. 67
BUTLER
COVE RIDGE
LAKE
WATAUGA
VALLEY FORGE
Rts. 321 & 67
Rt. 321
To BOONE
HAMPTON
DENNIS COVE
N
Rt. 19E
To ROAN MOUNTAIN

Attention is called to some other areas of interest for the finding of specific species or just generally good birding spots. Some of these areas are indicated on the map by small shaded areas adjacent to the various highways. One of these areas is a short distance after crossing the Gilbert Peters Bridge on state route 91, there is a cross roads a few hundred yards north of the bridge. Turn right and explore both sides of the road for about one-fourth mile. From late January into March the American Woodcock may be seen and heard at dusk and dawn or on moonlit nights.

During the winter months a rather large blackbird roost is active in the southeastern part of Hampton. The birds roost in a white pine planting of about thirty years ago. The birds may be seen assembling in the leafless trees, feeding on the ground or approaching the roost area in tremendous flocks for perhaps an hour before settling for the night. As soon as daylight begins to become evident, a tremendous "din" sets in as the birds prepare to leave the roost. The "din" ceases momentarily, or is drowned out by the "whir" of wings as large flocks depart from their roosting perches. Sometimes flocks will remain in the area to feed before dispersing from the immediate area. The composition of the flock using the roost is estimated at several hundred thousand Starlings, somewhat fewer Common Grackles, a few thousand Red-winged Blackbirds, several hundred Brown-headed Cowbirds and a few Brewer's Blackbirds.

Upon leaving Hampton in an easterly direction on state route 67 in the direction of Mountain City, several good birding spots are indicated by small shaded areas on the map. The first of these is immediately after crossing Laurel Fork Creek, where there is a parking area on the right; the second, on the left just before the Shook Branch Recreation Area; the third,, Watauga Point Recreation Area, the two latter are "Golden Eagle" areas, but there are parking areas outside the gates, so it is possible to explore these areas on foot when the gates are closed. The fourth spot is where Little Stony Creek is crossed by the highway. The Parula Warbler may be found in the hemlocks over the road-side park at this point during the breeding season. The fifth spot is at the south approach to the Dale Neely Bridge across Watauga Lake. There is a parking area on the left of the highway. The sixth area is at the top of the hill beyond the Dale Neely Bridge. Park on the left and walk along the dirt road for a few hundred yards. Proceed on to Butler, there turn left off of state #67, go a few hundred yards, but before reaching the top of the hill, turn right, follow this road until you come to a fork, the left leading down to the lake, the right has an illegible sign on the left "Cottage Residents Only", pull off on this road and park immediately on the left and explore the area on foot. Red Crossbills, Red-breasted Nuthatches, Pine Siskins and several other species may be found feeding on pine cones or the fruits of Tulip Poplar or Sumac berries.

These are a few of the better birding areas within the Christmas Count circle for the Elizabethton Chapter of TOS, the center of which is Wilbur Dam. For further information contact any member of the Elizabethton Chapter of TOS.

Route 6, Box 392, Elizabethton 37643. 542-4661

DIXON LANIER MERRITT (1879-1972)

The subject of this sketch, a co-founder of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, passed away on Sunday, January 12, 1972, after an extended illness and at the advanced age of ninety-two. He was a newspaper man by profession, starting from the bottom, after graduating from the old University of Nashville, he went to work for the *Nashville Banner,* transferring later to the *Nashville Tennessean* which he served as Editor, 1914 to 1917. He served the Federal Government at Washington during both World Wars as a writer. In between, he engaged in historical writing and later, edited his own county newspaper, *The Lebanon Democrat*, for ten years. On these and in other capacities, he showed marked talent and capabilities.

The Tennessee Ornithological Society will remember Dixon chiefly as one of its five founders. The four who remained living on its twentieth anniversary, co-authorized a history of the organization which was published in *The Migrant* for September 1935 (6: 41-44). These four were Albert F. Ganier, Dr. George R. Mayfield, Dixon Merritt and Prof. A. C. Webb. Judge H. Y. Hughes had died previously.

Dixon's responsibilities as editor of a daily newspaper were characterized by him in later years as "hard work," for it involved a great deal of reading, summarizing and preparing copy to meet the daily deadline. Having had rural raising, he sought respite and relief during the warmer months by maintaining a tent and cot on the rim of the high hills about Radnor Lake. Here he often sought his night's rest amid the calls of the Great Horned Owls and Chuck-wills-widows, and where he was awakened each morning by the songs of Robins, Wood Trushes and the rattling call of the Pileated Woodpecker. Thus revived and refreshed, he would climb into his trusty "flivver" and duly arrive at the office to tackle the production of tomorrow's editorial page.

My first acquaintance with Dixon came about through reading a series of short nature stories he wrote and inserted in this page, headed "Tales of a Tenter," in which he recounted the pleasure derived from his nocturnal serenaders, the joy of being awakened each morning by the music of birds, the inspiration that came with the rising sun, and the progressive development of the woods and wild flowers all about. These interests, being kindred to my own of long standing, I sought him out and the meeting led to a long friendship. Having been a member of bird study clubs in other states, I enquired who else he might know of like interests and he answered that he knew Mayfield. I responded that I had heard of Webb and volunteered to call on him and ascertain the extent of his interest. Dixon called me a few days later to say that Mayfield knew Hughes, so that made it five. We therefore decided to launch a bird study club and to build it up gradually as we found good timber. An initial dinner meeting at Faucon's downtown restaurant, on Oct. 7, 1915, found us in agreement on plans and procedure and so, the T.O.S., the first Southern state organization for bird study, came into being.

Weekly excursions afield followed, and in 1916, a spring "Foray" at Sulphur Springs hotel in Cheatham County and a similar fall stay at Reelfoot Lake that November, brought us new information and interest. Dixon's experience in newspaper publicity was helpful in the preparation of three full-page groups of articles on various phases of Tennessee birdlife, each illustrated by excellent pen-and-ink drawings from the artist hand of Webb. These were sent to and appeared in Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis and perhaps other papers and the T.O.S. thereafter became a truly state-wide organization. Dixon volunteered to be Secretary and continued in that capacity until called to Federal service in Washington.

In the later years and in those of his retirement, Dixon's interest in birds and nature served well to fill the void made by his departure from the strenuous and exacting duties of journalism and newspaper editing. His children, now launched on their own, he made his home from then on with his wife, Ruth, at rural "Cabincroft," on land he said constituted is ancestral acres. Here he could live close to nature and here his fellow birders sought and found him an affable and congenial host. He valued his membership in the T.O.S. highly and attended the annual meetings regularly. Through his presence and encounragement, the Lebanon chapter of the T.O.S. was formed and has continued active through the years.

His funeral, on a bright sunny afternoon, was well attended by friends from far and near, including a goodly contingent of his fellow T.O.S. members.

—Albert F. Ganier

Correction: *The Migrant* 42:93, 1971. The report on the Chestnut-sided Warbler reads as follows: Chestnut-sided Warbler: 21 Oct. (1) late, Coleman Lake (MLB). It should read: Chestnut-sided Warbler: 24 Oct. (1) late, Coleman Lake (MLB).

THE 1971 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNTS

LEE R. HERNDON, *Editor*

The forty-first annual Christmas Season Bird Count listed a total of 139 species, which is nine species higher than the highest (1965) count ever conducted in Tennessee. Twenty areas were reported, only one more than on the previous highest count. A high count was anticipated because of the very mild weather extending well beyond the end of the count period. The list would have been longer, if it had not been necessary to delete several species because of inadequate or unconvincing details of identification.

Twenty-four species were reported from only one location of these thirteen species were represented by one individual. Several other species were very noteworthy but reported from more than one location. Only a few species are permitted special mention in the text. Substantiating identifications are too long and too numerous to print in the available space. The information on all species requiring substantiation are placed in the files of the editor.

Four species appear on the Christmas Count List for the first time. They are: Tree Swallow, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Northern Waterthrush and Dickcissel. This brings the total number of species reported on Christmas counts to 179 full and 3 subspecies.

Nineteen of the counts are reported in the table, progressively from west to east across the state. Two of the counts, Henderson and Murfreesboro, were conducted by one individual. The Roan Mountain count, which lists no species not included in the table, is given in paragraph form in the appropriate place under "Information on the Counts".

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

MEMPHIS—35° 09' N, 89° 56' W. 19 Dec.; 06:30 to 17:00. Traces of sleet, then light drizzle all day; temp. 39° to 49°; wind E, 5-10 m.p.h.; Twenty-two observers in 7 parties; Total party-hours 61 (41 on foot, 20 by car); total party-miles 148 (43 on foot, 105 by car).

House and Short-billed Marsh Wrens (BC), Long-billed Marsh Wren (WLW, LC), Solitary Vireo (LC, JM), Yellowthroat (JM, WLW, LC), Pine Siskin and LeConte's Sparrow (BC), Oregon Juncos (1 LC, 1 QD, FD). Seen in count period—Rough-legged Hawk.

Ben and Lula Coffey (compilers—672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 38107), Henry and Helen Dinkelspiel, Gloria Dobbs, Quentin and Frances Dowdy, Jack Embury, Billy C. Grimm, Jim Grove, George Hervey, Lee Johnson, Edward M. King, Jim Maender, Nelle Moore, George Payne, Pat Ridge, Alice Smith, Arlo and Noreen Smith, Martha Waldron, Wendell L. Whittemore.

THE 1971 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNTS

Species	Memphis	Reelfoot	Henderson	Savannah	Dover	Clarksville	Columbia	Nashville	Hickory P.	Murfreesboro	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	GSMNP	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton	Bristol
Common Loon	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	3
Horned Grebe	--	2	--	7	--	--	--	1	135	--	--	--	2	5	--	--	1	9	2
Pied-billed Grebe	2	24	--	12	6	14	9	3	62	--	4	3	6	15	1	--	51	2	28
Dbl.-cr. Cormorant	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Great Blue Heron	1	18	--	--	42	1	18	--	4	--	19	--	--	12	--	2	1	--	6
Little Blue Heron	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Common Egret	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada Goose	10	17M*	--	--	4,544	31	21	--	93	11	199	--	--	--	--	44	--	--	--
Snow Goose	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue Goose	1	3	--	8	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mallard	46	37M	--	--	34M	4	177	4	170	--	3,987	--	15	2	--	56	513	29	42
Black Duck	--	825	--	--	8M	--	110	--	19	--	1,455	--	38	3	--	--	600	--	1
Gadwall	1	950	--	1	100	--	28	--	11	--	342	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pintail	--	210	--	--	600	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
Green-winged Teal	--	440	--	--	450	--	52	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue-winged Teal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Am. Widgeon	--	1,100	--	--	5.5M	--	9	--	--	--	629	--	--	--	--	--	6	2	--
Shoveler	1	360	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wood Duck	10	1,250	--	4	3	2	3	1	--	2	15	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	1
Redhead	--	5	--	--	3	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
Ring-nkd. Duck	5	350	--	--	1M	--	265	7	123	--	135	--	--	--	--	--	400	71	--
Canvasback	--	35	--	1	--	--	5	1	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	--	--
Greater Scaup	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lesser Scaup	--	185	--	10	--	1	12	52	70	--	5	--	--	6	--	--	12	5	--
Com. Goldeneye	5	16	--	25	--	--	1	3	215	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	1	--
Bufflehead	--	68	--	22	--	--	1	32	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--
Ruddy Duck	--	1,770	--	--	--	--	5	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hd. Merganser	6	15	--	--	154	--	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Com. Merganser	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Red-br. Merganser	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey Vulture	--	--	6	13	1	21	2	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	17	11	--	134
Black Vulture	--	--	2	--	41	--	97	45	6	--	2	--	1	--	--	11	39	--	10
Sharp-sh. Hawk	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Cooper's Hawk	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Red-tail Hawk	20	25	1	2	26	27	4	29	5	1	6	--	20	3	--	1	--	1	5
Red-sh. Hawk	--	5	--	3	3	2	--	3	1	--	3	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--
Golden Eagle	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bald Eagle	--	41	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marsh Hawk	7	9	--	1	8	3	2	2	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Peregrine Falcon	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sparrow Hawk	11	26	1	1	2	17	5	32	29	3	16	--	7	6	1	18	4	3	5
Ruffed Grouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	2
Bobwhite	105	1	--	17	38	35	37	86	5	--	21	22	13	15	2	48	16	35	--
Ring-nkd. Pheasant	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1

	Memphis	Reelfoot	Henderson	Savannah	Dover	Clarksville	Columbia	Nashville	Hickory P.	Murfreesboro	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	GSMNP	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton	Bristol
Am. Coot	--	1,803	--	345	40	--	283	60	261	--	13	--	42	457	--	--	18	3	3
Killdeer	65	151	7	37	61	23	4	64	37	2	17	4	112	112	7	7	2	28	39
Am. Woodcock	1	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Com. Snipe	1	88	--	17	8	77	21	3	3	--	6	--	15	2	--	4	--	--	1
Spotted Sandpiper	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Least Sandpiper	--	7	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dunlin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Herring Gull	--	9	--	2	4	--	--	--	15	--	5	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--
Ring-bld. Gull	11	29	--	19	15	2	--	--	230	--	4	--	12	139	--	--	5	--	2
Bonaparte's Gull	--	5	--	1	--	--	--	--	117	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Mourning Dove	123	102	14	15	82	409	64	90	50	7	684	34	589	436	111	192	75	21	137
Barn Owl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	--
Screech Owl	--	1	--	3	--	1	--	19	2	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	1	2	2
Great Horned Owl	--	1	--	2	--	--	4	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barred Owl	2	8	--	3	--	--	1	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Short-eared Owl	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belted Kingfisher	1	6	2	8	9	11	9	21	17	1	7	--	14	11	7	2	2	10	6
Yellow-sh. Flicker	155	81	8	24	31	75	13	86	42	3	26	13	17	10	9	18	8	15	9
Pileated Woodpecker	12	12	2	8	8	11	14	36	4	--	1	2	9	11	10	8	11	7	3
Red-bel. Woodpecker	66	72	4	26	34	63	30	86	25	1	16	10	23	21	2	8	12	4	4
Red-hd. Woodpecker	11	28	1	1	5	11	--	6	--	--	1	5	12	--	4	4	1	2	--
Yellow-bel. Sapsucker	37	22	2	5	12	13	4	35	12	--	6	3	6	4	19	--	4	14	2
Hairy Woodpecker	13	7	1	5	5	15	7	17	4	--	7	9	4	3	5	1	7	4	--
Downy Woodpecker	52	30	4	15	23	51	36	106	26	--	19	9	14	23	30	18	23	22	13
E. Phoebe	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	--	--	--	--	3	2	9	1	8	5	--
Horned Lark	59	57	--	3	--	--	12	70	20	--	20	--	23	12	--	--	--	1	--
Tree Swallow	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue Jay	348	30	54	66	147	305	14	214	108	7	101	78	163	143	61	124	65	68	208
Com. Raven	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	1	--	--	--
Com. Crow	39	303	9	42	245	222	55	285	95	7	105	46	123	482	157	92	766	197	189
Fish Crow	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blk.-cap. Chickadee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--
Carolina Chickadee	165	135	11	46	126	143	47	312	103	--	91	36	140	87	230	76	91	104	80
Tufted Titmouse	64	47	6	26	114	170	51	199	32	--	58	33	53	54	108	49	94	59	43
White-br. Nuthatch	1	2	1	4	34	3	--	16	--	--	1	5	13	1	23	--	16	18	17
Red-br. Nuthatch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	2	1	--	12	--
Brown Creeper	7	21	2	2	5	6	--	10	5	--	6	1	6	2	14	--	8	5	2
House Wren	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Winter Wren	35	60	--	6	1	4	1	6	3	--	1	--	2	4	8	3	5	8	1
Bewick's Wren	1	2	--	--	--	3	1	8	1	--	2	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Carolina Wren	163	74	4	20	14	56	16	121	47	--	6	16	110	40	41	23	31	31	25
Long-bld. Marsh Wren	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Short-bld. Marsh Wren	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mockingbird	140	21	14	19	31	100	31	200	145	5	96	17	118	104	28	57	35	46	76
Catbird	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Brown Thrasher	9	9	1	5	4	1	--	7	3	--	11	4	14	5	--	6	9	1	--
Robin	1007	81	7	241	4	262	155M	500M	103M	50	436	12	48	78	5,004	11	83	44	35
Hermit Thrush	14	20	1	2	3	4	1	9	5	--	--	--	--	1	13	--	--	3	--
E. Bluebird	3	14	29	44	71	139	14	167	16	4	30	7	21	23	28	2	37	31	19
Bl.-gr. Gnatcatcher	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	Memphis	Reelfoot	Henderson	Savannah	Dover	Clarksville	Columbia	Nashville	Hickory P.	Murfreesboro	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	GSMNP *	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton	Bristol
Gold-cr. Kinglet	70	29	1	38	4	13	5	15	12	--	1	--	14	32	108	10	32	38	33
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	24	36	--	5	2	4	2	6	6	--	15	--	9	3	23	1	--	4	1
Water Pipit	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cedar Waxwing	186	--	--	158	--	55	59	178	596	--	52	6	83	66	109	26	31	--	171
Log.-hd. Shrike	11	23	10	13	26	24	3	31	12	1	6	4	9	6	8	8	4	6	8
Starling	1631	400M	34	455	379	700M*	17M	9,611	5,570	50	2,712	424	2,200	33.3M	314	1,500	608	500M	3,705
Solitary Vireo	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Orange-cr. Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Myrtle Warbler	111	372	--	2	2	7	2	71	38	2	3	--	15	10	6	17	25	5	5
Pine Warbler	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Palm Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	1	6	--	--	--
No. Waterthrush	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yellowthroat	2	4	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
House Sparrow	345	597	18	120	20	80	16	85	74	6	213	23	280	124	48	188	52	83	94
E. Meadowlark	396	89	12	73	241	351	143	387	203	11	242	54	137	109	81	306	145	118	128
Red-wng. Blackbird	1,205	1,300M	--	390	614	130*	145	38	266	--	2	--	786	3,500	6	1	--	48	--
Rusty Blackbird	26	151	--	8	1	17	340	352	48	--	--	--	85	20	--	--	--	--	--
Brewer's Blackbird	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Com. Grackle	2,140	460M	2	6,100	35	1,191*	546	711	22	--	76	126	125	145	50	14	600	300M	--
Br.-hd. Cowbird	493	300M	--	20	41	237*	31	3,773	26	--	40	--	33	313	2	24	--	22	--
Cardinal	505	335	22	103	355	283	94	480	232	4	191	74	181	178	88	143	112	65	175
Rose-br. Grosbeak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
Dickcissel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Evening Grosbeak	--	--	--	18	1	--	--	12	--	--	--	2	5	--	726	--	7	10	2
Purple Finch	74	2	27	12	29	31	22	273	50	--	68	4	99	181	250	38	203	33	220
Pine Siskin	1	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	5	--	425	33	5	29	--
Am. Goldfinch	214	102	42	44	60	284	49	564	70	--	65	8	235	141	100	76	94	116	45
Red Crossbill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Ruf.-sd. Towhee	109	7	6	42	38	95	20	64	28	--	29	42	84	53	45	28	26	26	30
Savannah Sparrow	105	41	--	4	--	1	8	8	3	--	2	7	7	11	--	--	--	16	--
LeConte's Sparrow	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vesper Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	6	--	--	1	--	--	--
Lark Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slate-col. Junco	797	298	60	330	461	376	21	354	144	--	211	20	64	54	439	26	121	342	272
Oregon Junco	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tree Sparrow	--	--	--	--	1	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chipping Sparrow	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Field Sparrow	182	65	10	66	101	45	52	90	143	6	38	14	137	127	120	140	180	56	119
Harris' Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White-cr. Sparrow	19	12	12	--	25	1	29	63	--	--	41	10	6	14	--	33	20	2	32
White-th. Sparrow	1,491	343	60	165	160	274	152	278	148	--	54	24	323	351	542	123	150	307	89
Fox Sparrow	81	48	--	3	11	4	4	4	4	--	1	3	5	1	--	1	4	--	3
Swamp Sparrow	272	154	5	20	165	143	45	40	50	--	12	--	49	3	3	7	--	4	--
Song Sparrow	264	92	8	94	119	122	43	104	122	1	21	6	82	240	212	96	71	79	55
No. of Species	80	98	44	79	76	68	78	73	78	23	82	44	77	71	57	62	60	66	58

M = 1000
* = Roost

REELFOOT LAKE—36° 25' N, 89° 23' W. 24 Dec.; 07:00 to 17:00; cloudy; temp. 41° to 56°; wind 10-20 m.p.h.; total party-hours 48; total party-miles 332.

The Peregrine Falcon was seen perched and flying by John DeLime. The Short-eared Owl flew directly in front of the Coffey party's car. David Pitts saw the Tree Swallow perched at 30 feet in good light. The House Wrens were identified by two parties approximately 3 miles from each other. Lula Coffey identified the Long-billed Marsh Wren at eight feet. The counts outstanding bird, the Northern Waterthrush, was identified at 30 or 40 feet by Lula Coffey, David Pitts, and Ben Coffey.

Nine species were found which are new to the count for the last eleven years. Twenty-five species had the highest number seen within the last eleven years. No species low was recorded for this count.

Douglas and Vicki Buckner, Ben and Lula Coffey, John DeLime. Donald Harker, George Hervey, Don and Gina Manning (compilers—Rt. 1, old Paris Highway, McKenzie, 38201). David Pitts, Bill and Dianne Sexton, David Snyder, Nathan Snyder.

HENDERSON—35° 23' N, 88° 45' W. 28 Dec.; 07:00 to 17:00; rain in morning, partly cloudy in afternoon with intermittent sun; temp. 40° to 52°; wind S-SW 5-8 m.p.h. One observer; total hours 10 (3 on foot, 7 by car); total miles 52 (3 on foot, 49 by car).

Mrs. E. M. Carpenter (compiler).

SAVANNAH—35° 08' N, 88° 09' W. 28 Dec. 07:00 to 1900; rain a.m., clearing p.m.; temp. 44° to 48°; wind 0-10 m.p.h.; total party-hours 24; total party-miles 130.

Bill Castile, Lloyd Clayton, and David Patterson watched the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher for five minutes or more, from close range, in good lighting, and from all angles.

William Castile, Lloyd W. Clayton, David E. Patterson (compiler—Olive Hill, 38475), Michael S. Patterson, Donald Steinbeck, Morris Williams.

DOVER—(All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center on Stewart County Courthouse in Dover, including parts of Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge and the South end of Land Between the Lakes; agricultural fields 30%, deciduous woods 30%, creeks and rivers 20%, roadside areas 10%, evergreen woods 5%, residential area 5%). 18 Dec. 06:30 to 17:00.

Temp. 18°-52°; clear skies all day. Fifteen observers in three parties. Total party-hours 29 (15 on foot, 14 by car); total party miles 203 (12 on foot, 191 by car).

The five Bald Eagles were seen at Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge. Two were mature and three were immature. Seen during the count period but not on count day: Rough-legged Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, Oldsquaw, Palm Warbler.

Douglas and Vicki Buckner, Gene Cook, Floyd M. Ford, Collier Goodlett, Donald F. Harker, Don and Gina Manning, John W. Sexton (compiler—Rt. 1, Dover, 37058), Dianne M. Sexton, Ronnie and Sally Shell, David H. Snyder, Nathan Snyder, Larry West.

CLARKSVILLE—(Center of 15-mile diameter circle: Mt. Pisgah School in Cumberland Heights, 0.6 mile WNW of center of old Hwy. 13 bridge over Cumberland River; Deciduous wooded hills 30%, upland fields and pastures 45%, rivers and riverbottom fields 15%, roadsides and suburban 8%, urban 2%). 27 Dec.; 06:30 to 16:30; unseasonably warm several days previous, light drizzle before dawn, cloudy a.m., partly cloudy p.m.; temp. 60° to 73°; wind S. to W. 24 observers in 5 parties; total party hours, 45 (15 on foot, 30 by car); total party miles, 292 (22 on foot, 270 by car).

Joe D. Allen, Bruce and Ramona Bell, Michael Bierly, Douglas and Vicki Buckner, Eugene Cook, Dr. Floyd Ford, Collier and Rita Goodlett, Donald and Kay Harker, Nita Heilman, Kathy Lee, Dr. Charles Pickering, John W. Sexton, Jack Sites, Jr., Dr. Dave Snyder (Compiler—Austin Peay State Univ.), Nathan Snyder, Mary Stephens, Joe and Carol Wallace, Gary Wallace, Juaquin Walling, Priscilla Weathersby.

COLUMBIA—35° 36' N, 87° 10' W. 26 Dec.; 07:00 to 18:00; partly cloudy; temp. 48° to 62°; wind S 5-12 m.p.h. Five observers in 3 parties; total party-hours 15 (6 on foot, 5 by car, 4 by canoe); total party-miles 135 (7 on foot, 120 by car, 8 by canoe). Large Robin roost in area. (Seen in area during count period but not on count day; American Woodcock, Red-headed Woodpecker.) Yellowthroat—careful study with details of characteristic markings for immature of female. (GRM Jr.)

William Dale. William Fuqua, Cleo Mayfield, Rad Mayfield III, George R. Mayfield, Jr. (compiler—Maury County Hospital, Columbia, 38401.)

NASHVILLE—26 Dec.; 06:30 to 17:00 plus one party from 00:01 to 06:30 and another 1-1/2 hours after dark hunting for owls. Temp. 50° to 70° which tied warmest ever for date; wind S 0 to 10 m.p.h.; overcast until noon, then partly cloudy. Thirty-three observers in nine parties, plus observers at six home feeding stations. Total party-hours 73.5 (42.5 by car, 31 by foot); total party-miles 334 (300 by car, 34 by foot).

Common Snipe, singles at three locations. Screech Owl, 17 by Mike Bierly with the aid of a tape recording. Robins, a roost at the main entrance of Percy Warner Park and the estimate may be far too small. Evening Grosbeak, at three locations. Savannah Sparrow, eight at four locations. Rose-breasted Grosbeak, a female at the feeder of Fanny Murphy since 15 Dec.

B. H. Abernathy, Clyde and Vivian Anderson, Sue Bell, Mike L. Bierly, Gary Christman, Mrs. Luther Christman, Mrs. Jack L. Clarke, Mrs. T. W. Clark, Paul and Dot Crawford, Annella Creech, Fairman Cumming, Milbrey Dugger, John and Evelyn Ellis, Charles Farrell, Mrs. Wm. C. Finch, Albert F. Ganier, Katherine A. Goodpasture, Ben and Josephine Groce, Mrs. Ella Hayes, John and Martha Herbert, Mrs. A. B. Herron, Louise Jackson, Ann

Nichols, Henry E. Parmer (compiler—3800 Richland Ave., Nashville, 37205), Oscar and Marjorie Patrick, Bob and Lillian Sharp, Winslow Shoughnessy, Ann Tarbell.

HICKORY-PRIEST—36° 12' N, 86° 40' W. 2 Jan. 06:30 to 17:00; cloudy a.m., clear late p.m.; temp. 44° to 46°; wind NW, 5-15 m.p.h.; heavy rain to light drizzle before dawn. Eighteen observers in 5 parties, plus 1 at feeder. Total party-hours, 46 (16 on foot, 29 by car, 1 at feeder); total party-miles, 256 (16 on foot, 240 by car).

Common Goldeneye number almost double previous high (110) single daily abundance record Nashville area. Yellowthroat was the first winter record for the Nashville area.

Vivian Anderson, Sue Bell, Michael Bierly (compiler) Paul and Dot Crawford, Annella Creech, Milbrey Dugger, Katherine Goodpasture, Roger Harshaw, Helen Hodgson, Louise Jackson, Mary Lou Lorance, Margaret Mann, Don and Gina Manning, Elizabeth Meyer, Kathy Meyer, Ann Tarbell.

MURFREESBORO—25 Dec. (no other details given) H. O. Todd, Jr. (compiler—P. O. Box 917, Murfreesboro, 37130).

LEBANON—36° 15' N, 86° 21' W. 18 Dec.; 06:00 to 19:00; clear; temp. 35° to 60°; wind 0-2 m.p.h.; total party hours 34; total party miles 121.

The Lark Sparrows have been at the back-yard feeders of Mrs. Sue Smith daily from 8 Dec. through 18. Jan. They were initially identified by Mrs. Smith, verified by WRS, and later seen by Mike Bierly, Carol Knauth, Margaret Mann and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crawford. Seen during count period but not on count day: Pintail, Canvasback, Turkey Vulture, Screech Owl, Great Horned Owl, E. Phoebe, Hermit Thrush, Rusty Blackbird, Dickcissel, Evening Grosbeak).

Mrs. Robert Bain, Mrs. George Bouton, Mrs. Lewis Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Couch, Mrs. J. A. Crawford, Mrs. Alyne Eastes, Mr. and Mrs. Byron S. Paul, Bill Sellars, Mrs. Clyde Sellars, William Senter (compiler—827 Castle Heights Ext., Lebanon, 37087), Mrs. Gould Smith, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. Henry Waters, Mrs. William Welty, Mary Wharton, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Berry, Mrs. Ruth Clark, Mrs. Glenn Denlinger, Mrs. E. L. Fulghum, Col. Robert Hosier, Dr. James Leathers, Mrs. Charles T. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Loyd, Mr. and Mrs. Reed McKee, Bob Mason, Mrs. Gladys Sadler, Willie Taylor, Andy Thompson, John Sellars, Col. and Mrs. Hal Waller and members of the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission.

COOKEVILLE—28 Dec.; 06:30 to 16:30; cloudy and mild; temp. 50° to 60°; total party-hours 51; total party-miles 92 (on foot 10, by car 81).

Dr. John O. Cummins, P. L. Holliston, Frazier Jaques, Amy Johnson, Mrs. T. M. Link, T. B Link, Dr. Sidney L. McGee, Mrs. Sidney McGee, Mrs. J. T. Moore, M. R. Richmond (compiler—519 N. Jefferson Ave., Cookeville, 38501), F. R. Toline, Robert Toline.

CHATTANOOGA—26 Dec.; 02:00 to 19:30; continuous coverage all this time. Temperature 47° to 65°; wind calm; sunny all day long with clear skies in the dark hours. Twenty-three observers in nine parties. Total party hours, 72, (46 on foot, 26 by car); total party miles 330, (36 on foot, 299 by car).

Francis Barnwell, Carol Barr, Ralph Bullard, Dr. W. K. Butts, Jon (compiler) and Nancy DeVore, Ken and Lil Dubke, Edith Fenn, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Freeman, Max and Edith Ley, Lee Shafer and family (5), Veta Sliger, and three feeder watchers.

KNOXVILLE—35° 55' N, 84° 4' W. 19 Dec.; 07:30 to 18:00; clear to overcast; temp. 27° to 41°; no wind. Ten observers in 7 parties. Total party hours 52 (36 on foot, 16 by car); total party-miles 309 (35 on foot, 274 by car). (Seen in area count period but not on count day: Bonaparte's Gull, Saw-whet Owl, Dickcissel).

James M. Campbell, Terry McGown, Muriel Monroe, Paul S. Pardue, Polly Ryder, William P. Scarlett, Boyd Sharp, Louis and Johnita Smith, James T. Tanner (compiler).

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK—35° 40' N. 83° 29' W; 2 Jan., 1972 06:30 to 17:30; overcast, light to heavy rain most of the day; temp. 30° to 57°; wind variable, 0 to 25 m.p.h.

Twenty-eight observers in thirteen parties plus one backyard feeder watcher. Total party hours 94 (50 on foot, 44 by car); total party miles 397 (52 on foot, 345 by car).

Fred J. Alsop III, James M. Campbell, Mary F. Davidson, Dave Hassler, Robbie Hassler, Tony Koella, Betty Lewelling, Joe Lewelling, Terri McGown, Muriel Monroe, Robert Monroe, Andy Morton, Cynthia Muffley, Gary Muffley, Chuck Nicholson, Louise Nunnally, Mrs. Sterling Ryder, A. Boyd Sharp, Jr., Mary Sharp, Johneta Smith, Louis F. Smith, Jr., Jerry Spangler, James T. Tanner, Bill Williams, Irene Williams, Mrs. Clarence Wodtke, George R. Wood, Hedy L. Wood, Richard C. Zani (compiler). (Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Knoxville Chapter-Tennessee Ornithological Society and guests).

GREENEVILLE—36° 10' N. 82° 05' W; 22 Dec.; 07:15 to 17:30; clear; temp. 32° to 43°; wind 0-5 m.p.h.

Betty Armitage, Mrs. Marjorie Clemens, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Darnell, Mr. and Mrs. William Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. King Gaut, S. B. McGuire. James Holt, Robert Holt, Mr. and Mrs. David Johnson, Brian Keicher, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nevius (compilers), Richard Sievert, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Spees, Carl Spees.

KINGSPORT—36° 30' N, 82° 31' W. 31 Dec. 07:30 to 17:30; temp. 39° to 51°; partly cloudy; wind 0-10 m.p.h. Total party hours 54 (43 on foot, 11 by car); total party miles 148 (32 on foot, 116 by car).

Seen in count area during count period but not on count day: Canada Goose, Gadwall, Wood Duck, Ruffed Grouse, Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

Roy Allen, Tom Bowman, Marie Brown, Tom Finucane (compiler—1434 Watauga St., Kingsport, 37664), Ed Gift, George Rodgers, Eugene Scott, Arthur Smith, Lucille Smith, Ann Switzer, Howard Young.

ELIZABETHTON—36° 20' N, 82° 08' W. 18 Dec. 06:45 to 17:30; clear, temp. 15° to 30°; wind 0-10 m.p.h., all water open. Twelve observers in 6 parties; total party hours 59 (43 on foot, 16 by car); total party miles 209 (26 on foot, 183 by car).

Seen in count area during count period but not on count day: Common Loon, Black Duck, Green-winged Teal, Wood Duck, Common Snipe, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull.

Fred Behrend, Ed Davidson, Mrs. Harold Dillonbeck, Glen Eller (compiler—Rt. 3, Elizabethton, 37643), Lee R. and Lois Herndon, Ralph Keffer, John Martin, Peter Range, Tommy and Maxie Swindell, Gary Wallace.

BRISTOL—36° 30' N, 82° 10' W. 2 Jan. 07:30 to 18:00; temp. 40° to 48°; wind SW 15-20 m.p.h.; rainy with fog and some hard showers during morning, clearing in afternoon; seventeen observers in 8 parties; total party hours 48 (9 on foot, 39 by car); total party miles 330 (14 on foot, 316 by car).

Rockwell Bingham (compiler—Melody Lane, RFD 5, Bristol, 37622), Rosemary Bingham, Joseph Cantwell, Anna Cantwell, Wallace Coffey, Kenneth Hale, Joey Jackson, David McPeak, Hervey Nunley, Pearl Nunley, C. T. Ottenfeld, Robert Quillen, Brent Rowell, Mary Smith, Tom Smith, Enno vanGelder, Roger vanGelder.

ROAN MOUNTAIN—36° 06' N, 82° 07' W. 22 Dec. 07:15 to 17:00; clear all day; temp. 28° to 34° to 24°; wind NW 5-15 m.p.h. Two observers in one party; total party hours 10 (all on foot); total party miles 10 (all on foot).

Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Common Raven, 1; Common Crow, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Carolina Wren, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; House Sparrow, 2; Evening Grosbeak, 20; Purple Finch, 1; Pine Siskin, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 8; Song Sparrow, 3.

Fred Behrend, Thomas W. Finucane (compiler—1434 Watauga St., Kingsport, 37664).

ROUND TABLE NOTES

HENSLOW'S SPARROWS IN BLOUNT AND KNOX COUNTIES—On the morning of 30 April 1971, Benton Basham, his son Jeff, James A. Tucker, and I (FJA), were working the dryer grassy slopes of a marsh on the Louisville Road, Alcoa, Blount County, Tennessee, when a small sparrow flushed from a short grass clump near our feet. We flushed the bird several more times in an effort to identify it. Each time the flight was short and weak, and the bird twisted its tail as it flew somewhat in the manner of a Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*). After flushing for the third time the bird took refuge in the open on the lower branch of a tree only five feet above the ground. Here it allowed us to approach to within four feet of its perch and study it at our leisure for approximately 15-20 minutes. The following characteristics were noted during our observation: bill long and somewhat narrow at its base, pink with the darkest part the dorsal surface of the upper mandible. Head flat; crown black with buffy median strip; nape black with black tips on some of the lateral feathers; sides of head and lateral nape, ocre; lores yellowish; white eye-ring; dark brown iris; dark postocular stripe; two dark malar marks the one nearest the cheek turning dorsally, posteriorly, and "framing" the auricular area in black; throat creamy white. Underparts whitish; flanks, sides, buffy with black spots and streaks. Necklace of black vertical streaks on breast. Back, tail, wings, and rump rusty-brown. Scapular and back feathers and wing coverts rusty with black centers and whitish margins giving a streaked appearance. Tail notched and short. Legs and feet pale pink. The bird was a Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowii*), a species both Tucker and Basham were familiar with. The bird was not active during our above observation, but remained almost motionless and appeared tired.

We returned an hour later with Bill and Irene Williams and once more flushed the bird to a perch in a small willow where it again perched in open view for approximately 10 minutes and allowed us to approach to within six feet.

J. B. Owen and Paul Pardue located the bird in the same area on the following day, 1 May. On the afternoon of 2 May, I returned to the site with Jean Alsop, Jim Campbell, Irene and Bill Williams, Chester Massey and his daughter Debbie. We found the bird within a few minutes and after flushing it several times it took refuge on the ground on the side of a low bank under overhanging weeds and grasses. Here it remained, again almost motionless, for more than 20 minutes.

On 3 May, Chester Massey and I flushed another Henslow's in a similar field in Knox County by dragging a garden hose over the 18 inch high grass. This site is approximately 10 air miles from the above location and the record was the second for Knox County where the bird was known previously from a single specimen taken from a T.V. tower kill.

On 9 May, Bill Williams and his son Bill, Jr., observed a Henslow's they flushed while walking through a short grass field. This site is in Maryville, Blount County, and is approximately 2 miles south of the earlier Blount County sighting.

Unfortunately it was not possible to check any of the locations to determine if any of these uncommon transients in Tennessee lingered to nest.

Fred J. Alsop, III, Dept. of Entomology and Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

HARRIS'S SPARROW IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TENNESSEE—According to Chapman, F. M. 1939. *Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America.* Dover Publications, New York; Preston, R. T. 1947. *A Field Guide to the Birds.* Houghton-Mifflin Co. Boston; and Robbins, C. S., B. Bruun, and H. S. Zim. 1966. *Birds of North America.* Golden Press, Inc., New York, the Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) does not occur east of the Mississippi River. It is basically considered a midwestern species. The Harris's Sparrow was not among the two hundred species listed from Montgomery Co., Tennessee in a five year survey made by the Clarksville chapter of the Tennessee Ornithological Society from 1936 to 1940. This bird, however, has been noted from Montgomery Co. on at least five occasions since 1966.

The following three accounts were given to the authors by Joe D. Allen of Montgomery Co.

In January, 1966 one adult appeared in Allen's yard following a snow, but did not stay more than three days.

In January, 1968 one adult was first seen following a New Year's Eve snow and remained throughout most of January. It often fed on the ground in Allen's yard, eating grains and seeds, with various sparrows including the White-crowned (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), White-throated (*Z. albicollis*), Song (*Melospiza melodia*), Fox (*Passerella iliaca*), Field (*Spizella pusilla*), and English (*Passer domesticus*). It was also seen feeding with Cardinals (*Richmondena cardinalis*) and Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*).

In February, 1970 one adult appeared in the yard after a snow and stayed only one day.

Mr. Allen also believes he has seen the Harris's Sparrow once or twice prior to 1966 but has no actual records of it.

On 10 November 1970 William and Dianne Sexton sighted two adults and one immature Harris's Sparrow in an open fence row at the intersection of Dunlop Lane and Rollow Lane in the Rossview community. The birds were with a flock of 12-15 White-crowned Sparrows. Both William and Dianne observed the sparrows for five minutes with 7 x 35 binoculars at distance of 30 feet.

Donald and Kay Harker and Floyd Scott noted one adult Harris's Sparrow associating with a flock of about ten White-crowned Sparrows in a low brush and open woods area. This sighting was made in the Mark's slough area near the Cumberland River on 25 April 1971. The Harris's Sparrow along with one White-crowned worked its way to the top of a small tree then flew into the brush nearby. The birds were viewed for approximately five minutes with 7 x 50 binoculars by all three observers at a distance of 30-40 feet.

All individuals sighted adhered closely to the descriptions given in Peterson's *A Field Guide to the Birds* (1947). It is a large sparrow with a black crown, face, and bib encircling a pink bill. In winter adults the black crown is veiled with gray. Young birds in first winter are white on the throat, less black on crown, buffy brown on rest of head, and blotched and streaked on the breast. Sexes are alike in this species.

The authors believe the Harris's Sparrow may be extending its range eastward. It may be looked for in Tennessee in the fall, winter, and spring associating with other sparrows, especially the White-crowned.

J. William Sexton, Route 1, Dover 37058.

Donald F. Harker, Jr., Route 3, Clarksville 37040.

GLAUCOUS GULL ON FORT LOUDON LAKE—A Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) in the pure white plumage of a second winter bird, was found on Fort Loudon Lake, in Loudon County, on 7 March 1971. The gull was discovered by the authors in Fort Creek Cove, near Fort Loudon Dam and the bird remained in the immediate proximity of the dam for at least two weeks, where it was also observed on 8, 9, 14, 16, and 24 March.

At approximately 15:00, while observing and photographing a flock of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) and Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*), a large white gull was noticed among the flock. Seconds later the entire flock took flight. A search for the bird was immediately undertaken, but the gull was not relocated. Because of the gull's large size and pure white plumage, it was thought to be a Glaucous Gull. The gull was first observed through a 20-45x spotting scope and a 35mm reflex camera fitted with a 500mm telephoto lens.

The following morning, 8 March, the identity of the gull was verified by Frederick Joseph Alsop, III and Paul Pardue. They observed, in addition to the size and plumage characteristics noted above, that the bird showed the pink legs and feet, pink bill with black tip, and wings shorter than tail, characteristics of a Glaucous Gull. During the following weeks, the gull was observed by several members of the Knoxville Chapter of TOS, as well as other birders from across the states.

The 7 March observation constitutes the second known record for a Glaucous Gull in the state of Tennessee. The first observation was at Old Hickory Lake on 18 January 1969. (*The Migrant,* Vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 12-13).

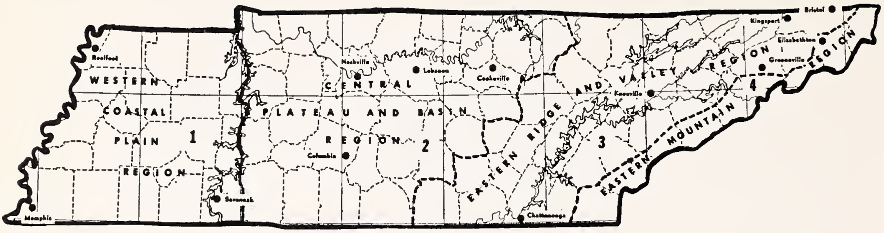
References used in the identification of the gull were Peterson, Roger Tory, (1947) *A Field Guide to the Birds*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston; and Brunn, Robbins, and Zim, (1966) *Birds of North America*. Golden Press, New York.

Chuck Nicholson, 6806 Haverhill Drive, Knoxville 37919.

Andy Morton, 8000 Chesterfield Drive, Knoxville 37919.

THE SEASON

Fred J. Alsop, III, *Editor*


Reelfoot
WESTERN
COASTAL
PLAIN
REGION
1
Memphis
Savannah
Nashville
Lebanon
Cookeville
CENTRAL
PLATEAU AND BASIN
REGION
2
Columbia
EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION
Knoxville
Chattanooga
3
EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION
4
Kingsport
Bristol
Elizabethton
Greeneville

The Winter Season: 1 November - 15 March

Without exception each Regional Compiler across the state has commented on the unusually mild weather conditions that prevailed in Tennessee during this reporting period. Temperatures in Nov. were slightly below normal (—.125°), but were above the expected in Dec. (+6.9°), Jan. (+.44°), Feb. (+7.0°), and March (+2.0°), an average of approximately 3.2° higher than normal for the entire period. Nov., Feb., and March were drier than usual in contract to Dec. and Jan. which were wetter than normal with Jan. being the dampest month of the season with +2.63 inches of precipitation above the normal being recorded. Precipitation for the entire reporting period averaged .62 inches above the expected.

The warmer conditions may be the basis for the many unusual records of species that stayed later than normally in the state, individuals that wintered north of their usual wintering grounds, birds that arrived earlier in the spring, and some that were recorded singing very early in the season, i.e. American Woodcocks "peenting" on 16 Dec. and singing the full courtship song and display on 21 Dec. in the Chattanooga area.

During this "Winter Season" a Yellow-breasted Chat and a Cape May Warbler were reported from the Eastern Mountain Region. A Little Blue Heron, Laughing Gulls, Black-legged Kittiwakes (the first known published records for Tennessee), Yellow-breasted Chat, and a Baltimore Oriole were recorded in the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region. Birders in the Central Plateau and Basin Region observed a Common Nighthawk, Catbird, and Yellowthroat. Such summertime species as King Rail, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Solitary Vireo, Northern Waterthrush, and Yellowthroat were listed in the Western Coastal Plain Region. These are but a few of the many unusual and noteworthy observations included in this the "Winter Season" issue of The Season.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—Weather in the region was exceptionally mild throughout the season, making possible the survival of many dilatory migrants, especially warblers.

Cormorant-Merganser: Double-crested Cormorant: * 3 Nov. (3) R (NF, DGM), 4 Dec. (7) DR (DGM), 30 Jan. (1) DR (MTOS). Great Blue

Heron: 27 Nov. (33) DR (DEP, MP), 12 Mar. (40) DR (MB). Common Egret: 2 Nov. (40) DR (DGM), 25 Nov. (1) S (DEP, MP). Cattle Egret: 2 Nov. (1) DR (DGM).

Whistling Swan: 11 Jan. (1, immature, crippled) Benton County (DP). Canada Goose: 27 Nov. (1,600) DR (DEP, MP). *WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE:* early Oct. - 30 Jan. (1) Arlington, Shelby County, (BC, LC, Mrs. Robt. T. Mills, ER). Snow Goose: * 30 Jan. (4) DR (MTOS). Blue Goose: * 2 Nov. (100) and 6 Nov. (35) DR and BF (DGM). Pintail: 8—30 Jan. (1) DR and BF (DGM, MTOS). Green-winged Teal: 9 and 30 Jan. (1) BF and DR (DGM, MTOS). American Goldeneye: 29 Jan. (150) BS (DGM). *OLDSQUAW:* 26 Nov. (1, female) S (MP). Ruddy Duck: 3 Nov. (26) R (DGM). Hooded Merganser: 27 Nov. (78) DR (DEP, MP).

Hawk-Owl: Sharp-shinned Hawk: 9 Jan. (1) Mc (DGM), 30 Jan. (1) Camden (DGM), 31 Jan. (1) M (BC, LC, ER). *ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK:* 20 Nov. - 29 Dec. (1—4) M (BC, LC, Quentin and Frances Dowdy, George Hervey, Jim Maender), 2 Dec. (1) Milan and 6 Jan. (1) Mc (DGM). *GOLDEN EAGLE:* * 29 Jan. (1) BS (DGM). Bald Eagle: 18 Nov. (1, immature) M (HD, Martha Waldron), Dec. and Jan. ("numbers") DR, BS, R (DGM), 12 Mar. (2, immature) DR (MB). *PEREGRINE FALCON:* *. *PIGEON HAWK:* 15 Jan. (1, female) S (DEP, Gloria Patterson). *KING RAIL:* 24 Dec. (1, dead) Dresden (DP). *BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER:* 13 Nov. (1) BS (DGM). American Woodcock: throughout entire season, complete courtship song and flight (5—15) S (DEP, MP). *SPOTTED SANDPIPER:* * 24 Dec. (1) S (DEP, MP). Lesser Yellowlegs: 27 Feb. (2) R (DGM). *LEAST SANDPIPER:* * 4 Dec. (9) BF (DGM), 26 Dec. (1) R (DGM). *DUNLIN:* 4 Dec. (1) DR (DGM). *AMERICAN AVOCET:* 2 Nov. (2) DR (DGM). Ring-billed Gull: 12 Mar. (500) New Johnsonville * Steam Plant (MB). *SHORT-EARED OWL:* *.

Swallow-Longspur: Tree Swallow: * 14 Nov. (225) M (BC, LC), 28 Nov. (1) R (BC, DP). Barn Swallow: *12 MAR.* (1) DR (MB). Fish Crow *. House Wren: * 28 Nov. (1) R (BC, Billy Grimm, DP). Long-billed Marsh Wren: * 1 Nov. (1) Martin (DP), 4 Dec. and 18 Jan. (1) Bruin's, Arkansas, (BC). Shirt-billed Marsh Wren: 19 Dec. to 14 Mar. (4) M (BC). *BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER:* *. *SOLITARY VIREO:* *. *ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER:* 8 Jan. (1) and 19 Mar. (2) Horseshoe Lake, Arkansas (BC, ER, Alice Smith). *NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH:* *. *YELLOWTHROAT:* 28 Nov. (1) R (BC, DP), 11 Dec. (1) Obion County (DP). Wilson's Warbler: 29 Oct. and *2 NOV.* (1, female) M (HD). Brewers Blackbird: 15 Jan. (*300*) Carroll County (DGM). Evening Grosbeak: 24 Dec. - 30 Jan. (1—30) 5 locations in line from S to R (many observers). Purple Finch: Jan. and Feb. more common in Memphis area than any time in past 43 years (BC). Vesper Sparrow: 2 Nov. (*50*) DR (DGM). *OREGON JUNCO:* *. *HARRIS' SPARROW:* 27 and 28 Nov. (1) R (many observers), 5 and 6 Mar. (1, 2nd winter plumage) M (HD). *LAPLAND LONGSPUR:* 2 Dec. (15) M (BC).

* See Memphis, Reelfoot, and Savannah 1971 Christmas count.

Locations: BF—Britton Ford (Henry County), BS—Big Sandy Refuge, DR—Duck River Refuge, M—Memphis area, Mc—McKenzie, S—Savannah, R—Reelfoot area.

Observers: MB—Mike Bierly, BC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., LC—Lula Coffey, HD—Helen Dinkelspiel, NF—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Fay, DGM—Don and Gina Manning, DP—David Pitts, DEP—David E. Patterson, MP—Michael Patterson, ER—Ella Ragland, MTOS—Memphis Chapter of TOS.

David E. Patterson, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—After an unusually warm fall, winter proved to be one of the mildest in recent years. In the Nashville area no measurable snow fell, Jan. had several warmest ever dates and Feb. had a day at 78 degrees, warmest ever for the entire month. Many migrants lingered late with several staying into winter. Remarkable was 2 Jan. with four species of warblers in the NA: Orange-crowned, Myrtle, Palm, and Yellowthroat. This was the "year-of-the-hawk" with Rough-legged records probably equaling all prior records for the NA.

Loons-Ducks: Red-throated Loon: 6 Nov. (1) WR, Pied-billed Grebe: 15 Nov. (203) WR (KLD, FM). Double-crested Cormorant: 8 Nov. (1) WR (KLD), 13 Nov. (13) DRU (NC). Green Heron: very late, 12 Nov. (1) CCR (JDS). American Bittern: 1 Nov. (1) OHL (MLM), 11 Nov. (1) (JHR), 15 Nov. (1) (JNR), both BVM. *WHISTLING SWAN:* 7 Nov. (1) CCR (JDS) Canada Goose: 13 Nov. (1200) DRU (NC), mid March several hundred still OHL. Blue Goose: late was (1) 12 Mar. PN OHL (JHR, HEP) Gadwall: unusual numbers were (750) 15 Nov. (KLD, FM) and (390) 20 Nov. (MLB), both WR. Blue-winged Teal: early were (6) 7 March CL (CEF). American Widgeon: remarkable numbers were (7225) 13 Nov. DRU (NC). Redhead most unusual were (500) 8 and 11 Mar. OHL (MLM, PDC). *GREATER SCAUP:* 5 Jan. pair shot Camden (John Myhr, identified HEP), then 11 Mar. (2) BVM (JHR). Common Goldeneye: 11 Nov. (2) RL (MLB) ties earliest NA, 15 Jan. (193) OHL (MLB, MLM, ROH). Old-squaw: 9 Feb. (12) ChL (CEF). Ruddy Duck: 20 Nov. (15) WR (MLB). Hooded Merganser: 20 Nov. (58) WR (MLB).

Cranes-Gulls: Sandhill Crane: 24 Dec. (1) FP (MDW). *ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK:* 10 Oct. (1) 8 mi. SW WB (FB), 21 Dec. (1) east of Lebanon (JH), 22 thru 29 Dec. (2, 1 light phase, 1 imma.) near CCR (JDS), 8 and 19 Jan. (1, dark phase) MB (JND), 22 Jan. (1) WB (FB), 28 Feb. (1, light phase) BW (AT), 3 Mar. (2, dark phase) I-40 and U.S. 41 NA (MLB). *GOLDEN EAGLE:* 13 Nov. (3, imma.) DRU (NC), 27 Nov. (1), 1st. at WB (FB), 5 Feb. (1) CCR (JWS), 5 Mar. (5) WB (FB). These were 1 adult and 4 imma., making a total of 6 in the area during the period as 2 adults had been seen prior. Bald Eagle: 13 Nov. (2) (NC), 21 Dec. (2) (JH), both DRU, 25 Nov. (1) OHL (MLB), 12 Dec. (1) PPL (MLB, HCM), Dec.-Jan. (1—3) Dale Hollow Lake (RH), 8 Jan. (1) WB (FB). Osprey: 5 Nov. (1) OHL (PDC), (2) observed several times during period Center Hill Lake (*fide*) (MRR). *PEREGRINE FALCON:* 4 Dec. (1) near Gallatin (PDC). *PIGEON HAWK:* 26 Dec. (1) CCR (JDS), 12 Jan. (1) near ACM (JNR).

Rails-Swallows: Sora Rail: 11 Nov. (1) BVM (JNR), 5 days latest NA. American Coot: 15 Nov. (*13,500*) WR (KD, FM). American Woodcock: several reports, the most being 27 Feb. (11) near H NA (JHR). Common Snipe: unusual numbers for winter, 21 Dec. (38) Stewart County (JWS). Spotted Sandpiper: late, 11 Nov. (2) (MLB), then 11 March (11) (JHR), both BVM. Western Sandpiper: Very late, without enough records for evaluation, 21 Nov. (1) CCR (JWS). Ring-billed Gull: numbers back up NA with (1000) 19 Dec. (MLM) and 26 Feb. (800) (MLM, MLB), both OHL. Bonaparte's Gull: 19 Dec. (500) OHL (MLM). Mourning Dove: 7 March (1) feeding (2) young WB (FB). Great Horned Owl: 19 Feb. thru period pair with (1) young in nest FP (MDW). *SHORT-EARED OWL:* 27 Nov. (1) (MLM, MLB), then 1—4) various TOS members until last report, 25 Jan. (4) (KLD, JND), all SA. *COMMON NIGHTHAWK:* 2 Dec. (1) over Madison (MLM), 2nd NA Dec. record. Eastern Kingbird: nearly two months late, 13 Nov. (1) DRU (JHR). Rough-winged Swallow: very early, 15 Mar. (1) WB (FB). Barn Swallow: 8 March (1) WB (FB), then 12 Mar. (2) 20 mi. east Nashville on I-40, and (1) HP OHL both (JHR, HEP), these 6 days earliest NA. Purple Martin: 1st. report to writer, 8 Mar. (1) H WB (MCW).

Wrens-Sparrows: Short-billed Marsh Wren: 11 Nov. (1) BVM (JNR), 7 days latest NA. *CATBIRD:* 10 Feb. (1) H BW (Dot Woodring). Swainson's Thrush: very late, 18 Nov. (1) H WB (FB). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 12 Mar. (1) HP OHL (JHR, HEP), ties 1923 NA record. Tennessee Warbler: late, 2 Nov. (1) cas. WSIX-TV (MLB). Palm Warbler: 12 Dec. (1) SA (NC), 2 Jan. (1) H WB (FB). Louisiana Waterthrush: very early, 12 Mar. (1) FP (MDW). *YELLOWTHROAT:* 27 Dec. (1) Mark's Slough (JWS, GOW), 2 Jan. (1) (MLB), 8 Jan. (1) (MLM, MLB), both Shelby Park NA. *ORCHARD ORIOLE:* 28 Nov. (1, adult male) Bellevue (KAG, MLM, MLB), 70 days latest NA. Rusty Blackbird: 5 Mar. (150) H Ea. NA (MLM). *ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK:* 15 Dec. thru 12 Jan. (1) H BW (Fanny Murphy). *INDIGO BUNTING:* 26 Nov. (3), 22 Feb. (1), both ACM (MLM, MLB), then 19 Feb. (1) thru period H OHL (Bessie Walker). *DICKCISSEL:* 30 Dec. thru 10 Feb. (1, 2 for brief period) H Hermitage (Mary Lou Lorance); several birds of this species wintered at feeders in Lebanon (*fide* Wm. Senter). Evening Grosbeak: flocks to (40) and more over edge of Highland Rim, smaller moving flocks over rest of area. Purple Finch: numerous over entire area with many flocks (40—100). Pine Siskin: to (20) WB, few other reports of only (1—2). Lark Sparrow: 1 Dec.—through period (1), (3 in Jan.) Lebanon (Sue Smith, Wm. Senter). *OREGAN JUNCO:* 8, 20, 21 23 Nov. (1) H NA (ARL), 5 Jan. (1) H both (ARL, KAG). Tree Sparrow: 3 Dec. (1) CCR (JWS, FJA) only report to writer.

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh, BVM—Buena Vista Marsh, BW—Brentwood area, ChL—Cheatham Lake, CL—Coleman's Lake, CCR—Cross Creek Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, DRU—Duck River Unit, Tenn. Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, FP—Five Points, Lawrence County, H—home area of observer, HP—Hunters Point, crossing of upper OHL by U.S. 231, MB—Murfreesboro, NA—Nashville Area, OHL—Old Hickory Lake, PPL—Percy Priest Lake, PN—Plant Nursery, G&F area few miles N.W. HP, RL—Radnor Lake, SA—Smyrna Airport, old Stewart Air Force Base, WB—Woodbury, WR—Woods Reservoir.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, MLB—Mike L. Bierly, FB—Frances Bryson, NC—various members Nashville Chapter TOS, PDC—Paul and Dot Crawford, JND—Jon and Nancy Devore, KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke, CEF—Charles E. Farrell, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, ROH—Roger O. Harshaw, RH—Robbie Hassler, JH—James Holt, ARL—Amelia R. Laskey, MLM—Margaret L. Mann, HCM—Harry C. Monk, FM—Floyd Murdock, HEP—Henry E. Parmer, MRR—Miser R. Richmond, JHR—John N. and Heather Riggins, JWS—John W. Sexton, JDS—John W. and Dianne Sexton, LRF—Lee Shafer and family, AT—Ann Tarbell, GOW—Gary O. Wallace, MDW—Morris D. Williams, MCW—Mary C. Wood.

HENRY E. PARMER, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 37205.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—The weather through the period was wet and mild. There were several late departure dates, unusual wintering records, and early spring arrivals. Winter singing records were obtained for several usually silent wintering birds. Northern Finches, Evening Grosbeaks, Purple Finches, and Pine Siskins were common throughout the area during the period; their numbers being reported in the hundreds.

Loon-Merganser: Common Loon: 9 Nov. (131) CL (KD, LD). Horned Grebe: first 9 Nov. (2), Max. 23 Nov. (405) BWP (KD, LD). Double-crested Comorant: 2 Nov. (1) HRA (KD, LD); 15 Jan. (1) BL (PR); 27 Feb. (3) JCo (TOS). Great Blue Heron: 28 Dec. (125) HRA (KD). *LITTLE BLUE HERON:* 19 Dec. (1) Anderson Co. (Mrs. George McGown). Common Egret: 2 Nov. (1) HRA (KD, LD); 21 Nov. (2) HRA (WiC). *WHISTLING SWAN:* 23 Nov. (1) Collegedale (FM, Carl Swatford). Canada Goose: 23 Feb. (30) UT Knoxville Campus (MDW). Snow Goose: 1-2 regular HRA from 11 Jan. to 7 Feb. (KD, LD). Blue Goose: 1 and 7 Feb. (4) HRA (KD, LD). Gadwall: 28 Feb. (80) SB (HB, TH, MP); 6 Mar. (225) SB (KD, LD). Pintail: 26 Feb. (10) AM (HB, TH, MP). Green-winged Teal: 16 Nov. (4) HRA (KD, LD); 25 Feb. (8) C (HB, TH, MP). Blue-winged Teal: *7 DEC.* (1 shot) HRA (Dick Hurd *fide* KD); 10 Mar. (2) AM (KD, LD). American Widgeon: 1 Nov. (32) JCo (TK); 6 Mar. (30) SB (KD). Shoveler: 4 Feb. (2) SB (HB, TH, MP); 28 Feb. (2) SB (KD, LD). Redhead: 23 Nov. (4) BWP (KD, LD); 28 Feb. (27) CL (KD, LD); 1 Mar. (800) FLL (FJA, LR). Canvasback: 9 Nov. (3) HRA (KD, LD); 11 and 18 Jan. (10) BL (MD, HD); 15 Jan. (2) JC (TK); 1 Mar. (12) FLL (FJA, LR). *GREATER SCAUP:* regular, up to 260 all appearing to be Greater BWP (KD, LD). Common Goldeneye: from 23 Nov. (1—9) BWP (KD, LD); 23 Jan. (35) BL (RK, MD, HD). Bufflehead: regular from 7 Nov. (1—14) BWP and HRA (KD, LD). Oldsquaw: 7 Nov. (11) NL (LS). *WHITE-WINGED SCOTER:* 4 Mar. (2) BL (GE, GW); 6 Mar. (2) BL (PR). *SURF SCOTER:* 19 Nov. (1) FLL (PP); 13 Jan. (1 found shot) BL (PR). Ruddy duck: 7 Nov. (1) HRA (LD); 19 Feb. (2) C (HB, TH, MP). Hooded Merganser: Max. 28 Dec. (238) CL (KD). Common Merganser: 7 Dec. (1) NL (Mary Shafer). Red-breasted Merganser: 9 Nov. (59) BWP and HRA (KD, LD); 23 Nov. (321) BWP and HRA (KD, LD).

Vultures-Sandpipers: Turkey Vulture: 29 Feb. (125+) LHS (KD, LD). Black Vulture: 29 Feb. (55) LHS (KD, LD) both vulture species were in the same roost. Sharp-shinned Hawk: 14 Nov. (2) CC (JMC, JCH, MDW);

2 Dec. (1) Da (DJ); 5 Feb. (1) Washington Co. (GW). *COOPER'S HAWK:* 14 Nov. (1) CC (JMC, JCH, MDW); one occasional all period SeV (LSF). Red-tailed Hawk: MAX. 31 Jan. (10) HRA (KD, LD). Red-Shouldered Hawk: Four all period SeV (LSF); 1 Jan. (2) CrL (RH, JH, RAH). *ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK:* 21 Dec. (1) Greeneville (RH); 25 Dec. (1 dark phase) SeV (LS); 1 Jan. (1 light phase) SeV (LS). *GOLDEN EAGLE:* 4, 5, 9, 25, 27 Dec., 4, 21 Jan. (2) and 25 Jan. (3) HRA (WiC, GM). Bald Eagle: from 26 Nov. regular (1—7) HRA (KD, LD, WiC, GM); 15 Jan. (1) Cove Lake (Mr. and Mrs. Louis Smith). Ring-necked Pheasant: 3 Mar. (3) HC (PR). Sandhill Crane: 9 Nov. (19) SB (KD, LD); 18 and 21 Dec. (6) HRA (WiC, GM); 22 Dec. (14) HRA (WiC, GM); 23 Dec. (1) HRA (WiC, GM); 31 Dec. (50) Yellow Creek (Bill McSpadden *fide* KD). *SEMIPALMATED PLOVER:* 23, 28 Dec. and 1 Jan. (6) CrL (RH, JH, RAH). Killdeer: 30 Nov. (240) SB and HRA (KD, LD). Black-bellied Plover: 9 Nov. (1) HRA (KD, LD). American Woodcock: 16 Dec. (1 "peenting") Da (DJ); 4 Feb. (2) AM (HB, TH, MP). Common Snipe: 30 Nov. (160) SB and HRA (KD, LD). Greater Yellowlegs: 16 Nov. (2) HRA (KD, LD). Pectoral Sandpiper: 30 Nov. (1) HRA (KD, LD). Least Sandpiper: 30 Nov. (19) HRA (KD, LD); 1 Jan. (1) CrL (RH, JH, RAH). Dunlin: 30 Jan. (20) CrL (TK); 1 Feb. (165) SB (KD, LD). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 21 Feb. (1) SB (KD, LD).

Gulls-Longspurs: *LAUGHING GULL:* 9-15 Dec. (8—15) CD (KD, LD, LS, BB, FM). *BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE:* 7-13 Dec. (1—4) CD, NL (KD, LD, LSF, FM, BB). Bonaparte's Gull: 28 Dec. (24) CL (KD); 23 Dec. (4) CrL (RH, JH, RAH). Barn Owl: 1-3 regular AM (KD, LD, Bill Davis). *LONG-EARED OWL:* 10 Mar. (1) AM (KD, LD). Red-headed Woodpecker: 2 Feb. (2) JC (DJ). Tree Swallow: *7 NOV.* (2) HRA (LD, JMC, FJA). Purple Martin: 6 Mar. (2) SB (Fred Burns *fide* KD, LD); 8 Mar. (1) K (Charles Isabell, *fide* J. B. Owen). Bewick's Wren: 27 Feb. (2) JCo (TK, MDW). Catbird: 14 Nov. (1) CC (JMC, JCH, MDW); 9 Mar. (1) JC (KJ). *YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT: 12 DEC.* (1) Clinton (Walter P. Nickell). *BALTIMORE ORIOLE: 13 JAN.* - 4 Mar. (1 female) JC (PR). *DICKISSEL:* 12 Dec. (1 female) Knox Co. (PP). Red Crossbill: 16 Jan. (2) JC (PR). Vesper Sparrow: *25 JAN.* (3) K (Chuck Nicholson, MDW). Chipping Sparrow: 14 Nov. (2) CC (JMC, JCH, MDW); 9 Feb. (1) Da (LSF). *LAPLAND LONGSPUR:* 15 and 23 Jan. (3) JC (TK). The following records should have been included in last season's report. Short-billed Dowitcher: 17 Sept. (3) JC (TK). Stilt Sandpiper: 17 Sept. (6) JC (TK). Western Sandpiper: 17 Sept. (1) JC (TK).

Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh; BL—Boone Lake; BWP—Booker T. Washington State Park; C—Cleveland; CC—Campbell County; CD—Chickamauga Dam; CL—Chickamauga Lake; CrL—Cherokee Lake; Da—Daus; FLL—Fort Loudon Lake; HC—Horse Cove Area; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; JC—Johnson City; JCo—Jefferson County; K—Knoxville; LHS—Long Hollow Swamp; NL—Nickajack Lake; SB—Savannah Bay; SeV—Sequatchie Valley.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop; BB—Benton Basham; HB—Howard Brown; JMC—James M. Campbell; HD—Helen Hill Dove; KD—Ken Dubke; LD—Lil (Mrs. Ken) Dubke; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; GE—Glen Eller;

TH—Taldge Hall; LRH—Dr. Lee R. Herndon; JH—James Holt; RAH—Richard Holt; RH—Robert Holt; JCH—Dr. J. C. Howell; DJ—Daniel Jacobsen; KJ—Kathryn Jones; TK—Tony Koella; RK—Ralph Keffer; FM—Floyd Murdock; GM—Greer Matthews; MP—Michael Patterson; PP—Paul Pardue; LR—Len Robertson; PR—Peter Range; LS—Lee Shafer; LSF—Lee Shafer Family; TOS—Members of Tennessee Ornithological Society; WiC—Wilford Caraway; GW—Dr. Gary Wallace; MDW—Morris Williams.

Morris D. Williams, Box 25, Five Points 38457.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—The Eastern Mountain Region experienced a very mild winter with few severe temperatures and little snowfall. Northern finches were prevalent throughout the period—many Evening Grosbeaks, Purple Finches, and Pine Siskins were reported at feeding and banding stations.

Loon-Merganser: Common Loon: 21 Feb. (1) WL (GE). Mallard: throughout period (max. 35) WiL (GW, GE). Black Duck: throughout period (1—8) WL (LRH, GW, GE). Green-winged Teal: occasional (1—2) WiL (GW, GE). American Widgeon: throughout period (2—5) WiL (GW, GE). Redhead: occasional (1) WiL (GW, GE). *GREATER SCAUP:* 25 Nov. (2) WiL (LRH, GW, GE). Lesser Scaup: 25 Nov. (1) WiL (LRH, GW, GE). Bufflehead: throughout period (max. 100) WiL (GW, GE); Common Merganser: 23 Jan. (1) WL (LRH, GE).

Hawk-Warblers: Sharp-shinned Hawk: 26 Feb. (1) S (GW, GE). Turkey: 1-7 Feb. (max. 27) CWMA (BY). American Woodcock: 26 Feb. (2) WS (GW, GE). Barred Owl: 13 Mar. (1) RM (MS). Red-headed Woodpecker: 18 Dec. (2) S (GW, Ed Davidson). Common Raven: 6 Mar. (2) RM (MS). Eastern Bluebird: 6 Mar. (50) RM (MS). *CAPE MAY WARBLER:* 16 Jan. (1) killed as it flew into window of Tom E. Wilson home, Bristol (PC, *fide* LRH). Bird was an immature male. Myrtle Warbler: 6 Mar. (75) EFH (PR). *YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT:* 4 Dec. (1) H (LRH, GW).

Blackbirds-Sparrows—Rusty Blackbird: throughout period (max. 20) H (LRH, GW, GE). *BREWER'S BLACKBIRD:* throughout period (1—5) H (LRH, GW, GE). Evening Grosbeak: first 13 Nov. (2) HC (MS); max. on 3 Dec. (150) E (William Hardin). Purple Finch: first 25 Nov. (12) HC (MS). Pine Siskin: throughout period (max. 20) E (GE). Red Crossbill: 23 Jan. (11) WL (LRH, GE). Savannah Sparrow: 11 Mar. (1) CF (GW). Fox Sparrow: 2 Feb. (1) S (GE); 6 Mar. (1) RM (MS). Swamp Sparrow: 11 Jan. (1) CF (LRH).

Locations: CF—County Farm, near Elizabethton, E—Elizabethton, EFH—Erwin Fish Hatchery, H—Hampton, RM—Roan Mtn., S—Siam, Carter Co., UWMA—Unicoi Wildlife Management Area, WL—Watauga Lake, WS—Watauga Swamp, WiL—Wilber Lake.

Observers: PC—Paul Crawford, GE—Glen Eller, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, PR—Pete Range, MS—Maxie Swindell, GW—Gary Wallace, BY—Bill Yambert.

Brent Rowell, 2227 Edgemont Av., Bristol 37620.

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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE

Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... FRED J. ALSOP, III

Apt. 147 Taliwa Court, Chapman Highway, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920

"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... DR. LEE R. HERNDON

Rt. 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

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Biology Dept., University of Tenn. at Martin, Martin, Tenn. 38237

CURATOR .... ALBERT F. GANIER

2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37212

SECRETARY .... MISS LOUISE NUNNALLY

2701 Fairmont Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37917

TREASURER .... KENNETH H. DUBKE

720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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THE SANDHILL CRANE IN TENNESSEE

By Jon E. DeVore

Introduction

Having for some time followed with deliberate interest the accumulating records of sightings of the Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) in Tennessee, I feel reasonably confident the body of data is now sufficient to present in the form of a short paper. It is my intention, in so doing, not only to present an "in toto" listing of the records but also briefly discuss certain questions of interest which arise concerning crane movements through the state. Namely: span of peak migration periods and flock sizes; the idea of a migration corridor; the role weather conditions plays in influencing sightings; the number of day versus night records; the question of wintering birds; and sub-specific identification.

Migration Periods

By referring to Table 1, I believe the reader can easily see that the records fall rather conveniently into three large classes: Spring Records, Summer Records, Fall Records. Some individuals may question the efficacy of placing the sightings of 1 June 1935, August 1936, and 1 August 1965, in a separate class by themselves but when one considers the time span between these sightings and the Fall and Spring migration periods, assignment appears justified. I will have some additional comments on these Summer Records under the topic of Sub-specific Identification. Again, referring to Table 1, we can see that spring migration appears to be much more abrupt and clearly delineated. Eighty percent of the spring records fall in the 26 day span from 2 March to 28 March. The fall migration, on the other hand, appears to be more leisurely and drawn out. Seventy-nine percent of the fall records fall in the 54 day span from 15 October to 8 December. Like the considerable difference between the two migration periods, average flock size for the sightings varies to a great degree. Omitting records such as "unknown", "small group", and "large flock", the 34 spring sightings involved 1,321 birds, while the 37 fall sightings involved 997 birds. This gives an average flock size for the spring sightings of 38.85 birds, while for the fall the average flock size is 26.94 birds. Considering the spring and fall sightings combined, we find an average flock size of 32.64 birds.

TABLE 1. RECORDS OF THE SANDHILL CRANE IN TENNESSEE

Spring Records

February 1, 1953	Shelby Co., Memphis	(2)	H.T. Barbig, *Migrant* 24:11
February 25, 1950	Anderson Co., Oak Ridge Nat. Lab	(4)	J.G. Carlson, *Migrant* 23:7
March, 1968	Cumberland Co., Crossville	(1)	H. Rogers, per. comm.
March 2, 1970	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(50)	A. Aslinger, *Migrant* 41:46
March 2, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(7)	W. Caraway. *Migrant* 42:46
March 4, 1965	Cumberland Co., Catoosa W.M.A.	(1)	J. Lewis, *Migrant* 36:13
March 4, 1968	Cumberland Co., Cumberland Mountain S. P.	(1)	E. Woody *fide* L.E. Williams
March 4, 1970	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(128)	R. Hassler, *Migrant* 41:43
March 4, 1970	Marion Co., Whitwell	(12)	L. Shafer *fide* K. Dubke
March 5, 1969	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(56)	R. Hassler, *Migrant* 40: 63-64
March 10, 1968	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(31)	R. Hassler, *Migrant* 40: 63-64
March 11, 1964	Knox Co., Knoxville	(7)	H. Overton, *Migrant* 35:38
March 11, 1968	Knox Co., Oak Ridge Hwy	(11)	M. Swindell *fide* J.B. Owen
March 11, 1970	Putnam Co., Lilydale	(125)	R. Hinds, *Migrant* 41:43
March 12, 1961	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(1)	*Chattanooga T.O.S., Migrant* 32:7
March 13, 1939	Cumberland Co., Crab Orchard	(13)	P. Adams, *Migrant* 10:16
March 13, 1969	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(100)	K. Dubke. *Migrant* 40:49
March 13, 1970	Sequatchie Co., Dunlap	(8)	B. Basham *fide* K. Dubke
March 14, 1960	Hamilton Co., Harrison Bay	(67)	J. Tucker, *Migrant* 31:19
March 14, 1961	Cumberland Co., Hebbertsville	(1)	J. Lewis, *Migrant* 36:13
March 14, 1969	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(51)	R. Hassler, *Migrant* 40:63-64
March 14, 1971	Hamilton Co., Collegedale	(56)	N. Halverson, *Migrant* 42:46
March 15, 1960	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(47)	B. Basham, *Migrant* 31:19
March 15, 1965	Overton Co., Livingston	(40-53)	R. Hinds, *Migrant* 37:16
March 15, 1971	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(35)	R. Hassler *fide* K. Dubke
March 16-22, 1969	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(4 flocks, appx. 100 birds each)	A. Aslinger fide L.E. Williams
March 20, 1968	Knox Co., Knoxville	(11)	K. Sanders, *Migrant* 39:45
March 21, 1971	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(30)	R. Hassler, *fide* K. Dubke
March 25, 1954	Knox Co., Knoxville	(4)	*Audubon Field Notes* 8: 311-312
March 28, 1968	Knox Co., Tecoa	(11)	J. Maxey *fide* F. Olson
April 1, 1958	Knox Co., near U.T. Plant Science Farm	(Small Group)	B. Crouch fide H. Overton
April 16, 1958	Anderson Co., Clinton	(4)	F. Olson, M. Swindell fide F. Olson

Summer Records

June 1, 1935	Hamilton Co., Chattanooga	(1)	W.K. Butts, *Migrant* 7:24
August, 1936	Bedford Co., Shelbyville	(4)	J.M. Edney, *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.* 15:401
August 1, 1965	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(1)	J. DeVore, *Migrant* 37:15

Fall Records

October 15, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(40)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
October 17, 1970	Morgan Co., Wartburg	(24)	D. Todd, *Migrant* 41:84
October 18, 1962	Hamilton Co., Chattanooga	(1)	R.L. Comstock, *Aud. Field Notes* 17:33
October 21, 1951	Anderson Co., Norris Lake	(4)	J.C. Howell, *Migrant* 23:7
October 21, 1968	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(3)	K. Dubke, *Migrant* 39:92
October 21, 1968	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(Unknown)	R. Hassler, *Migrant* 40:63-64
October 22-24, 1942	Sevier Co., Seymour	(50)	H.P. Ijams, *Migrant* 13:56
October 23, 1968	Blount Co., Maryville	(41)	I. Williams, B. Wuest, *Migrant* 39:92
October 23, 1968	Sevier Co., GSMNP	(27)	H. Overton, *Migrant* 39:96
October 27, 1969	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(113)	R. Hassler, *Migrant* 40:89
October 30, 1969	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(21)	R. Hassler, *Migrant* 40:89
November 3, 1970	Knox Co., Farragut High School	(3)	P. Pardue, Knox. Journal Nov. 7, 1970
November 6, 1968	Rutherford Co., Murfreesboro	(3)	H.O. Todd, *Migrant* 40:20
November 8, 1969	Blount Co., Maryville	(23)	S. Trentham, *Knox Journal* Nov. 13, 1969
November 8, 1971	Cumberland Co., Crossville	(12)	J. Kinchen fide R. Hassler
November 9, 1968	Hamilton Co., Hixson	(276)	J. DeVore, *Migrant* 40:64-65
November 9, 1971	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(17)	K. and L. Dubke, per. comm.
November 9, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(2)	K. and L. Dubke, per. comm.
November 10, 1956	Union Co., Hurricane	(4)	*Audubon Field Notes* 11:264-266
November 10, 1968	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(3)	M. Lilly, *Migrant* 40:22
November 13, 1959 to February 28, 1960	Knox Co., Andrew Jackson Lake area	(1)	B. Hamilton, J.B. Owen, *Migrant* 31:18-19
November 13, 1967	Bradley Co., Candies Creek	(14)	K. Dubke, *Migrant* 38:98
November 15, 1964	Knox Co., U.T. Biology Building	(13)	J.C. Howell *fide* J.B. Owen
November 15-16, 1966	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(66)	R. Hassler, *Migrant* 40:63-64
November 15, 1966	Knox Co., U.T. Plant Science Farm	(1)	H. Overton, *Migrant* 38:2-3
November 19, 1968	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(20)	L.H. Harms, per. comm.
November 29, 1967	Putnam Co., Cookeville	(3)	R. Hinds, *Migrant* 38:97
November 30, 1820	Shelby-Tipton Co. line, Third Chickasaw Bluff, Twelve Outlets	(Large flock)	J.J. Audubon, *Migrant* 11:59-61
December 2, 1969	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(38)	W.H. Allen fide K. Dubke
December 6, 1968	Norris Lake	(75)	J.C. Howell fide J.B. Owen
December 8, 1962	Blount Co., Hwy. 73 at GSMNP	(13)	M. Farrar, J. Campbell, *Migrant* 34:93-94
December 18, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(6)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 20, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(6)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 21, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(6)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 22, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(14)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 23, 1971	Bledsoe Co., Fall Creek Falls S.P.	(1)	B. Basham, per. comm.
December 23, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(1)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 24, 1969	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(2)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 31, 1971	Rhea Co., Yellow Creek	(±50)	A. Aslinger fide K. Dubke

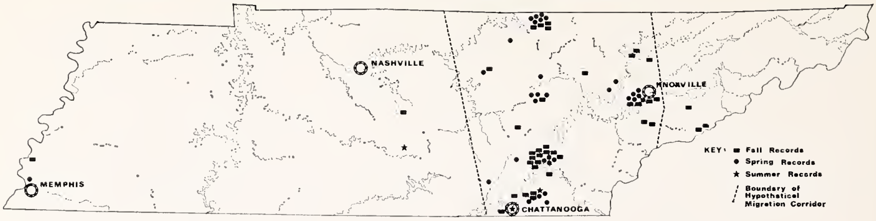
Migration Corridor

From the map showing the location of sightings (See Figure 1) one can see that the line of flight across the state tends to be a slightly diagonal, rather restricted, path which might best be considered a "migration corridor". The Great Smoky Mountains and Knoxville mark the eastern edge of the corridor and Chattanooga and Center Hill Reservoir the western edge. The Hiwassee Island area in the south and Byrdstown in the north mark the approximate middle of the corridor with both these locations having accounted for a good many of the reported sightings. The absence of records from the northeastern part of the state (even with T.O.S. chapters in Bristol, Elizabethton, Kingsport, and Greeneville), along with the scarcity of records as one moves west of the corridor (Henry Palmer, in his *Birds of The Nashville Area,* lists no records of the Sandhill Crane from reports which go back 50 years) only serves to highlight the stability of this flight lane across Tennessee. The reader should be aware that the "corridor" concept only marks an area where most sightings have occurred in the past and, in which, one would probably have the greatest probability of seeing the species in the future.

Day Versus Night Sightings

Walkinshaw (1960) states, "We do not know whether cranes fly continuously from northern Indiana and southern Michigan to their wintering grounds or whether they stop in isolated spots for night roosting. They might stop only when weather conditions become unfavorable. It does seem as though cranes would be observed on the ground more often if they did stop for the night. Only occasionally are they seen on the ground." Lewis (1965) commenting on migration through Tennessee states, "The paucity of observations is probably due to several factors. Cranes migrate at high altitudes and would not normally be recognized from the ground. Walkinshaw (1960) felt that the cranes migrate from the Okefenokee Swamp to the Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve, Indiana, in a 24 hour flight without stopping execept for short rests or inclement weather. If they left the Okefenokee at dawn, most of the flight over Tennessee and Kentucky would be at night." In light of the records presented in Table 1, I feel some points in these statements deserve discussion. First, it is quite evident that cranes do stop within the state and that their sojourn, whether a few hours or days in length, is prompted not so much by weather conditions but rather by an apparent desire for rest and/or feeding. As illustration of this point the following data should be considered: 1 February 1953 (on ground at Shelby County Penal Farm for about one quarter hour); 4 March 1965 (on ground in field at about 11:00); 4 March 1968 (on shore of lake at Cumberland Mountain State Park, stayed four or five days); 9 March 1967 (feeding in farm field); 11 March 1968 (feeding in farm field); 13 March 1939 (feeding in marshy area and adjacent fields); 14 March 1961 (standing in road); 15 March 1965 (in farm field); 28 March 1968 (feeding in apple orchard); 16 April 1958 (feeding old orchard); 22-24 October 1942 (fed in wheat field for three days); 8 November 1969 (feeding in field); 8 November 1971 (on ground in a picked corn field); 9 November 1971 (feeding in short grass and shallow water at Savannah Bay); 9 November 1971 (feeding in grain field at Hiwassee Island); 13 November 1967 (coming to roost on lake shore); 15 November 1966 (on ground at Plant Science Farm); and 1 August 1965 (in shallow marsh and mudflat area in

FIGURE I — RECORDS OF THE SANDHILL CRANE IN TENNESSEE



association with Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), and Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*). In addition, William Allen, former Assistant Supervisor For Waterfowl Management with the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission, in a letter dated 24 April 1969, to Lovett E. Williams, Jr., in Florida mentions that cranes frequently have stopped at the Hiwassee Island area, stayed two to four days, and then moved on.

Secondly, we should realize that not "all" of the cranes leaving the northern breeding grounds or the southern wintering areas do so in the early morning hours. Therefore, we should, and the records indicate we do, have birds coming through the state at various hours of the day from sunrise to sunset. By way of illustration it might be simplest to point out that, with the exception of the 21 October 1968, record at Byrdstown, all the sightings have been made from the early morning to late evening hours.

Influence of Weather Conditions

A quick review of the records gives us some examples of the role which different weather conditions may play in infuencing sightings of cranes. The record of 14 March 1961, was of a crane observed standing in the middle of the road near Hebbertsville, Cumberland County. The crane had apparently lit on the road as a result of a heavy fog which covered the area. The record of 15 March 1965, was of a flock of cranes numbering 40 to 53 birds which had apparently been forced to land in a farm field as a result of a sudden snow storm. The writer's sighting of 276 cranes on 9 November 1968, was no doubt, in part, prompted by adverse weather conditions at the time which involved storm front activity with a consequential low ceiling and fogging conditions. Although the exact role played by different weather conditions in influencing crane sightings may remain tenuous, certain general patterns do emerge. First, extremely severe frontal systems appear to not only play a role in crane movements but also in pushing them down to observable heights. Secondly, a decrease in ground or upper atmospheric visibility, as due to heavy fogs, snow or rain storms, appears to push the migrating cranes down or to confuse them considerably.

Wintering Birds

We can say with some bit of authority that Sandhill Cranes have wintered within the state and that we should not be too surprised to find them doing so again in the future. The first wintering record for the state occurred when a single crane was observed in the Andrew Jackson Lake vicinity of Knox County from 13 November 1959, to 28 February 1960. It is apparent that during the winter of 1971-72, a large number of cranes wintered in the vicinity of the Hiwassee Island State Waterfowl Refuge located at the confluence of the Tennessee and Hiwassee Rivers. The records of 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 31 December 1971, were of groups of cranes seen flying up and down the Tennessee River and numbering 1 to 50 individuals. The record of one crane on 23 December 1971, were of groups of cranes seen flying up and down the Tennessee River and numbering 1 to 50 individuals. The record of one crane on 23 December 1971, at Fall Creek Falls State Park, slightly due west of the Hiwassee area, was probably a straggler from this wintering population. If one refers back to Figure 1, it can readily be seen that the migration corridor is dotted with six major lakes and countless rivers and smaller streams. The Ridge-and-Valley area which cuts diagonally from the northeast to the southwest across the migration corridor also has (especially in the areas immediately adjacent to the larger rivers and lakes) extensive agricultural areas which are not generally utilized in the winter months. These areas would provide excellent wintering conditions.

Sub-specific Identification

The question of sub-specific identification invariably arises when one is in an area which has recorded sightings for the Spring, Fall, and Summer months. I think it would be judicious at this point, in closing, to present what evidence we have, both concrete and implied, on this touchy subject. It has long been assumed (for example see Walkinshaw, 1949, 1960) that the cranes which migrate across Tennessee in the spring and fall are representatives of the eastern population of the Greater Sandhill Crane (*G. c. tabida*). Until 4 March 1968, however, we had no really conclusive proof of this assumption. On that date a banded Sandhill Crane was captured on the shore of a lake at Cumberland Mountain State Park by Senior Ranger E. Woody. After duly recording, and subsequently reporting, band number 509-84803, the crane was released. It stayed in the area for four or five days and then disappeared. It was learned that the crane had been banded in northern Florida by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and was, indeed, a representative of *G. c. tabida.* This might have ended the story, supplying us with our long sought proof, but there was more to come. On 10 April 1968, a young gentleman by the name of Thomas Allen Paul, age 12, was mushrooming with his family in a field about a mile southwest of Decatur, Michigan (near Mudd Lake) when they came upon the body of a crane. It still bore its green plastic wing tag and leg band and appeared to have died from natural causes. The reported number proved it to be the same bird recorded over a month previously in Tennessee. This is only one bit of proof, but it does give us a look at the movements of these great birds. I think it is a fairly safe assumption that our spring and fall migrating cranes belong to the *tabida* subspecies. The three summer records present us with somewhat of a more perplexing problem. Where did these birds come from and what form do they represent, the Greater Sandhill (*G. c. tabida*) or the Florida form (*G. c. pratensis*)? Let's look at the records individually. In reporting the record of 1 June 1935, both Dr. Butts (1936) and Albert Ganier (Editor's Note) felt the bird was probably of the Florida form (*G. c. pratensis*), but failed to offer any specific evidence thereof. I have talked with Dr. Butts concerning the specimen and he relates it was destroyed several years past. As regards the record by J. M. Edney (1940) for August 1936, I have examined a specimen in the possession of the Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, which is reported to be the bird collected from the flock of four. Measurements are: length of exposed culmen—132.5 mm; length of tarsus—left 232.0 mm, right 227.0 mm; length of bare tibia—left 84 mm, right 100 mm. Even with the variation in lengths due to mounting, the measurements appear to conform most closely with those given for the Greater Sandhill Crane (*G. c. tabida*) (See Walkinshaw, 1949). The writer's record of a single crane on 1 August 1965, offers no evidence either way since I did not have the bird in hand nor did I, at the time, specifically note minute color characteristics or size. There are logical arguments for assuming that the 1 June 1935, and 1 August 1965, are either the Greater Sandhill (*G. c. tabida*) or the Florida form (*G. c. pratensis*), but I suppose we must wait for another specimen for proof one way or the other.

SUMMARY

A total of 74 records of the Sandhill Crane are listed for the state of Tennessee. Migration through Tennessee is discussed, with spring migration being noted as rather abrupt, while fall migration is noted as being more drawn out. Average observed flock size is computed for the records, with the spring figure being 38.85 birds per sighting and the fall figure 26.94 birds per sighting. A proposed migration corridor is delineated as extending from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the east to Chattanooga in the west. The topic of day-versus-night sightings is covered, with data presented to indicate that almost all the records are for cranes seen in the daylight hours, either flying or on the ground feeding and/or resting. The influence weather conditions have on sightings is discussed, with two being proposed as influential. They are: (1) severe frontal systems and (2) visibility. Records of wintering cranes are discussed while, at the same time, pointing out the availability of wintering habitat. The question of sub-specific identification is covered, presentng what data, both concrete and implied, is now recorded.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Grateful thanks are extended to all those individuals who, through their unselfish contribution of time spent gathering and providing records and explanatory remarks, made this paper possible. They include: my ever enthusiastic wife Nancy, Dr. W. K. Butts, Ken and Lil Dubke, LaMoine Harms, Robbie Hassler, Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Francis Olson, Holly Overton, J. B. Owen, Charles Smith, and Lovett Williams, Jr.

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Apt. A-5, The Colony House, 1510 Huntington Drive, Murfreesboro 37130.

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT

By Thomas W. Finucane

The number of hawks recorded in September migration, 1971, was 13,700, exceeded only three times in 22 years of Tennessee Ornithological Society hawk-migration study. Hours of observation were 250, about average. More than 60 people participated, at 14 locations. Eleven species of hawks were reported, including a Bald Eagle and our first positively identified Goshawk. More than 98 percent of the hawks were Broad-wings. More September Sharp-shins were reported than ever before in our project, and we had a record number of Ospreys. The halfway-point in the counts came on 25 Sept. In 1969 and 1970 the peak came on 26 and 25 Sept. but 22 Sept. is still the weighted mean for 22 years, because in 1968, when the total was 24,000, there was an early peak.

The number of hawks counted in the last seven years double the count for the preceding seven years (1958-64) although hours of observation were greater in the earlier period (249 vs. 219). From accumulated experience we can now make a better selection of dates and locations for observation. Furthermore, at the Mendota Fire Tower station, for example, we have been spotting more distant hawk flights, that pass the tower without ever getting near the zenith. This expansion of the sphere of observation was initiated by a few sharp-eyed people, like Eugene Scott and Bob Quillen, who began hawkwatching at the Mendota lookout about seven years ago.

These improvements are probably not enough to account for the entire growth in the numbers of hawks counted during the past seven years. At Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, where daily, autumn watches have been kept for more than 30 years, season totals for Sharp-shins, Broad-wings, Marsh Hawks, and Ospreys are higher than ever before. Their Osprey count has increased every year for the last five years, from a record 457 in 1967 to a record 613 in 1971. During the same period nesting populations of the species in eastern North America have nearly disappeared.

An explanation that seems to have been overlooked is that the increasing numbers of migrating hawks may be to some degree a result of the tremendous effort that is being made to prevent the destruction of wildlife. The Hawk Mountain Foundation was established to combat the annual slaughter of many thousands of migrating hawks on "Pennsylvania's bloody ridges" by gunners egged on by purveyors of arms and ammunition. What looked like a significant increase in migrating Peregrines, in the fall of 1971, motivated the following comment by Clive E. Goodwin and Richard C. Rosche: "In Britain the Peregrines began slowly to recover surprisingly soon after pesticide use was curtailed, and it has been curtailed in Canada (and in Ontario banned) for two or three years now." (*American Birds,* 26:56).

Maybe the Ospreys that fly by and are counted in ever increasing numbers are populations that have prospered from expanded winter habitat made available by depletion of Osprey nesting populations in eastern United States. And we may be experiencing a phase of a long-period weather cycle that is deflecting the hawk migration eastward.

A north-south oriented cold front extending from Canada to Mexico passed rapidly across Tennessee on 23 September. At 7 a.m., the front had just

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT 1971

No.	Date	Obs.	Hrs.	Area	Wind	Sky	T.	Shn	Cpr	Rdt	Rsh	Bwing	Msh	Osp	SpH	Others	
1	9/11	2	6	K	E-NW-2	4	73	4	1	3	-	23		-	-	-	2u
2	12	EL	2	D	S-SE-4	5	72	1	-	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
3	12	W	6½	W	NW-3-4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
4	12	O	5	K	NW-E-NW	5	63	7	5	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2u
5	14	D	5	D	W-4	0	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6	14	B	5	L	NW-4-5	3	50	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
7	14	FY	7	M	NW-2	1	-	1	1	3	5	82	-	1	4	Peregn	
8	15	M	4	D	NW-W-E	2	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1b	-
9	15	F	7	M	SW-SE-3	0	80	-	-	1	-	61	-	-	-	Peregn	
10	16	FJ	5	M	S-1-2	3	65	-	-	-	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
11	18	10	1	C	S-SW-1	1	70	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
12	18	B	6½	L	S-SE-5	2	55	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1b	-
13	19	LVW	7	D	SSE-SW	4	73	-	-	2	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
14	19	N	3	T	S-4-6	3	69	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
15	19	O	8½	K	SE-SW-3	3	68	8	-	4	1	51	-	1	-	-	5u
16	19	HJK	8½	M	SE-SW-3	3	-	1	-	-	-	187	-	-	1	-	-
17	20	DIR	5½	D	SW/NE-2	2	63	-	1	2	-	44	1	-	-	2b	-
18	20	FKU	5	M	S-4	4	-	1	-	1	-	134	-	1	-	-	1u
19	21	A	3	F	N-2	1	74	-	-	-	-	27	1	-	-	-	-
20	21	MP	7	D	SE-SW-2	2	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	1f2a1u	
21	22	A	7	F	N-1	0	75	-	-	-	-	386	-	-	-	1f	-
22	22	F	5½	M	SSE-4-3	3	60	-	1	-	-	7	1	1	1	-	-
23	23	N	3	E	SW-3-0	3	70	-	1	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
24	23	S	6	M	-	5	-	9	-	4	-	94	2	3	2	-	-
25	24	A	4	F	NE-2	0	72	-	-	-	2	68	-	-	-	-	-
26	24	L	4	D	NNE-3	3	70	-	2	-	1	299	-	-	-	1f	-
27	24	FSX	8	M	NE-E-4	2	73	8	9	3	-	1639	-	10	3	Goshwk	
28	25	AT	5	F	SE-3	4	68	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
29	25	30	2	S	1-2	4	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
30	25	LE	2	D	S-SE-3	5	-	1	-	1	-	43	-	1	-	-	-
31	25	32	3	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	-	-	-	-	-
32	25	W	6½	W	SE-SW-3	4	-	-	5	-	-	82	-	-	2	-	-
33	25	NO	8½	K	SE-0-3	4	68	17	1	7	-	904	-	2	1	-	9u
34	25	TKZ	4	M	SSE-3	5	60	1	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
35	25	S	3	N	SE	2	-	-	-	-	-	2072	-	-	-	-	-
36	26	E	4	H	S-SW	2	78	-	2	-	-	710	1	-	2	-	-
37	26	L	3½	D	SW-0-3	5	70	1	-	1	-	73	-	1	-	-	-
38	27	A	7	F	S-2	2	72	2	-	-	1	634	-	-	-	-	-
39	27	D	4	D	W-5	1	72	-	1	-	-	657	1	1	-	-	-
40	27	B	6½	J	NW-N-3	3	60	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	1a	-
41	27	FS	5½	M	S-1	V	75	2	1	1	-	412	-	1	1	-	-
42	28	A	4	F	SE-1	1	74	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	1	B Eagl	
43	28	R	4	R	NE-1	2	87	-	-	-	-	1586	-	-	-	1f	-
44	28	D	4½	D	E-S-0-5	1	74	1	-	1	-	175	-	2	1	-	-
45	28	B	6	P	SE-1-3	5	59	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
46	28	F	8	M	SE-S-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	331	-	2	-	1a	-
47	29	M	3	D	NE-0-2	2	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	2f	-
48	29	F	6½	M	NE-NW-1	-	-	1	-	-	-	331	-	-	-	-	2u
49	30	QR	2	D	N-NE-3	2	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-
50	10/4	F	3	K	SE-0-2	4	-	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	1a	1u
TOTALS			250					68	34	45	12	13452	11	28	19	42	

crossed the western edge of Arkansas, and 24 hrs. later it was on the Atlantic coast, at and above the latitude of Tennessee. This was the only event of its kind in September, 1971, and as in other years, large hawk flights were observed on the days following. On 23 September Lil Dubke reported heavy fog and no hawks, in the Chattanooga area. The Darnells reported heavy fog and a few hawks at the Meadow Creek lookout, near Greeneville, and Eugene Scott had overcast, rain, and a few hawks over the Mendota Fire Tower, north of Bristol.

On the next two days, Friday and Saturday, we counted 6750 hawks, more than half the season's total. On Friday the Mendota Fire Tower had its best day. The flight began before 10 a.m. and continued until after 6 p.m. Ten Ospreys were sighted, high in the sky. A Goshawk remained in the area long enough for everyone to study it while it circled over Moccasin Creek and was attacked by a Cooper's Hawk. Next day Arthur Smith had a Goshawk all day near his house on a cliff overlooking the Holston River. Saturday was the best day for all stations east of Chattanooga except the Mendota Fire Tower, where a black cloud moved in at 11 a.m. The wind blew constantly, and the temperature remained at 60 F. Only one hawk, a Sharp-shin, was added to the 72 we recorded before 11 a.m.

The ridges north of the Clinch Mt. were bathed in sunshine. Eugene Scott was crossing them on an errand that prevented him from participating on the Mendota Fire Tower, but on every ridge he crossed he saw hawks soaring over the road. His count was 2072. Also on 25 Sept. Tom Odom had his best day on the Kyles Ford tower, one of our oldest and best lookouts, on Clinch Mt. about 40 miles west of and 600 ft. below the Mendota lookout. Among the hawks reported were 904 Broad-wings and 17 Sharp-shins. Mrs. Wood counted 1500 Broad-wings near Knoxville.

After 25 September there were four more days of good hawk flights. The most spectacular was a migration of 1586 counted by Adele West on a ridge near her home, one-fourth mile south of the Georgia border near Chattanooga. Starting one day after the passage of the front we had five consecutive days all with considerably higher hawk counts than any day of the 12 days before the passage of the cold front.

KEY TO REPORTERS

A—Mary Shafer and son, David, Whitwell; B—Fred Behrend, Elizabethton; D—Ken and Lil Dubke, Chattanooga; E—Jon DeVore and Nancy Agee, Chattanooga; F—Tom Finucane; H—Giles Gilmer, Lebanon; Tom Finucane, Gracie Finucane, Lisa Davidson, Kingsport; Wallace and Carolyn Coffey, Brent Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. Sigle, Bristol; Eugene Scott, Nickelsville; I—Mrs. Richard Worley, Chattanooga; J—Jane Derr, Mrs. Jackson, Joe Jackson, Bristol; K—Mike, Barney, and Marion Finucane; L—Lil Dubke; M—Adele West, Madeline Du Four, Rossville, Ga.; N—Mr. and Mrs. Chester Darnell, Greeneville; O—Tom Odom and Tom Odom III, Kingsport; P—Mrs. Francis Barnwell, Edith Fenn, Chattanooga; Q—Mary Tunsberg, Chattanooga; R—Adele West; S—Eugene Scott; T—Lee Shafer, Whitwell; U—Kathryn Jones, Mrs. Dove, Mrs. Dillenbeck, Johnson City; Dr. and Mrs. Tom Green, Bristol; V—Cronin, Du Four, DeVore, Jones, Betty Worley, and guests, Chattanooga Chapter; W—Gene and Adele West; X—Lee Herndon, John and Carolyn Mar-

(Continued on page 41)

T.O.S. STATE MEETING, 1972

ANNUAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held the annual spring meeting in Lebanon, Tennessee, on 5-7 May 1972.

The meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 6 May 1972, under one of the shelters at Horn Springs, was called to order by Dr. James Tanner, President. Thirty-two Directors were present in person or represented by proxy.

Minutes of the fall meeting, held at Montgomery Bell State Park, 30-31 October 1971, were approved as read by the Secretary.

Copies of the report of the financial condition of T.O.S. were distributed and comments made by Ken Dubke, Treasurer. Dr. Miser Richmond, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that the books of the Treasurer had been found in order and the report was accepted as presented.

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT:

Balance in Checking Account 1 May 1971	$2,352.15
Income as Itemized	3,046.41
TOTAL	5,398.56
Disbursements as Itemized	2,413.49
Balance in Checking Account 2 May 1972	2,985.07
ENDOWMENT FUND: 432.742 Massachusetts Investors Trust Shares @ $12.97	$5,612.66

The Treasurer then commented on the tremendous job he has in addressing envelopes for mailing *The Migrant* and mentioned purchase of an addressing machine and plates. A discussion followed as to whether this would be better or a letter shop be used. The Treasurer indicated that he prefers having the addressing machine and plates. A motion was made, seconded, and passed giving the Treasurer permission to purchase the machine and plates.

Mr. C. T. Ottenfeld, reporting for East Tennessee, stated that the Bristol T.O.S. is now in the twenty-third year. Membership is up with some of the new members being young folks. Meetings are held September through May with a picnic and election of officers in July. He stated that the Elizabethton Chapter is holding field trips every other week.

Report for Middle Tennessee was given by Louise Jakson who presented a proposal made by Gene Gray, nature artist, concerning the offer of a thousand prints of his painting of the Mockingbird, the state bird of Tennessee. The prints could be used in whatever way our organization desired. Following a lengthy discussion, motion was made, seconded, and passed that we accept Mr. Gray's offer and that Louise Jackson so inform the artist with details to be worked out later by a special committee appointed by the President.

In Dr. Arlo Smith's report for West Tennessee, he mentioned loss of the Reelfoot Chapter. He stated that the Memphis Chapter conducts the count at Reelfoot and would welcome help on this project. Dr. Smith said that the Memphis group is holding more trips than in the past, that a Sierra Club had been formed and consideration was being given for organization of a chapter of Audubon in Memphis. He stated that the Overton Park expressway action had been deferred.

Gary Wallace, Editor of *The Migrant,* in his report expressed appreciation for the cooperation he has had since assuming the office of Editor. He made comments on the feature "Bird Finding in Tennessee" which is of great help in knowing what birds to expect where in the state during the various seasons. He asked that "Round Table Notes" be sent in promptly. He emphasized that *The Migrant* belongs to T.O.S. and asked for suggestions as to how it might be made more readable. Appreciation for jobs well done was expressed to the Editor and Treasurer.

Mr. Albert Ganier reported that four thousand copies of *The Migrant* had been turned over by him to Dr. Tanner and that it is still possible to secure a complete file of all back issues of the publication.

Welcome to the newly formed Buffalo River Chapter was expressed by the President.

Fred Alsop gave information regarding the spring foray to be held in Lawrence County, with headquarters at David Crockett State Park, the last week-end of this month, 26-29 May, Friday night to Monday afternoon.

Dr. George Mayfield, reporting on the Duck River heronry, stated that many trees seem to be dead or dying as the pumping system is not being operated. There is some question as to whether or not, in their condition, the old trees will continue to stand and hold nests. The TVA contends that condition of the trees is not dependent on depth of the water. Dr. Mayfield had flown over the area about ten days ago and counted a hundred or more nests as seen from the air.

Dr. Tanner then stated that the memorial fund, established in memory of Mr. Dixon Merritt, one of the founders of T.O.S., now amounts to $266.00. Mrs. Norwood Gant, Mr. Merritt's daughter, indicated that her father would prefer something lasting, something that would be indicative of his love of birding. A motion, seconded and passed, designated that the Lebanon Chapter act as a committee to plan a suitable memorial for Mr. Merritt.

The fall meeting of T.O.S. was then discussed. Ken Dubke consented to plan the program with Dr. Mayfield working on the date (between 1 October and 1 November) and place for the meeting. A paper session will be conducted during the Saturday afternoon of the meeting.

Discussion then centered on location of the next spring meeting. Morris Williams, newly elected President of the Knoxville Chapter, indicated that members of his group would like to host the meeting which is scheduled for the first week-end in May. The invitation was accepted. Interest was expressed in having a joint meeting with the Carolina Bird Club. It was decided to leave this decision up to the host club.

Dr. Tanner then mentioned a letter he had received from the Army Corps of Engineers in Nashville as to information to be furnished by T.O.S. regarding appropriate areas suitable for bird walks. It was decided to invite a representative of the group to the fall meeting.

The President then appointed the following to the Finance Committee for the coming year: Ken Dubke, Frank Ward, David Pitts, Johneta Smith, and Henry Dinkelspiel.

The Nominating Committee, with a representative from each of the three areas of the state, composed of Dr. Lee Herndon, Lula Coffey, John Ellis, with Dr. Herndon reporting, nominated Mrs. Arlo (Norene) Smith as President Elect of T.O.S. The report was accepted by the Board of Directors.

Dr. Mayfield then made comments about work of the Conservation Committee and indicated that there is a chance the Little T will be saved; that the dam at Columbia will most likely be built and the Normandy one being questionable.

Bill Senter commented on the possibility of data processing of individual records. No action was taken.

There being no further business, the meeting of the Board of Directors was adjourned.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Following a delicious buffet meal, a business session of the entire membership was conducted by Dr. Tanner. He introduced each of the persons at the head table. A count by chapters, made by the Secretary, indiated one hundred, forty-five members and four visitors present.

Copies of the financial report of T.O.S. were offered by Ken Dubke, Treasurer.

Gary Wallace, Editor, appealed for help in securing material for *The Migrant.*

Information regarding the spring foray was given by Fred Alsop.

The fall meeting was announced with Ken Dubke being responsible for the program, date and local arrangements to be made by Dr. Mayfield.

Dr. Tanner indicated that the next spring meeting would be hosted by the Knoxville Chapter and that members of this group would decide on inviting the Carolina Bird Club for a joint meeting.

Nomination of a President Elect of T.O.S. was made by Dr. Herndon and Mrs. Arlo Smith was duly elected and presented to the group.

Report of the Resolutions Committee was made by Dr. Smith and copy will be found as a part of these minutes.

Announcements regarding activities for Sunday were made by Bill Senter, President of the host club. He also introduced various individuals who had worked so hard to make this an outstanding meeting.

The President mentioned loss of one of our founders, Mr. Dixon Merritt, and stated that a suitable memorial is being planned.

Dr. Tom Imhoff, author of the book entitled *Alabama Birds*, was introduced as speaker of the evening. In a very interesting and informative way he gave the history of the making of a state bird book with the hope that Tennessee will some day have such a book.

The President then thanked the speaker for his contribution to the program and the meeting was adjourned.

Louise Nunnally, *Secretary*

RESOLUTIONS

The T.O.S. hereby extends to the officers and members of our host chapter, the Lebanon Chapter of the T.O.S., its sincere appreciation and gratitude for the thoughtful and efficiently executed planning of the excellent program, including the interesting and varied field trips, for the 1972 annual spring state meeting. To all this the members have added a new dimension to the concept of hospitality.

To those responsible for providing the use of the facilities of Cumberland College, we also extend our appreciation and gratitude. The displays with the emphasis on the work of the children, our future birders, are especially to be commended.

Respectfully submitted, Louise Jackson, C. T. Ottenfeld, Arlo Smith.

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT

(Continued from page 37)

tin, Elizabethton; Bob Quillen, Jane Derr, Charlotte Finucane; Y—Wallace Coffey, Joe Jackson, John Todd, Bristol; Z—Peggy Ferrel and Cub Pack 88; 2—Tom Odom; 10—Edith Fenn; 30—Daniel R. Jacobson, Stonecave Institute, Daus; 32—Mrs. George Wood, Norris.

KEY TO OBSERVATION STATIONS

C—Downtown Chattanooga, 800 ft.; D—Dunlap Fire Tower, 2637 ft.; E—Meadow Creek Fire Tower, 2875; F—Fall Creek Fire Tower, 2000; H—White Oak Fire Tower; J—Buck Ridge Fire Tower, 4290; K—Rogersville—Kyle's Ford Fire Tower, 2401; L—Holston High Knob Fire Tower, 4150; M—Mendota Fire Tower, 3018; N—North Ridges, ca. 2000; P—Hump Mt., 5250; R—Rossville, Ga., 680; S—Daus, 740; T—Rich Mt. Fire Tower, 3700; V—Look Rock Fire Tower; W—Rockwood Fire Tower, 2040.

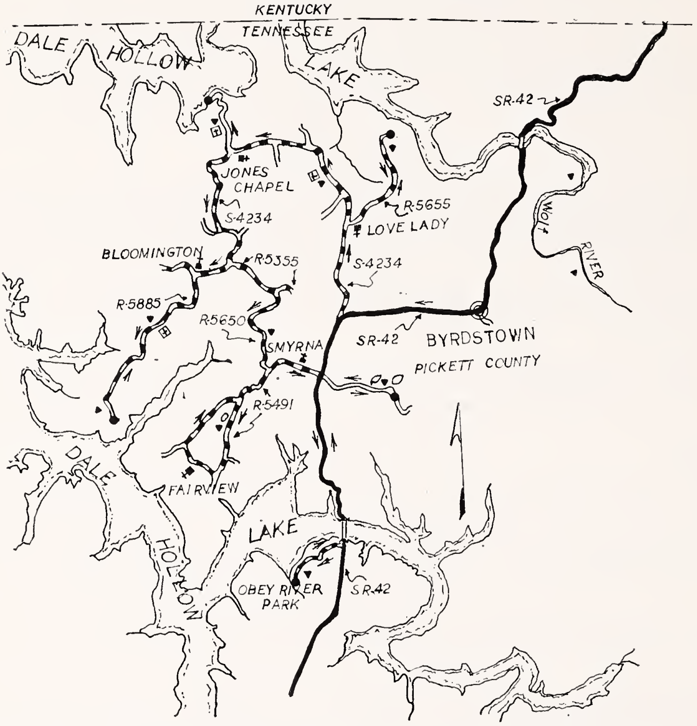
Wind and sky data in the table are given in the Beaufort scale, in which 0 stands for calm and 6 represents very high wind, and in degrees of cloud cover, with 0 for clear and 5 for heavy clouds and rain. Better description of weather is available in the original reports, on file.

1434 Watauga Street, Kingsport, 37664.

BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

PICKETT COUNTY

ROBBIE AND DAVID HASSLER


KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
DALE HOLLOW
LAKE
SR-42
JONES CHAPEL
S-4234
R-5655
LOVE LADY
BLOOMINGTON
R-5355
S-4234
R-5885
R-5650
SMYRNA
SR-42
BYRDSTOWN
PICKETT COUNTY
P.O
R-5491
FAIRVIEW
DALE
HOLLOW
LAKE
OBEY RIVER PARK
SR-42
WOLF RIVER

Because of an absence of experienced birders, Pickett County remains largely unbirded. Pickett State Park and Forest in the eastern part of the county is mostly wooded hill and ravines. Woodlands share the western part with rolling farmland and Dale Hollow Lake, a Corps of Engineers impoundment. Dale Hollow's many miles of shoreline attract waterfowl and shorebirds in the fall and winter and Bald Eagles can be found occasionally in the winter from Obey River Bridge down the lake to the dam at Celina. At one time there were five active Bald Eagles nests on the lake, however none have been active in recent years to our knowledge. These nests were reported by fishermen, dock owners and Tenn. Game and Fish personnel.

A difference in altitude, ranging from approximately 651 ft. to 1700 ft. and the physical shape of the county suggests that two separate articles on bird finding should be written—one on the Pickett State Park and Forest alone and one dealing with the western part.

For this article, a route of approximately 30 miles was chosen in the western part, covering a major part of the accessible territory, and touching the lakeshore briefly. Beginning in the small town of Byrdstown the birder may find nesting Song Sparrows in four or five different locations. Behind the Post Office building Bewick's Wrens and Song Sparrows compete in song for the birder's ear. Traveling in a westerly direction 1.7 miles, turn right on a paved road #4234, drive 1.5 miles and turn right on another paved road #R5655 that leads to a dead end at the home of the writers. Here migrations of Sandhill Cranes have been observed, occurring unpredictably in Oct. and Nov. in the fall and confined mostly to the month of March in the spring. (*The Migrant,* 40: 63-64) This is also a good spot for migrating spring warblers. Barred Owls can be heard close by and Red-tailed and Broad-winged Hawks nest in the surrounding woods. Retrace 1.5 miles and turn right on a paved road and continue .7 miles to a cemetery where you will find Blue Grosbeaks, Indigo Buntings and Bluebirds. You may continue on as per accompanying map, stopping at will to walk into woods or fields.

This route was covered in two afternoons, one half at a time, by the writers on 11 and 12 June with a total of 55 species. Blue Grosbeaks were found in six different areas, three of them being cemeteries. A total of 75 Bluebirds were found scattered uniformly over the route. Some of the most interesting spots have been marked on the map by a triangle.

Toward the end of the route Obey River Park offers very good birding for the shorebird and waterfowl enthusiast in the fall and winter, but is not recommended during the camping season. Dunlin, Snipe, Grebes, Mallards, Shovellers, Blue-winged Teal, etc., may be found in Oct. and Nov. In the past, the surrounding woods were a favorite spot for Red-headed Woodpeckers during a heavy beech mast yield, and on 30 Oct. 1969 approximately 30 were found feeding noisily, but did not remain long.

For the birder who likes to mix canoeing with birding, the free flowing upper part of Wolf River offers a challenge in the early spring. Float trips made in May and June reveals many La. Waterthrushes, Acadian Flycatchers, Kingfishers, Phoebes and an occasional Yellow-throated Warbler, Red-tailed Hawk and Barred Owl.

Farm ponds along the route described are worth exploring for Wood Duck, Green Heron and Red-winged Blackbird nests. One stray Snowy Egret was found by the writers at a farm pond on 5 September 1971 and reports from farmers indicate that Cattle Egret may wander into this section.

To our knowledge official T.O.S. bird counts or forays have never been held in this county other than in 1927, 1937, and 1940 when Albert Ganier and parties held forays in the Picket Forest area.

For further information contact: Robbie and David Hassler, P. O. Box 1, Byrdstown 38549.

THE 1972 SPRING FIELD DAYS

LEE R. HERNDON

The twenty-seventh consecutive annual spring field days resulted in the compilation of 199 species. Only six previous counts exceed this number and this count ties one other count. Twelve counts list the species and numbers of individuals tabulated across the state from west to east as has been the custom. Only one species, the White-fronted Goose, (*Anser albifrons*) is new to the list.

All of the counts were made within a twenty-four hour period except the Lebanon count, which covered the three day period of the annual spring meeting. Some counts covered parts of two days, however the hours of coverage were consecutive for the area of the count. The areas covered on spring counts are not limited, but may include any favorable habitat in the general area. Since most of the areas reported have been described in many previous counts, the details of areas covered are being omitted for economy in space in *The Migrant*. One area reporting for the first time is listed as Cannon County.

Twenty-two species appear on only one list, while 38 species occur on all lists. Inspection of the lists reveals no appreciable population trends over the past several years with the possible exceptions of the House Wren, which continues to extend its breeding range farther westward and the Bewick's Wren seems to be disappearing in areas where the House Wren has moved in. Song Sparrows also continue to extend their breeding range in a westerly direction across the state.

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

MEMPHIS—30 April; 06:00 to 12:00; clear, sunny and cool. Party leaders—Bert Dowdy, Louist Page, Alice Smith and Noreen Smith. Compiler, Lee R. Johnson.

SAVANNAH—2 May; 05:00 to 18:00; cloud cover 100 percent all day, rain in afternoon; no wind; temp. 60 to 75°. Compiler, David E. Patterson.

COLUMBIA—28-29 April; 10:30 to 10:30; clear, temp. 50 to 80°; participants—5; compiler, George R. Mayfield.

NASHVILLE—29 April; cloudy in morning, clear in afternoon; 48 observers in 12 parties. Bush's Lake has been removed by bulldozer progress and Buena Vista is soon to follow. The Peregrine Falcon was found and positively identified by Margaret Mann and Ann Tarbell at Pool Knob on Percy Priest Lake. Old Hickory Lake now has resident populations of Mallards and Canada Geese. Compiler, Laurence Trabue.

CANNON COUNTY—29 April; 07:30 to 19:30; clear to partly cloudy with light shower; temp. 70 to 75°. Compiler, Mary Wood.

COOKEVILLE—22 April; 06:50 to 17:00; cloudy to clear; temp. 63 to 72°; 25 participants; compiler, Miser Richmond.

CHATTANOOGA—30 April; six parties.

THE 1972 SPRING FIELD DAYS

	Memphis	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Lebanon	Cannon County	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton
Common Loon	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	6
Horned Grebe	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pied-billed Grebe	—	—	9	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	8
Great Blue Heron	2	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Green Heron	1	6	5	21	14	1	1	3	24	7	2	16
Little Blue Heron	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Common Egret	31	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bl.-cr. Night Heron	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yel.-cr. Night Heron	7	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
American Bittern	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Canada Goose	—	—	—	27	50	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
White-fr. Goose	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallard	—	—	18	30	21	—	4	—	1	1	1	11
Black Duck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Pintail	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue-wng. Teal	—	2	32	28	8	—	—	9	8	2	2	8
Shoveler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
Wood Duck	3	1	2	26	19	—	3	9	37	14	—	19
Ringed-nk. Duck	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lesser Scaup	—	—	365	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Common Goldeneye	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Bufflehead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Ruddy Duck	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooded Merganser	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Merganser	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Red-br. Merganser	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Turkey Vulture	—	2	6	37	41	56	3	—	5	6	7	8
Black Vulture	—	3	11	8	96	4	—	—	—	—	7	—
Sharp-sh. Hawk	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cooper's Hawk	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Red-tailed Hawk	2	—	4	9	10	—	3	—	9	—	—	2
Red-shouldered Hawk	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broad-wngd. Hawk	1	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	10	—	—	1
Osprey	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	3
Peregrine Falcon	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sparrow Hawk	—	—	8	14	98	1	—	—	2	4	—	4
Ruffed Grouse	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	3
Bobwhite	5	15	35	103	83	16	33	8	173	46	16	42
Turkey	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ring-nk. Pheasant	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Sora	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Common Gallinule	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Coot	—	1	41	32	2	—	6	4	20	1	4	2
Semipalmated Plover	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Killdeer	—	5	13	49	26	2	2	20	184	14	15	26
American Woodcock	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1
Common Snipe	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	13	51	2	48
Upland Plover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Spotted Sandpiper	—	3	11	22	7	—	9	1	54	3	5	6
Solitary Sandpiper	—	2	6	14	4	—	—	5	37	3	3	26
Greater Yellowlegs	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	2
Lesser Yellowlegs	—	2	9	10	4	—	—	—	8	5	2	11
Pectoral Sandpiper	—	—	4	4	7	—	—	—	13	—	—	2
Least Sandpiper	—	—	36	40	17	—	—	—	83	—	3	1
Semipal. Sandpiper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Herring Gull	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ring-billed Gull	—	—	—	55	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Bonaparte's Gull	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Tern	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caspian Tern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Mourning Dove	13	31	21	144	55	20	91	16	545	97	57	48
Yellow-bld. Cuckoo	6	10	2	13	12	2	—	2	20	4	4	—
Black-bld. Cuckoo	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	4	2	2
Barn Owl	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Screech Owl	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	8

	Memphis	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Lebanon	Cannon County	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton
Great Horned Owl	—	2	3	1	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—
Barred Owl	1	—	4	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
Chuck-will's-widow	—	4	3	5	5	—	1	—	53	5	—	—
Whip-poor-will	1	27	15	56	3	10	3	1	8	—	1	43
Common Nighthawk	—	—	1	6	13	—	2	—	18	1	3	7
Chimney Swift	3	6	51	288	105	31	55	13	420	110	32	107
Ruby-th. Hummingbird	10	1	1	12	6	—	6	1	8	6	4	4
Belted Kingfisher	—	4	3	20	13	12	5	1	16	1	6	10
Yellow-sh. Flicker	3	2	1	26	8	—	22	7	85	16	12	44
Pileated Woodpecker	15	2	6	27	10	5	10	1	20	11	4	16
Red-bel. Woodpecker	19	12	10	85	20	11	18	3	62	5	15	7
Red-hd. Woodpecker	8	1	4	3	4	—	10	—	10	8	5	6
Yel.-bel. Sapsucker	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	1
Hairy Woodpecker	1	—	3	5	3	1	6	1	11	4	2	5
Downy Woodpecker	6	4	11	55	16	6	14	2	45	8	13	31
Eastern Kingbird	5	8	13	36	35	6	4	3	52	7	7	5
Great Cr. Flycatcher	7	4	16	23	49	3	7	3	46	10	6	13
Eastern Phoebe	—	5	7	35	11	12	4	2	47	4	9	41
Acadian Flycatcher	12	15	3	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Least Flycatcher	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
E. Wood Pewee	3	3	5	17	31	4	1	2	9	3	6	3
Horned Lark	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	1
Tree Swallow	—	—	1	1	10	—	1	2	5	—	—	13
Bank Swallow	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Rough-wngd. Swallow	6	6	21	25	46	6	—	16	141	5	9	48
Barn Swallow	16	19	55	127	93	47	62	10	366	42	16	85
Cliff Swallow	—	47	—	40	—	—	—	25	12	—	—	8
Purple Martin	—	18	8	29	22	14	50	18	147	—	12	53
Blue Jay	9	26	33	184	92	37	93	21	460	108	148	151
Common Raven	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Common Crow	3	10	20	85	50	12	58	9	253	47	32	85
Fish Crow	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carolina Chickadee	21	11	22	118	44	13	21	3	211	30	26	96
Tufted Titmouse	40	11	24	135	44	23	32	4	189	19	37	77
White-br. Nuthatch	—	—	2	7	1	—	3	2	7	1	1	9
Red-br. Nuthatch	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Brown Creeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
House Wren	—	—	—	2	—	—	13	—	5	4	13	24
Winter Wren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	15
Bewick's Wren	1	—	1	12	2	2	2	—	—	3	1	—
Carolina Wren	42	20	15	89	47	23	16	9	244	29	61	81
Long-bl. Marsh Wren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Short-bl. Marsh Wren	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Mockingbird	9	6	23	171	68	13	37	11	486	67	30	62
Catbird	3	7	14	35	30	20	18	1	40	9	6	50
Brown Thrasher	8	6	18	48	57	5	38	2	122	33	23	44
Robin	9	1	25	179	57	23	101	14	969	172	79	260
Wood Thrush	33	10	6	45	51	17	10	5	177	12	40	84
Hermit Thrush	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	1
Swainson's Thrush	25	—	2	21	31	—	—	—	31	—	1	1
Gray-chk. Thrush	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Veery	2	—	2	6	8	—	—	—	5	1	—	2
E. Bluebird	4	9	19	122	40	21	35	1	87	4	5	29
Blue-gr. Gnatcatcher	100+	32	17	87	45	14	2	3	105	12	31	29
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	4	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	24	—	8	9
Water Pipit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Cedar Waxwing	12	—	32	4	55	—	29	—	128	3	20	22
Logger-hd. Shrike	—	3	5	17	14	—	7	1	14	—	1	2
Starling	12	21	105	369	297	30	118	56	1,556	85	127	386
White-eyed Vireo	37	22	7	81	27	15	—	1	55	7	17	38
Yellow-thr. Vireo	6	3	1	17	8	8	—	1	7	—	1	2
Solitary Vireo	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	10	6	—	17
Red-eyed Vireo	12	11	2	44	39	13	5	10	136	8	43	35
Philadelphia Vireo	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warbling Vireo	2	—	1	15	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	2
Bl.-&-wh. Warbler	2	2	2	23	12	2	1	3	29	10	17	37
Prothonotary Warbler	28	15	2	26	12	—	—	—	8	2	1	—
Swainson's Warbler	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worm-eat. Warbler	—	3	4	12	3	—	—	1	21	—	17	7
Golden-wng. Warbler	—	—	1	2	4	—	2	—	2	1	5	4

	Memphis	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Lebanon	Cannon County	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton
Blue-wng. Warbler	1	12	5	28	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Tennessee Warbler	85	24	8	38	48	—	—	5	44	—	2	4
Nashville Warbler	—	—	3	12	12	—	—	—	44	—	1	2
Parula Warbler	18	—	4	8	2	—	—	—	3	1	3	11
Yellow Warbler	1	—	13	24	14	22	1	5	60	10	15	87
Magnolia Warbler	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	3	2	1	—
Cape May Warbler	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	2	25	2	2	5
Bl.-th. Blue Warbler	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	4
Myrtle Warbler	—	5	12	66	23	3	6	2	224	31	24	28
Bl.-th. Gn. Warbler	—	2	2	1	3	2	—	—	35	7	3	12
Cerulean Warbler	24	7	8	13	1	—	—	—	16	4	7	23
Blackburnian Warbler	3	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	10	—	1	—
Yellow-th. Warbler	2	—	5	13	1	2	—	1	5	—	11	2
Chestnut-sd. Warbler	—	1	1	1	9	—	—	—	3	—	1	40
Bay-breasted Warbler	1	2	—	1	22	—	—	—	10	—	1	2
Blackpoll	1	2	5	12	25	2	—	1	22	3	—	1
Pine Warbler	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—
Prairie Warbler	5	6	3	63	75	5	—	1	62	3	13	10
Palm Warbler	—	1	11	24	4	—	3	—	27	—	3	4
Ovenbird	2	3	6	3	8	6	2	1	23	5	44	59
No. Waterthrush	—	—	1	13	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	3
La. Waterthrush	3	—	7	22	5	1	3	1	10	3	4	21
Kentucky Warbler	12	3	7	43	57	12	—	1	40	—	14	4
Connecticut Warbler	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mourning Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Yellowthroat	14	38	11	113	66	49	7	—	137	22	10	30
Yellow-br. Chat	15	21	9	92	50	32	8	1	72	22	13	17
Hooded Warbler	5	1	5	7	—	7	—	2	20	5	28	34
Wilson's Warbler	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Canada Warbler	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
American Redstart	11	4	4	12	—	—	—	1	14	3	3	5
House Sparrow	15	20	65	78	66	70	35	55	201	43	17	111
Bobolink	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	6
E. Meadowlark	7	16	74	341	131	160	100	17	680	148	55	175
Red-wng. Blackbird	2	58	68	410	90	53	22	27	809	147	86	120
Orchard Oriole	11	14	17	89	34	26	1	2	77	8	4	10
Baltimore Oriole	11	3	—	18	10	—	—	—	10	1	3	24
Rusty Blackbird	—	—	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	2	—	16
Common Grackle	50	58	175	1,090	157	117	155	37	1,636	235	597	479
Brown-hd. Cowbird	150+	6	45	192	103	—	53	6	448	16	29	79
Scarlet Tanager	6	1	5	9	14	5	2	4	25	2	14	28
Summer Tanager	21	11	8	60	42	13	6	2	58	9	19	1
Cardinal	100+	31	45	307	104	59	129	22	652	171	137	151
Rose-br. Grosbeak	5	5	8	37	18	10	—	—	46	7	18	14
Blue Grosbeak	2	1	1	11	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	5
Indigo Bunting	100+	70	40	183	110	50	11	2	151	14	21	17
Dickcissel	—	25	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evening Grosbeak	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	15	—	143
Purple Finch	—	—	—	2	4	4	17	—	33	34	9	286
Pine Siskin	—	—	—	30	2	—	—	1	31	43	—	22
American Goldfinch	83	21	10	845	66	60	113	2	495	—	86	175
Rufous-sd. Towhee	12	13	10	138	65	22	47	8	324	39	38	178
Savannah Sparrow	—	3	16	15	1	—	6	—	85	—	5	11
Grasshopper Sparrow	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	4	3
Vesper Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lark Sparrow	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slate-col. Junco	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	33
Chipping Sparrow	—	9	6	50	19	8	12	—	53	8	15	44
Field Sparrow	2	2	31	114	98	33	35	13	239	30	21	51
White-cr. Sparrow	—	—	48	21	6	3	3	5	18	6	2	21
White-th. Sparrow	49	19	35	137	3	5	10	3	377	43	26	105
Lincoln's Sparrow	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Swamp Sparrow	—	2	7	10	2	—	—	—	30	2	—	10
Song Sparrow	—	—	—	2	1	—	11	6	356	56	30	169
Species, Total	92	97	122	158	145	74	83	83	159	105	121	148
Species, Grand Total	199											

KNOXVILLE—30 April; selected areas from all of Knox County as in previous years; partly cloudy; temp. 55 to 77°. The Mourning Warbler was found by Fred J. Alsop III and James M. Campbell. The Caspian Terns were observed through a telescope by Terry McGown, Polly Ryder and others. The Upland Plover was found by Dr. J. C. Howell and Chester and Edie Massey. The Horned Grebe, Common Merganser and Long-billed Marsh Wren were found by Tony Koella. The Knoxville Chapter had three teams this year that went all-out for a "big day". Fred Alsop and Jim Campbell listed 117 species; Dr. Howell and the Masseys 111; Morris Williams (our new young president) and Chuck Nicholson 107.

GREENEVILLE—30 April; 06:00 to 20:30; clear, 50 to 80°. Compiler, Richard Nevius.

KINGSPORT—30 April; 8 participants; compiler, Thomas W. Finucane.

ELIZABETHTON—29-30 April; 18:00 to 18:00 clear and warm; 19 participants; compiler, Glen Eller.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW SINGING IN DAYLIGHT—On 19 June 1971 I arrived for work at a farm located at Readyville, Tennessee, at 06:51 CDT (sunrise 05:30) and heard a Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*) singing in a wooded area bordered by rocky fields. The singing continued for 26 songs until 06:53. It began again at 06:55 for 8 songs and then again at 07:05 for 65 songs. The bird continued singing, stopping only for short intervals, until 08:59. Since the bird was singing when I arrived I do not know exactly when it began, but do know it sang for 2 hours and 8 minutes.

The day was clear with a temperature of 70 F. I was at this site daily from 23 May—1 August and heard no other day calling. Bent's, *Life Histories of American Cuckoos, Goatsuckers, Hummingbirds and their Allies* states that, "The bird (Chuck-will's-widow) sometimes calls in full daylight, either on cloudy or bright days, and sometimes during rain (158)." Thus, this makes another observation of an uncommon action of this goatsucker.

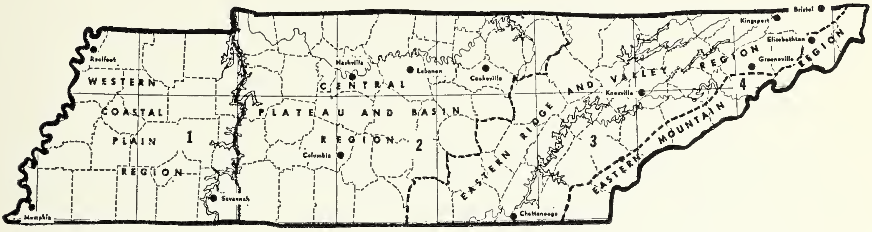
Michael Lee Bierly, 3826 Bedford Avenue, Nashville 37215.

NESTING OF BANK SWALLOWS IN LAKE COUNTY—A colony of Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*) was observed approximately four miles southwest of Tiptonville on a bank of the Mississippi River. When first observed, on 7 June 1971, twenty-one active nests were found; judging from the number of visits to the nests by the birds, young were being fed. The nests were located in a vertical sand bank around which were many "junked" cars. The cars provided cover sufficient that the birds could be observed from distances of less than ten feet. Most nests were located approximately two feet from the top of the bank. When visited on 14 August 1971 more cars had been "junked", and many of the nesting sites had already been destroyed.

David Pitts, Biology Dept., UTM, Martin, 38237.

THE SEASON

Fred J. Alsop, III, *Editor*


Reelfoot
WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION
1
Memphis
Savannah
Nashville
Lebanon
Cookeville
CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION
2
Columbia
EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION
3
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Kingsport
Bristol
Elizabethton
Greeneville
EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION
4

Spring Migration: 16 March-15 May

For the purpose of this issue of The Season the period of Spring Migration is terminated on 15 May with the full knowledge that even though the bulk of the northward migrants have passed through Tennessee migration is still underway and will continue for some species and straggling individuals well into June. The dates were chosen in order to have as little overlap between this report and the next which covers the nesting season.

The cool days and generally drier than normal conditions produced no noteworthy concentrations of transients as reported by the regional compilers, however, there are several notable observations for the period. The most spectacular bird has to be the *RUFF* found by Lee Shafer and seen by birders from across the state. This European species, uncommon anywhere in North America, is a new state record for Tennessee. In addition, a Fulvous Tree Duck and Lark Sparrows were reported from the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region. The Central Plateau and Basin had sightings of a Louisiana Heron, White-fronted Goose, *SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER*, and Lark Sparrows. Birds of the marsh and shore such as Snowy Egret and Common Gallinule were reported from the Eastern Mountain Region.

The contributors are to be commended on the many nesting observations submitted, especially the information on those species that are somewhat uncommon nesting birds in Tennessee. This data is of more than general interest and its gathering is to be encouraged.

The Lark Sparrow observations in this issue added to the many reports of this species in the past raises the question, "Are we overlooking a nesting species that may be much more common in Tennessee than we believe it to be at present"? How about a symposium on this bird in Tennessee sometime in the near future?

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—*Egret-Warbler:* Cattle Egret: 9 Apr. (147) M (BC). Duddy Duck: 25 Mar. (9) S (DEP). Red-breasted Merganser: 25 Mar. (19 m, 1f) S, Pickwick Lake (DEP). American Golden Plover: 13 to 23 Apr. (4 to 15) M (Memphis T.O.S. members). Bonaparte's Gull: 25 Mar. (110) S (DEP). White-eyed Vireo: 21 Mar. (1) M (Robert

W. McGowan). Philadelphia Vireo: 21 Apr. (1) M, Overton Park (BC). Blue-winged Warbler: 8 to 17 Apr. ("more common than usual") M (BC, Lula Coffey).

Locations: M—Memphis area, S—Savannah area.

Observers: BC—Ben B. Coffey, JR., DEP—David E. Patterson.

David E. Patterson, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—Spring was a bit late arriving, cool, and very dry in the latter part of the period. However, many migrants were several days earlier than average in arrival and the end of the period saw many transients still in the area.

Herons-Ducks: Green Heron: 8 April (1) LC (FJA, LC); 11 Apr. 1st. RL (1) MLB. Little Blue Heron: 8 April (1) LC (FJA, LC, MDW) earliest known middle Tenn. record. Cattle Egret: 16 April (2) SHV (LF and TOS group); 24 Apr. (3) Columbia (GRM). Common Egret: early with (4) 5 Apr. BV (JHR); 10 Apr. (4) PN OHL (MLB); and 15 Apr. (2) ChL (PDC). *LOUISIANA HERON:* 9 Apr. (1) OHL (ROH), 2nd. NA record. Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 6 Apr. (1) BV (MLB), 3 days earliest NA. Least Bittern: 17 Apr. (1) GP (KLD, LLH, RTB), then (3) singing GP 15 May (KLD), early for NA was (1) 5 May BV (MLM, MLB). American Bittern: 12 Apr. (1) SHV (KAG, MLB); 17 Apr. (7) singing GP (KLD, LLH, RTB); 15 May (2) still there (KLD). *WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE:* 29 Mar. (1) PN OHL (WmS, JED), still there early May. Blue Goose: 2 May (2) CoL, last (MLB). Mallard :*NESTING* in wild OHL (MLB); 15 May nest (10) eggs GP (KLD). Gadwall: late, 17 Apr. (10) WR (KLD, LLH, RTB). Green-winged Teal: late, 10 Apr. (2) PN (MLB). Blue-winged Teal: up to (150) 10 Apr. PN and still present end of period (MLB). Bufflehead: late, 17 Apr. (2) WR (KLD, LLH, RTB) and 19 Apr. (2) RL (MLB). *OLDSQUAW:* 12 Apr. (1) male not in breeding plumage RL (MLB). Common Merganser: very late, 13 Apr. (125) OHL (LOT); 22 Apr. (1) there (PDC).

Hawks-Terns: Broad-winged Hawk: early, 8 Apr. (1) H NA (HR). *GOLDEN EAGLE:* 16 Apr. (1) imma. last seen WR (FB). Bald Eagle: 28 Apr. (1) SHV (Ellen Farrell). *RUFFED GROUSE:* 29 Apr. (1) Short Mt. WB area 1st. report for middle Tenn. in many years (John Patton). King Rail: 17 Apr. (1) GP (KLD, LLH, RTB). Virginia Rail: 4, 5, 6 May to (4) BV (MLB *et. al*). Sora Rail: early was (1) 3 May BV (JHR) to 6 May (2) there (MLB). *RUDDY TURNSTONE:* 12, 13 14 May (1) breeding plumage BV (MLB, TOS group), 1st NA record. Upland Plover: 16 Apr. (1) SHV (LF, LOT). Spotted Sandpiper: 4 Apr. (1) BV (JNR) ties earliest NA. White-rumped Sandpiper: 1st, 13 May (1) OHL (MLM, MLB). *BAIRD'S SANDPIPER:* 20 Apr. (2) BV (JNR). *DUNLIN:* 10 May (1) (MLB); 13 May (1) (JHR); 14 May (2) (MLB); 15 May (2) (MLB, CEF), all BV. This is only the 3rd time found in spring NA. Dowitcher (Sp.): 13 May (1) BV (JHR). Stilt Sandpiper: 12 May (1) OHL (MLM); 13 May (1) BV (JHR), approx 3rd and 4th spring records NA. Semi-palmated Sandpiper: 6 Apr. (4) BV (JNR), 1 day earliest NA. Western Sandpiper: 3 April

(1) BV (JNR), 1st NA spring record. Bonaparte's Gull: 2 Apr. (519), 24 Apr. (75) both (MLM), 29 Apr. (15) (MLB), all OHL. Forster's Tern: 13 May (21 (MLM, MLB), 14 May (5) (MLB), both OHL. This is 5 days latest for spring. Common Tern: 21 Apr. (4) (MLM), 4 days earliest NA, 22 Apr. (3) (PDC), both OHL. *CASPIAN TERN:* only 2nd time ever reported NA in April, 13th (1) OHL (LOT), and 21st Apr. (2) OHL (MLM), then 14 May (3) OHL (MLB *et. al*).

Cuckoos-Vireos: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: early, 16 Apr. (1) BS (Mel Garland). Barn Owl: 12 and 29 April (1) near Gallatin (PDC, MLM, MLB). Whip-poor-will: early, 26 March. (1) (KAG, HCM) BS, then found incubating there 29 Apr. thru 14 May. Common Nighthawk: 27 March (1) H OHL (MLM), 12 days earliest NA. Chimney Swift: 23 Mar. (1) H WB, (FB); 26 March (10) BV (MLB). Belted Kingfisher: 8 Apr. nest with (7) eggs FP (MDW). Eastern Kingbird: very early, 29 March (1) Rutherford County (MCW). *SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER:* 5 May (1) on DeShea Crk., Sumner County (Robert Mayberry and brother *fide* PDC). Great-crested Flycatcher: early, 12 Apr. (1) NA (MLB); 15 Apr. (2) BT (RH). Acadian Flycatcher: 11 Apr. (2) LH (JNR), 4 days earliest NA. Least Flycatcher: 3 May (1) calling NA (MLB). Tree Swallow: early, 26 Mar. (2) RL (MLB). Cliff Swallow: early, 15 Apr. (34) River Rd. NA (MLB). House Wren: very early, 2 Apr. (1) H WB (FB); 10 Apr. (1) CW (MLB). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 22 Apr. (1) 2J's (JHR). 5 May (1) BV (MLM, MLB); 15 May (3) GP (KLD). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 5 May (1) BV (MLM, MLB). Catbird: early with 1st at 3 locations 14 Apr., each with one. LC (LC); WB (FB); H NA (KAG). Gray-cheeked Thrush: 6 Apr. (1) LH (JNR), 1 day earliest NA. Veery: 11 Apr. (1) LH (JNR), 7 days earliest NA. Golden-crowned Kinglet: late, 17 Apr. (1) RL (MLB). White-eyed Vireo: 6 Apr. (1) LH (JNR); 7th (1) WB (FB). Yellow-throated Vireo: 8 April (1) LC (LC).

Warblers: Tennessee: 10 Apr. (3) LH (JNR), 2 days earliest NA. Nashville: early, 17 Apr. (1) CP (LJG). Parula: early was (1) 5 Apr. BS (KAG). Yellow: 10 Apr. (1) H WB (MCW). Magnolia: 13 Apr. (1) LH (JNR), ties earliest NA. *BLACK-THROATED BLUE:* 11 Apr. (2) LH (JNR, 10 days earliest NA. Blackburnian: very early, 17 April (1) CP (LJG). Chestnut-sided: also very early, 17 Apr. (1) CP (LJG). Blackpoll: 17 Apr. (1) CP (LJG). Palm: 10 April (1) CW (MLB). Ovenbird: 11 Apr. (1) LC (LC). Kentucky: 10 Apr. (1) LH (JNR). Connecticut: 29 Apr. (1) RL (JNR), then 5 other reports thru the 15th. Mourning: 14 May (1) H WB (FB) and (1) BS (KAG); 15 May (1) RL (MLB). Yellow-breasted Chat: early, 11 Apr. (1) LH (JNR). Redstart: 1st. 12 Apr. (1) BS (KAG, MLB).

Bobolinks-Sparrows: Bobolink: 24 Apr. (50) LC (LC) only report. Orchard Oriole: very early, 8 Apr. (1) FP (MDW); 13th (1) OHL (Bessie Walker), 14th H WB (FB). Scarlet Tanager: 16 Apr. (1) NA (MLB, MLM). Summer Tanager: 13 Apr. (1) LC (LC) and NA (MLB). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 16 Apr. (1) NA (MLB). Blue Grosbeak: remarkably early, (2) males fighting over territory 28 Mar. Murfreesboro (JED), 16 days earlier than NA records. Indigo Bunting: early, 13 Apr. (1) H WB (FB), and (1) BS (KAG). Evening Grosbeak: last, 25 Apr. (7) H (Mrs. R. E. Lynn) and 26th (1) MLB, both NA. Purple Finch: last 22 Apr. (1) LC (LC), (1000) wintered there with 248 banded in one day by (MLB)! Pine Siskin: very late, 15 May (1) LC (LC), thru 13 May (1) NA (ATT). *LARK SPARROW:* 10 April (1) LC (LC); 12 Apr. (1) H WB (FB). *BACHMAN'S SPARROW:* 20 Apr. (1) LC (LC). Lincoln's Sparrow: 26 Mar. (5) H WB (FB); 22 Apr. (1) banded 2J's (JNR); 6 May (1) CoL and (1) RL (MLB).

Locations: BS—Basin Springs, BV—Buena Vista Marsh, BT—Byrdstown, CP—Centennial Park, ChL—Cheatham Lake, CW—Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, CoL—Coleman's Lake, FP—Five Points, Lawrence County, GP—Goose Pond, Grundy County, H-home area, LC—Lawrence County, LH—Love Hill (near CP), NA—Aashville Area, OHL—Old Hickory Lake, PN—Plant Nursery (upper OHL), RL—Radnor Lake, SHV—South Harpeth Valley, 2J's—Two Jays Sanctuary, WB—Woodbury, WR—Woods Reservoir.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, MLB—Mike L. Bierly, RTB—Ralph T. Bullard, FB—Frances Bryson, LC—Lloyd Clayton, PDC—Paul and Dot Crawford, JED—Jon E. DeVore, CEF—Charles E. Farrell, LF—Louis Farrell Jr., KLD—Kenneth and Lil Dubke, LJG—Larry J. Gates, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, ROH—Roger O. Harshaw, RH—Robbie Hassler, LLH—Lee and Lois Herndon, MLM—Margaret L. Mann, GRM—George R. Mayfield, Jr., HCM—Harry C. Monk, JNR—John N. Riggins, JHR—John and Heather Riggins, WmS—William Senter, ATT—Ann Tarbell, LOT—Lawrence O. Trabue, DW—Morris D. Williams, MCW—Mary C. Wood.

Henry E. Parmer, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 37205.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—Spring migration here was only average. No large concentrations or unusual movements were noted. Several parties found a total of 159 species in Knox County on 30 April 1972. The first state record of the Ruff came from Sequatchie Valley, also a Fulvous Tree Duck from the same area. A Black-billed Cuckoo nested unsuccessfully in the Chattanooga Area. Virginia Rails were found at both Amnicola and Alcoa Marshes—perhaps they are nesting, a Black Duck nested at the Alcoa Marsh.

Loon-Coot: Common Loon: 16 Apr. (1) HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB); 26 Apr. (1) BL (MD); 28 Apr. (1) CrL (JH). Double-crested Cormorant: 25 Mar. (2) CrL (TK). *CATTLE EGRET:* 4 Apr. (1) SeV (LSF). Common Egret: 16 Apr. (2) AM (KD, LD, LRH, RTB). Black-crowned Night Heron: 16 Apr. (3) AM and HRA (Kd, LD, LRH); 28 Apr. (1) AM (KD, LD); 15 Apr. (2) AlM (JH, CN, MDW). Least Bittern: 15 Apr. (1) AlM (JH, CN, MDW); 15 May (1) AM (LD). American Bittern: 20 Mar. (1), 16 Apr. (4), 28 Apr. (1) all AM (KD, LD); 12 May (1), 14 May (1), both AlM (MDW); 15 Apr. (3) AS (GE, GW, ED). Canada Goose: 29 Apr. (3 flying north) CB (KD). *FULVOUS TREE DUCK:* 11 Apr. (1) SeV (LSF) Mallard: 15 May (4 paired birds) KSP (FJA, BB). *BLACK DUCK:* 12 May (female flushed from nest with 10 eggs) AlM (MDW). Gadwall: 26 Mar. (1) PHL (LRH). Green-winged Teal: 2 Apr. (4) JCo (TK). Blue-winged Teal: 16 Apr. (100) AM (JD). American Widgeon: 2 Apr. (12) JCo (TK). Shoveler: 23 Apr. (5) UTPSF (FJA). Wood Duck: 14 May (female with 13 small young) 4th Cr., K (FJA). Lesser Scaup: 16 Apr. (136) AM and HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB); 15 May (4) KSP (FJA, BB). Bufflehead: 5 May (1) KSP (FJA, CN). Ruddy Duck: 5 May (1) KSP (FJA, CN).

Hooded Merganser: 6 Apr. (2) PHL (MD, HD); 9 Apr. (4) JCo (TK). Common Merganser: 2 May (1) AS (MD, VC); 7 May (1) KCo (TK). Red-breasted Merganser: 29 Apr. (3) AS (GE, PR). Cooper's Hawk: 15 April Red-tailed Hawk: Nested at Erwin landfill and fledged 3 young (PR, GW, et. al.). Marsh Hawk: 16 Apr. (1) HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB). Osprey: first 19 Mar. (1) HRA (Wilford Caraway); 23 Apr. (1) UTPSF (FJA); throughout period (1-4) AS (GE, PR, LRH, MD). Ring-necked Pheasant: 2 Apr. (1 male) Greene Co. (TK). King Rail: 15 Apr. (1) AlM (JH); 16 Apr. (1) AM (KD, LD, LRH, RTB); 24 Apr. (1) AS (PR). Virginia Rail: 20 Mar. (1) AM (KD, LD, Frank Ward); 26 Apr. and 15 May (1) AM (KD, LD); 10 Apr. (2-4) AS (PR); 14 May (1) AlM (MDW). Sora Rail: 16 Apr. (15) AM (JD); 26 Apr. (11) AM (KD); 15 May (4) AM (KD). American Coot: 30 Mar. (60) CrL (JH); 16 Apr. (16) AM and HRA (KLD, LRH, RTB); 7 May (2) KSP (MDW).

Plover-Tern: Semipalmated Plover: 7-14 May (3-4) 4th Cr., K (FJA); 7 May (9) KSP (FJA, CN, MDW); 14 May (20) UTPSF (FJA). Black-bellied Plover: 14 May (9) UTPSF (FJA); 2 Apr. (9) JCo (TK). Common Snipe: 20 Mar. (35) AM (KD, LD). Upland Plover: 9 Apr. (2) SeV (BB); 22 Apr. (1) UTPSF (Joshua and Gil Banner, MDW); 2 Apr. (2) JCo (TK). Spotted Sandpiper: 16 Apr. (2), 22 Apr. (5) UTPSF (MDW). Solitary Sandpiper: 15 Apr. (2) KCo (MDW). Willet: 14-15 May (1) UTPSF (FJA); 2 Apr. (1) JCo (TK). Greater Yellowlegs: 4 Apr. (1) AS (VC); 6 Apr. (92) SeV (LSF); 15 Apr. (1) AS (GE, GW, ED, DL); 16 Apr. (24) HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB). Lesser Yellowlegs: 2 Apr. (2) JCo (TK); 6 Apr. (37) SeV (LSF); 15 Apr. (5) AS (GE, GW, DL, ED); 16 Apr. (36) HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB). Pectoral Sandpiper: 2 Apr. (15) JCo (TK). White-rumped Sandpiper: 15 May (5-7) KSP (FJA, BB); 15 May (2) UTPSF (JMC). Least Sandpiper: 26 Apr. (2) AM (KD, LD); 1 Apr. (35) CrL (JH). *DUNLIN:* 16 Apr. (1) HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB); 14 May (1—breeding plumage) UTPSF (FJA). Short-billed Dowitcher: 14 May (1) UTPSF (FJA). Semipalmated Sandpiper: May 7 (1) KCo (TK); 9 May (3) W (PR). *WESTERN SANDPIPER:* 2 May (1) W (MD, VC). *RUFF:* 6, 7, 8, Apr. (1) SeV (LSF, BB, TOS members) first state record, details to be published. Herring Gull: 1 Apr. (2) CrL (JH). Ring-billed Gull: 1 Apr. (300+) CrL (JH). Bonapartes Gull: 17 Mar. (17) NL (LS); 26 Mar. (75) NL (LS); 5 Apr. (270) NL and CL (LS); 1 Apr. (2) CrL (JH); 3 Apr. (18) BL (GE, RH, JM). Forster's Tern: 8 May (13) HRA (LD). Common Tern: 1 Apr. (2) CrL (JH). *CASPIAN TERN:* 30 Apr. (4) KCo (Mrs. George McGown, Mrs. Sterling Ryder).

Cuckoo-Sparrow: BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO: 30 Apr. (nest, 2 eggs, adult incubating) Signal Mt., Sequatchie County, 2,000 feet elevation (William and Mary Steele fide KD, LD), 1 May no change, 4 May nest empty. Barn Owl: 16 Apr. (1) (KD); nested in Johnson City (Ralph Keffer et. al.); 30 Apr. (1) K (CN, MDW). Barred Owl: 30 Apr. (1) RR (KD, LD); 30 Apr. (1) KCo (JCH, Chester Massey) One of the few Knox County records of this species. Chuck-will's-widow: 19 Apr. (1) Da (DJ); 19 Apr. (1) JCo (TK). Whip-poor-will: 6 Apr. (1) Da (DJ) Common Nighthawk: first 18 Apr. (1) K (MDW). Chimney Swift: first 28 Mar. (2) Chattanooga (KD, LD); 30 Mar. (5) K (JH). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 14 May (female building nest 30 ft. up in a sycamore) K (MDW). Red-headed Woodpecker: 2

pair through period on UTK campus (JH, CN, MDW); nested on ETSU campus. *RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER:* 7 May (2 adults at nest) Catoosa Wildlife Area, Cumberland Co. (FJA, GE, CN, GW, MDW). Traill's Flycatcher: 7 May (2) AS (PR, GE). Least Flycatcher: 14 May (1 singing) Da (DJ). Tree Swallow: 26 Mar. (4) CC (JMC, JCH, MDW). Bank Swallow: 9 Apr. (3) Erwin fish Hatchery (PR). Rough-winged Swallow: 26 Mar. (10) CC (JMC, JCH, MDW). Barn Swallow: 26 Mar. (10) CC (JMC, JCH, MDW). Cliff Swallow: 17 Apr. (2-8 nesting in barn) AS (PR, MD). *BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH:* 29 Apr. (1) Collegedale (Carl Swafford). House Wren: 18 Apr. (1) Da (DJ); fairly common around Morristown and Dandridge (TK). Bewick's Wren: 11 Apr. (1) UTK campus (JH); 16 Apr. (2) K (MDW). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 23 Apr. (1-3) AS (GW, PR). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 28, 30 Apr. (1) UTCF (FJA). Hermit Thrush: 29 Apr. (1) JC (PR, GE). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 20 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). Water Pipit: 15 May (1) UTPSF (FJA, BB). Warbling Vireo: 29 Apr. (2 adults, nest being built 35 ft. up in a sycamore) K (MDW). *SWAINSON'S WARBLER:* 1 Apr. (1) Da (LS); 7 Apr. (1) near Tenn. Hwy. 27 west side of Walden Ridge at 1,260 ft. elevation (LS, LD). Orange-crowned Warbler: 20 Apr. (1) Chattanooga (LD); 29 Apr. (1) CB (Hunter Patterson). Prairie Warbler: 21 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). Northern Waterthrush: 21 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). Connecticut Warbler: 19 May (1) UTCF (FJA). Mourning Warbler: 14 May (2 RR (KD, LD). 21 Apr. (1) JC (PR). Bobolink: 29 Apr. (10) UTPSF (MDW). Eastern Meadowlark: 30 Apr. (nest 4 eggs), 14 May (nest destroyed) K (MDW). Rusty Blackbird: 21 Mar. (26) Da (DJ). Dickcissel: first 7 May (common) JCo (TK). Evening Grosbeak: 14 May (2) Greenville (JH). Grasshopper Sparrow: first 9 Apr. (1) JCo (TK). Vesper Sparrow: 26 Mar. (2) CC (JMC, TCH, MDW); 9 Apr. (1) JCo (TK); 7 May (2) AS (PR, GE). *LARK SPARROW:* 22 Apr. (1) UTPSF (MDW); 14 Apr. through period (2) near Kimberlin Heights, Sevier County (GM, FJA). *LINCOLN'S SPARROW:* 30 Apr. (1) KCo (Beth Lacy). Swamp Sparrow: last 30 Apr. (2) KCo (MDW). Song Sparrow: 22 Apr. (nest 5 eggs), 14 May (young left nest) UTPSF (FJA, MDW).

Locations: AlM—Alcoa Marsh; AM—Amnicola Marsh; AS—Austin Springs; BL—Boone Lake; CC—Campbell Co.; CB—Chickamauga Battlefield; CL—Chickamauga Lake; CrL—Cherokee Lake; Da—Daus; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; JC—Johnson City; JCo—Jefferson County; K—Knoxville; KCo—Knox County; KSP—Kingston Steam Plant; NL—Nickajack Lake; PHL—Patrick Henry Lake; RR—Reflection Riding; SB—Savannah Bay; SeV—Sequatchie Valley; UTCF—U.T. Cherokee Farm, Knox Co.; UTPSF—U. T. Plant Science Farm, Knox Co.; W—Watauga.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, III; BB—Dr. Benton Basham; RTB—Ralph T. Bullard; JMC—James M. Campbell; VC—Virginia Curtiss; ED—Ed Davidson; HD—Helen Hill Dove; JD—Jon Devore; KD—Ken Dubke (Compiler Chattanooga Area); LD—Lil (Mrs. Ken) Dubke; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; GE—Glen Eller (Compiler Elizabethton Area); LRH—Dr. Lee R. Herndon; JH—James Holt; JCH—Dr. J. C. Howell; DJ—Daniel Jacobsen; TK—Tony Koella; DL—Danny Leach; GM—George and Beulah McGhee; CN—Chuck Nicholson; PR—Peter Range; LS—Lee Shafer; LSF—Lee Shafer family; GW—Dr. Gary Wallace; MDW—Morris Williams.

Morris D. Williams, Box 25, Five Points, 38457.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—Slightly below normal precipitation and temperatures were experienced during March and April, with May bringing above normal precipitation and below normal temperatures. Interesting records for the region include the Snowy Egret and Common Gallinule at Roan Creek (near Roan Mtn.). Northern finches remained in the region until mid-May.

Loons-Gulls: Common Loon: 8 Apr. (26) WaL (GW). *SNOWY EGRET:* 25 Apr. (1) RC (PR). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 8 Apr. (2) HS (GW). American Bittern: 29 Apr. (1) RC (GE, LRH, JM). Shoveler: 2 Apr. (2) WaL (LRH, GE, PR); 17 Apr. (2) WaR (Martha Dillenbeck, Helenhill Dove). Greater Scaup: 8 Apr. (13) WaL (GW). Ruddy Duck: 8 Apr. (1) WaL (GW). Hooded Merganser: 2 Apr. (5) RC (GE, LRH, PR). Red-breasted Merganser: 8 Apr. (1) WaL (LRH); 15 Apr. (1) WaL (JM). Marsh Hawk: 2 Apr. (1) CR (GE, LRH, PR). Osprey: first 26 Mar. (1) WaR (LRH). Turkey: 15 Apr. (2) UWMA (E-TOS). *COMMON GALLINULE:* 21 Apr. (1) RC (LRH, JM); 25 Apr. (1) RC (PR). Greater Yellowlegs: 14 Apr. (1) GL-E (JM). Least Sandpiper: 8 May (5) GL-E (LRH). Bonaparte's Gull: 2 Apr. (1) RC (GE, LRH, PR).

Owls-Vireos: Barred Owl: 29 Apr. (2) HM (GE, LRH, JM); 6 May (1) RM (FWB). Saw-whet Owl: 28 Apr. (3) GSMNP (FJA, JMC, MDW). Traill's Flycatcher: 13 May (1) GL-E (GE). Least Flycatcher: 23 Apr. (1) RM (GW). *OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER:* 29 Apr. (1) HS (ED). Tree Swallow: 8 Apr. (3-5) WiL (GW, GE). Common Raven: 13 Apr. (2) RM (MS). Hermit Thrush: 2 Apr. (2) RC (GE, LRH, PR). Swainson's Thrush: 2 Apr. (2) RM (MS). Blue-grey Gnatcatcher: first 2 Apr. (2) RC (GE, LRH, PR). Cedar Waxwing: 8 Apr. (300+) HS (GW). Yellow-throated Vireo: 15 Apr. (1) GL-E (JM). *PHILADELPHIA VIREO:* 25 Apr. (1) HS (ED). Warbling Vireo: 23 Apr. (1) HS (ED).

Warblers-Sparrows: Swainson's Warbler: 5 May (2) GSMNP (MDW). Blackburnian Warbler: 21 Apr. (1) HS (LRH). Yellow-throated Warbler: first 1 Apr. (2) WiL (JM). Prairie Warbler: 27 Apr. (1) ML (LRH, GW). Palm Warbler: 6 Apr. (1) GL-E (GW). Northern Waterthrush: 27 Apr. (1) MC (LRH, GW). Kentucky Warbler: 16 Apr. (1) RM (MS). Wilson's Warbler: 25 Apr. (1) HS (GW, ED). Bobolink: 29 Apr. (6) H (LRH, JM). Rusty Blackbird: 29 Apr. (16) HS (GW, ED). Blue Grosbeak: 15 Apr. (2) GC (LRH, GE). Red Crossbill: 2 Apr. (7) CR (GE, LRH, PR). Savannah Sparrow: 19 Apr. (3) HS (GW). Vesper Sparrow: 8 Apr. (1) GL-E (GW, GE). Fox Sparrow: 16 Mar. (1) RM (MS); 2 Apr. (3) RC (GE, LRH, PR).

Locations: CR—Cove Ridge on Watauga Lake, GC—Gap Creek, GL-E—Great Lakes property (in Elizabethton), GSMNP—Great Smoky Mt. Nat'l. Park, H—Hampton, HM—Holston Mtn., HS—Hunter Swamp, (Carter Co.), MC—Milligan College Area, UWMA—Unicoi Wildlife Management Area, RC—Roan Creek, RM—Roan Mtn., WaL—Watauga Lake, WaR—Watauga River, WiL—Wilber Lake.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, III, FWB—Fred W. Behrend, JMC—James M. Campbell, ED—Ed Davidson, GE—Glen Eller, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, JM—John Martin, PR—Pete Range, MS—Maxie Swindell, E-TOS—Eliz. Chapter, T.O.S., GW—Gary Wallace, MDW—Morris D. Williams.

BRENT ROWELL, 2227 Edgemont Ave., Bristol 37620.

SIXTH ANNUAL
SYMPOSIUM AND FALL MEETING
TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

14-15 OCTOBER, 1972

FALL CREEK FALLS STATE PARK
PIKEVILLE, TENNESSEE 37367

This is the height of the fall color season so room reservations should be made early. A block of rooms at the new inn containing two double beds each has been set aside for our group, but members must reserve these on an individual basis by 15 Sept., to be sure of your accommodation. A few larger cabins are still available on a first-come basis. For reservations write Fall Creek Falls Inn, Fall Creek Falls State Park, Pikeville, Tennessee, or call 615-881-3294. Be sure to state that you are with T.O.S. For further details about arrangements, contact George R. Mayfield Jr., Maury County Hospital, Columbia, Tennessee 38401. As in the past a registration fee of $1.00 will be charged for each adult. Students free.

	14 October, Saturday
8:00 a.m.	Field trips to nearby areas of the park.
12:00-1:00 p.m.	Lunch.
1:00-2:00 p.m.	Board of Directors Meeting.
2:00-5:00 p.m.	Program—Tennessee's Wetlands: Past, Present and Future.

THE WATERFOWL OF TENNESSEE—Jon A. DeVore

Results of a comprehensive survey on their breeding, wintering and migration in the state.

NESTING WOOD DUCKS AND HOODED MERGANSER AT HATCHIE REFUGE—Dennis Jordon

A total of 298 boxes have been erected with a record 90 percent occupancy. One third to one half are used by Hooded Mergansers. If provided the proper conditions wildlife should thrive.

THE HERON ROOKERIES OF TENNESSEE—David Pitts

A survey of past known rookeries and their present status. How many will we have by the year 2000?

TVA AND THE DUCK RIVER HERON ROOKERY—James H. Burbank

An up to date report of this most important rookery. Can it be saved?

7:30 p.m.—THE FUTURE OF TENNESSEE'S WETLANDS

A member of the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission will explain how members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society will have to take an active role in preserving and maintaining our wetlands for future generations to enjoy.

15 October, Sunday, at your leisure, depart for home.

For further details on the program, contact Kenneth H. Dubke, Apt. 1, 720 Bacon Trail, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37412 Phone 615-698-7787.

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

The purpose of THE MIGRANT is the recording of observations and original information derived from the study of birds, primarily in the state of Tennessee or the area immediately adjacent to its borders. Articles for publication originate almost exclusively from T.O.S. members.

Contributors should prepare manuscripts and submit them in a form acceptable to the printer, after editorial approval. Both articles and short notes are solicited but their format should be somewhat different.

Some suggestions to authors for the preparation of papers for publication are given herewith.

MATERIAL: The subject matter should relate to some phase of Tennessee Ornithology. It should be original, factual, concise, scientifically accurate, and not submitted for publication elsewhere.

TITLE: The title should be concise, specific, and descriptive.

STYLE: Recent issues of THE MIGRANT should be used as a guide in the preparation of manuscripts. Where more detail is needed reference should be made to the *Style Manual for Biological Journals* available from the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016.

COPY: Manuscripts should be typed double spaced on 8½ x 11" paper with adequate margins, for editorial notations, and should contain only entries intended for setting in type, except the serial page number. Tabular data should be entered on separate sheets with appropriate title and column headings. Photographs intended for reproduction should be sharp with good contrast on glossy white paper in black and white (not in color). Instructions to the editors should be given on a separate sheet. Weights and measurements should be in metric units. Dating should be in "continental" form (e.g., 7 March 1968).

NOMENCLATURE: Common names should be capitalized followed by binomial scientific name in italics only after the first occurrence in the text for both regular articles and ROUND TABLE NOTES, and should conform to the A.O.U. Check-list 5th edition, 1957. Trinomial should be used only after the specimen has been measured or compared with typical specimens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: When there are more than five references in an article, they should be placed at the end of the article, otherwise they should be appropriately included in the text.

SUMMARY: Articles of five or more pages in length should be summarized briefly, drawing attention to the main conclusions resulting from the work performed.

IDENTIFICATION: Rare or unusual species identification to be acceptable must be accompanied by verifying evidence. This should include: date, time, light and weather conditions, exact location, habitat, optical equipment, distance, behavior of bird, comparison with other similar species, characteristic markings, experience of observer, other observers verifying observation and reference works consulted.

REPRINTS: Reprints are available on request. Reprint requests should accompany article at the time of submission. Billing to authors will be through the state T.O.S. Treasurer.

Books for review and articles for publication should be submitted to the editor. Seasonal reports and items should be forwarded to the appropriate departmental editor whose name and address will be found on the inside front cover.

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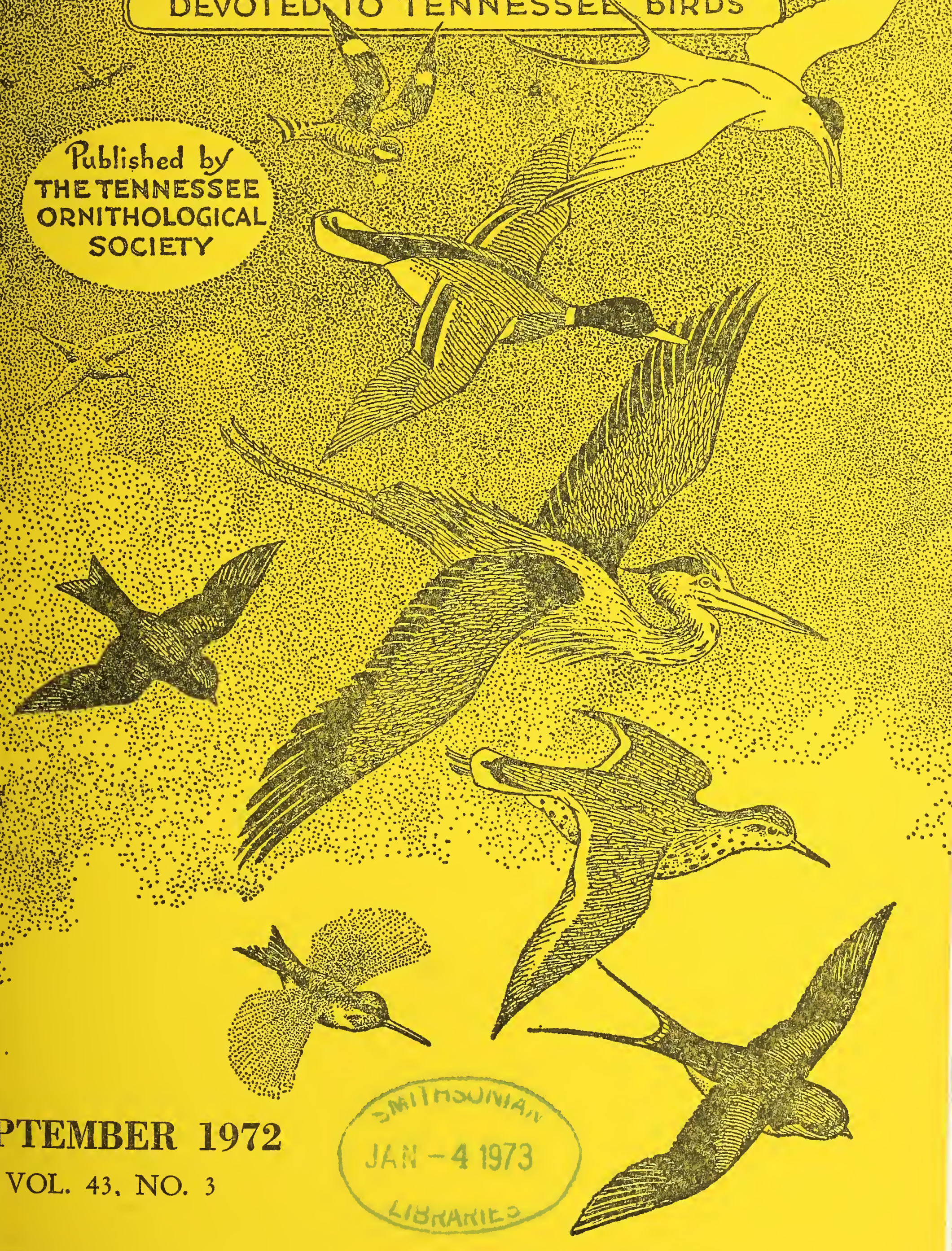
THE MIGRANT

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO TENNESSEE BIRDS



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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Sunrise Drive, Rt. 7, Box 338, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... DR. FRED J. ALSOP, III
Mt. Carmel Apt. #3, Concord Ave., Mt. Carmel, Tenn. 37642
"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... DR. LEE R. HERNDON
Rt. 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

OFFICERS FOR 1971-1973

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Rt. 28, Box 155, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
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VICE-PRESIDENT, WEST TENN. .... DR. ARLO SMITH
3724 Oakley Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38111
DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE:
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MIDDLE TENN. .... MRS. JOHN D. HASSLER
Box 1, Byrdstown, Tenn. 38549
WEST TENN. .... DAVID PITTS
Biology Dept., University of Tenn. at Martin, Martin, Tenn. 38237
CURATOR .... ALBERT F. GANIER
2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37212
SECRETARY .... MISS LOUISE NUNNALLY
2701 Fairmont Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37917
TREASURER .... KENNETH H. DUBKE
720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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A PRELIMINARY LIST OF TENNESSEE BIRDS

FRED J. ALSOP, III

Almost a decade has passed since Henry E. Parmer compiled the *Field List of Tennessee Birds* (1963) printed by the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission. Additions to that list have been made since and many of these have appeared in the pages of *The Migrant.* It seems proper at this time to publish the list in full.

Much work, both in the field, and in the study remains to be done before a fully annotated list which discusses in detail matters of distribution, dates of occurrence, and abundance can be prepared. The present work contains only the names of the various species, and some very brief annotations. It is hoped, however, that the publication of this preliminary list will be justiified if it serves as a stimulus to further work, and if it results in communications with the author to correct the inevitable errors.

ANNOTATIONS

The following designations have been used to define the status of each species. *Regularly occuring* (no code letter is used for these species)—Any species which does not appear in one of the headings listed below. *Accidental* (A)—All species which have occurred no more than two times since 1920. *Casual* (C)—Those species which have been recorded more frequently than the "Accidentals" but which cannot be expected every year or even in a period of several years. *Extirpated* or *Former* (E)—Those species which are no longer found in the state or those species for which all records are prior to 1920. *Extinct* (X)—Those species that are no longer in existence anywhere. *Introduced* (I)—Those species that are not native to Tennessee but are resident. *Hypothetical* (H)—Those species which have been recorded in the state, but have not been substantiated according to the criteria for acceptability established for this list. Species about which doubt exists as to thier wildness, i.e. a Mute Swan that might have escaped from someone's hand reared flock, are included in this category.

Species that are known to have nested at least once in Tennessee are identified by an asterisk (*). The symbol (*c) is used for those species that are captive and/or semi-domesticated breeders, and (*f) denotes those species which still occur in the state that formally nested here. Some species have been found repeatedly in the state during the nesting season but to my knowledge no definite nesting record has been established for these "presumed breeders", (*?). It is to be hoped that birders in Tennessee might make special efforts to establish definite nesting records of these species.

CRITERIA FOR ACCEPTABILITY TO THE TENNESSEE STATE LIST

The historical standard would be to admit to the state list only those species for which a specimen has been taken in the state, but in 1972 I believe a less severe course has merit. I have chosen the following criteria with the full knowledge that they will not be to everyone's satisfaction and, further, that the subsequent task of evaluating sight records can never be completely satisfactory to all parties concerned.

A species is accepted for the state list if it meets one or more of the following qualifications:

1) There is a prepared specimen of the species in a museum or private collection taken in Tennessee and examined by a competent ornithologist.

2) There is a clear and unmistakable photograph (color or black-and-white; published or on file) or transparency of the species with the name of the photographer, observer(s), date, location, and other details.

3) A published observation by at least two qualified observers in a recognized journal (including banding records) with the details as listed in *The Migrant.*

4) There have been repeated sight records over the years made by qualified persons, but for which fewer than two persons were involved in each sighting which has been published.

5) I have a personal knowledge of an, as yet, unpublished record by competent observers.

Species which do not meet one of these criteria have been designated as "Hypothetical". Exotic species, i.e. Egyptian Goose, Chukar Partridge, Ringed Turtle Dove, and others whose origin is unknown and which are not established in the state are omitted from the list.

All records should contain the details stated in the inside back cover of *The Migrant.* "Rare or unusual species identification to be acceptable must be accompanied by verifying evidence. This should include: date, time, light and weather conditions, exact location, habitat, optical equipment, distance, behavior of bird comparison with other similar species, characteristic markings, experience of observer, other observers verifying observation and reference works consulted."

NOMENCLATURE

The use of names follows the *American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds* (1957). Only the common name is given. No deviations have been made from this accepted standard even though some changes proposed in recent literature would effect the species status of some Tennessee

LIST OF SPECIES

Common Loon
Red-throated Loon C
Red-necked Grebe A
Horned Grebe
Eared Grebe A

Pied-billed Grebe *
White Pelican C
Brown Pelican A
Double-crested Cormorant *f
Anhinga C, *f

Great Blue Heron *
Green Heron *
Little Blue Heron *
Cattle Egret *
Common Egret *

Snowy Egret *f
Louisiana Heron C
Black-crowned Night Heron *
Yellow-crowned Night Heron *
Least Bittern *

American Bittern *f
Wood Ibis C
Glossy Ibis C
White-faced Ibis H
White Ibis

Roseate Spoonbill A
Mute Swan I*H, *c
Whistling Swan C
Trumpeter Swan E
Canada Goose *c

Brant C
Barnacle Goose A
White-fronted Goose C
Snow Goose
Blue Goose

Fulvous Tree Duck C
Mallard *c, *?
Black Duck *
Gadwall
Pintail

Green-winged Teal
Blue-winged Teal
Cinnamon Teal A
European Widgeon A
American Widgeon

Shoveler
Wood Duck *
Redhead
Ring-necked Duck
Canvasback

Greater Scaup
Lesser Scaup
Common Goldeneye
Barrow's Goldeneye H
Bufflehead *?

Oldsquaw C
King Eider A
White-winged Scoter C
Surf Scoter C
Common Scoter C

Ruddy Duck
Hooded Merganser *
Common Merganser
Red-breasted Merganser
Turkey Vulture *

Black Vulture *
Swallow-tailed Kite C
Mississippi Kite *
Goshawk C, *?
Sharp-shinned Hawk *

Cooper's Hawk *
Red-tailed Hawk *
Harlan's Hawk C
Red-shouldered Hawk *
Broad-winged Hawk *

Rough-legged Hawk
Golden Eagle *f (?)
Bald Eagle *f
Marsh Hawk
Osprey *

Peregrine Falcon *f
Pigeon Hawk C
Sparrow Hawk *
Ruffed Grouse *
Greater Prairie Chicken E

Bobwhite *
Ring-necked Pheasant I, *c, *?
Turkey *
Whooping Crane E&H
Sandhill Crane

Limpkin A
King Rail *
Virginia Rail *
Sora
Yellow Rail C

Black Rail A, *
Purple Gallinule *
Common Gallinule *
American Coot *
Semipalmated Plover

Piping Plover C
Wilson's Plover H
Killdeer *
American Golden Plover
Black-bellied Plover

Ruddy Turnstone
American Woodcock *
Common Snipe
Whimbrel C
Eskimo Curlew E&H

Upland Plover
Spotted Sandpiper *
Solitary Sandpiper
Willet C
Greater Yellowlegs

Lesser Yellowlegs
Knot C
Purple Sandpiper A
Pectoral Sandpiper
White-rumped Sandpiper

Baird's Sandpiper
Least Sandpiper
Dunlin
Short-billed Dowitcher
Long-billed Dowitcher

Stilt Sandpiper
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Western Sandpiper
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Marbled Godwit A

Hudsonian Godwit A
Ruff A
Sanderling
American Avocet C
Red Phalarope C

Wilson's Phalarope
Northern Phalarope C
Glaucous Gull A
Herring Gull
Ring-billed Gull

Laughing Gull C
Franklin's Gull C
Bonaparte's Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake A
Forster's Tern

Common Tern
Sooty Tern A
Least Tern *
Caspian Tern
Black Tern

Black Skimmer E
Rock Dove I, *
Mourning Dove *
Passenger Pigeon X
Ground Dove A

Carolina Parakeet X
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *
Black-billed Cuckoo *
Groove-billed Ani A
Barn Owl *

Screech Owl *
Great Horned Owl *
Snowy Owl C
Barred Owl *
Long-eared Owl C

Short-eared Owl
Saw-whet Owl *?
Chuck-will's widow *
Whip-poor-will *
Common Nighthawk *

Chimney Swift *
Ruby-throated Hummingbird *
Belted Kingfisher *
Yellow-shafted Flicker *
Pileated Woodpecker *

Red-bellied Woodpecker *
Red-headed Woodpecker *
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *
Hairy Woodpecker *
Downy Woodpecker *

Red-cockaded Woodpecker *
Ivory-billed Woodpecker E&H
Eastern Kingbird *
Western Kingbird C
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher C

Great Crested Flycatcher *
Eastern Phoebe *
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Acadian Flycatcher *
Traill's Flycatcher *

Least Flycatcher *
Eastern Wood Pewee *
Olive-sided Flycatcher *?
Vermillion Flycatcher C
Horned Lark *

Tree Swallow *
Bank Swallow *
Rough-winged Swallow *
Barn Swallow *
Cliff Swallow *

Purple Martin *
Blue Jay *
Common Raven *
Common Crow *
Fish Crow *

Black-capped Chickadee *
Carolina Chickadee *
Tufted Titmouse *
White-breasted Nuthatch *
Red-breasted Nuthatch *

Brown-headed Nuthatch C, *
Brown Creeper *
House Wren *
Winter Wren *
Bewick's Wren *

Carolina Wren *
Long-billed Marsh Wren
Short-billed Marsh Wren *?
Rock Wren A
Mockingbird *

Catbird *
Brown Thrasher *
Robin *
Wood Thrush *
Hermit Thrush

Swainson's Thrush
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Veery *
Eastern Bluebird *
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher *

Golden-crowned Kinglet *
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Water Pipit
Sprague's Pipit C
Cedar Waxwing *

Northern Shrike A
Loggerhead Shrike *
Starling I, *
White-eyed Vireo *
Bell's Vireo C, *f

Yellow-throated Vireo *
Solitary Vireo *
Red-eyed Vireo *
Philadelphia Vireo
Warbling Vireo *

Black-and-white Warbler *
Prothonotary Warbler *
Swainson's Warbler *
Worm-eating Warbler *
Golden-winged Warbler *

Blue-winged Warbler *
"Brewster's Warbler
"Lawrence's Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Orange-crowned Warbler

Nashville Warbler
Parula Warbler *
Yellow Warbler *
Magnolia Warbler
Cape May Warbler

Black-throated Blue Warbler *
Myrtle Warbler
Audubon's Warbler H
Black-throated Gray Warbler A
Black-throated Green Warbler *

Cerulean Warbler *
Blackburian Warbler *
Yellow-throated Warbler *
Chestnut-sided Warbler *
Bay-breasted Warbler

Blackpoll Warbler
Pine Warbler *
Kirtland's Warbler H
Prairie Warbler *
Palm Warbler

Ovenbird *
Northern Waterthrush
Louisana Waterthrush *
Kentucky Warbler *
Connecticut Warbler

Mourning Warbler
Yellowthroat *
Yellow-breasted Chat *
Hooded Warbler *
Wilson's Warbler

Canada Warbler *
American Redstart *
House Sparrow I, *
Bobolink *
Eastern Meadowlark *

Western Meadowlark *?
Yellow-headed Blackbird H
Red-winged Blackbird *
Orchard Oriole *
Baltimore Oriole *

Rusty Blackbird
Brewer's Blackbird
Common Grackle *
Brown-headed Cowbird *
Western Tanager H

Scarlet Tanager *
Summer Tanager *
Cardinal *
Rose-breasted Grosbeak *
Black-headed Grosbeak A

Blue Grosbeak *
Indigo Bunting *
Painted Bunting *
Dickcissel *
Evening Grosbeak

Purple Finch
Common Redpoll C
Pine Siskin *?
American Goldfinch *
Red Crossbill *?

White-winged Crossbill C
Green-tailed Towhee A
Rufous-sided Towhee *
Lark Bunting A
Savannah Sparrow

Grasshopper Sparrow *
Le Conte's Sparrow
Henslow's Sparrow C
Sharp-tailed Sparrow C
Vesper Sparrow *

Lark Sparrow *
Bachman's Sparrow *
Slate-colored Junco *
Oregon Junco C
Tree Sparrow

Chipping Sparrow *
Clay-colored Sparrow A
Field Sparrow *
Harris' Sparrow C
White-crowned Sparrow

White-throated Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Song Sparrow *

Lapland Longspur
Smith's Longspur C
Snow Bunting C

birds, i.e., the Blue Goose is now considered to be a color phase of the Snow Goose and not a species distinct from it, and the "waybeo" and "fitzbew" song forms of Traill's Flycatcher are now considered distinct species with the common name Willow Flycatcher suggested for the latter form. These changes can be easily instituted after the A.O.U. committee has published its decisions.

The two well-known hybrids of the Golden-winged/Blue-winged Warbler complex are also included in this list because of their regular occurrence and observation in the state.

SUMMARY OF THE LIST

The preceding list includes 255 regularly occuring species, 41 casual species, 26 accidental species, 6 extirpated or former species (3 of which are also hypothetical), 2 extinct species, 5 introduced species (one of which is also hypothetical), and 2 hybrids for a total of 333 species on the accepted list (the hypothetial species are not included). There are 11 additional species on the hypothetical list.

CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING VARIOUS HYPOTHETICAL (AND OTHER SELECTED) SPECIES

White-faced Ibis (hypothetical): On 24 August, 1941, a single bird was observed by Robert Tucker and Ben Welch as it flew from Mississippi into Tennessee. The observers could not be certain whether this bird was of the Glossy or White-faced species but concluded, ". . . this was probably a White-faced as they are suppose to range farther north than the Eastern (Glossy)". The bird was seen only in flight. This is the first record for Tennessee (*The Migrant,* 12:58) and the only one I (FJA) am aware of. Because of the conditions of this observation I feel the record cannot be considered a valid identification and the species should not be added to the state list.

Roseate Spoonbill (accidental): Details to be published. One bird seen on Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge 29 June-1 July 1972 and again on 13 July. Seen by Ernest Rauber, Carl Dowdy of the refuge staff (and by several T.O.S. members later) on the Duck River Unit.

Mute Swan (introduced and hypothetical): There are several published observations of this species throughout the state. Mute Swans have been placed on lakes in Anderson and Montgomery Counties where they have been successful in producing young. One immature from a free-flying group of three was killed by a hunter at Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee during the winter of 1968-69. The other two were observed with wild waterfowl by F. J. Alsop, J. M. Campbell, and others during that winter. Lee R. Herndon and many others observed a bird of this species on Boone Lake the winter of 1969-70. No one seems to know the status of this species in Tennessee. Are the individuals seen escapees?, offspring of local dometics?, or migrants from more northern established breeding populations?

Trumpeter Swan (extirpated): John J. Audubon sighted a bird of this species on the Mississippi River in West Tennessee on 26 Nov. 1820, and 4 days later he observed another near the Third Chicksaw Bluff near the Shelby-Tipton County line (*The Migrant,* 11: 59-61). Albert F. Ganier (1933) states this species formerly occurred in Tennessee based on its recorded occurrence in neighboring states. Tennessee is within the historical wintering range and migratory range of this bird based on information in Bent (1925).

Cinnamon Teal (accidental): Details to be published. Male observed for 12 consecutive days (10-21 April 1972) on Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge by Ernest L. Rauber, Assistant Refuge Manager.

Barrow's Goldeneye (hypothetical): Dr. Charles F. Pickering reported a half an hour study of a male of this species on 21 January 1940, on the Cumberland River near Clarksville, Montgomery County. His description is given in *The Migrant* (11:5) by Alfred Clebsch. Dr. Pickering was a capable birder and the observation seems carefully made, however, because this sight record by one individual does not meet the criteria established here for acceptance to the State List the species remains hypothetical.

King Eider (accidental): A specimen taken from a hunter's bag by the refuge manager on Woods Reservoir near Chattanooga during the winter of 1966-67 or 1967-68. The unidentified bird remained frozen in various freezers across the state until it was given to John Ogden, Research Biologist, Everglades National Park on 20 December 1970. Ogden identified the bird as a female or immature male King Eider. A paper is forthcoming on this the only known record of an eider in Tennessee.

Greater Prairie Chicken (extirpated): One seen at Nashville in May, 1810, by Alexander Wilson and mentioned by him as having been found a few miles north, close to the Kentucky-Tennessee line (Ganier, 1933).

Whooping Crane (expirpated and hypothetical): Albert F. Ganier (1933) lists this species as formerly occurring in Tennessee based on its recorded occurrence in neighboring states. Tennessee is within the historical wintering and migratory range of this species based on information in Bent (1926), but there are no Tennessee records.

Wilson's Plover (hypothetical): One known record, the only observation being made by Mrs. E. M. West near Chattanooga on 22 September 1957. Though the bird was viewed from 30 feet with a 20 X telescope no desciption is given of this Atlantic coast species. No comparisons are made with the similar immature Killdeer. No statement is made as to the rarity of the species in the region (the editor inserted the information that the record was the first for the state). I feel this species should not be placed on the state list as it fails to meet the criteria for acceptability established in this paper. For the observation see *The Migrant*, 28:57.

Eskimo Curlew (extirpated and hypothetical): Albert F. Ganier (1933) lists this species as formerly occurring in the state based on records of the species in neighboring states. Tennessee is within the range of migrant of this species based on information in Bent (1929). There are no known records of this bird in Tennessee.

Purple Sandpiper (accidental): There are two records of this species in the state, both in the past decade. On 25 November 1962, Benton Basham and Bill Gallagher spent more than one and a half hours in careful study of an individual of this species on Hiwassee Island. During the course of their extended observation at close range the bird was also seen by David Tunsburg and John Leach; David had previously seen the Purple Sandpiper. Their record has been published in *Audubon Field Notes*, 17(1):33, and I (FJA) have seen copies of the notes Basham took on the spot and feel their identification is a sound one.

On 8 June 1967, Tom W. Finucane observed a Purple Sandpiper at close range at Bays Mountain Lake. His record was published in *Audubon Field Notes*, 21(5):547 and 566. He had seen the species earlier on the Rochester coast and his description of the bird he observed agrees with that of a Purple Sandpiper. No one else saw this bird.

This species is added to the state list as an "accidental", but I feel the details of both observations should be submitted for publication in *The Migrant* by the observers of this most unexpected species in Tennessee.

Ruff (accidental): Details to be published. Found by Lee Shafer near Dunlap on 6 April 1972 where it remained until early on the morning of 9 April. Seen by more than 30 birders from across the state including Benton Basham, Mike Bierly, and FJA.

Black-legged Kittiwake (accidental): Birds of this species were reported between September and December, 1971, in the TVA system at the dams of Percy Priest, Nickajack, Chickamauga, and Loudoun by a number of competent observers (personal communications). These observations will be published soon.

Black Skimmer (former): One found dead in Obion County in 1890 (*Wilson Bulletin,* 41:100). The specimen and museum card are in the A. F. Ganier collection in Nashville. This is the only known Tennessee record.

Passenger Pigeon (extinct): This bird was a numerous transient and winter resident prior to the 1890's (Ganier, 1933). A summation of observations of this species in Tennessee is published in *The Migrant,* 4:18-19.

Carolina Parakeet (extinct): Flocks were recorded by Alexander Wilson, 15 miles north of Nashville, on 25 April 1810 (Ganier, 1933). Ganier (1933) also states there are other early records from West Tennessee.

Ivory-billed Woodpecker (extirpated and hypothetical): There are no good records known for this species for Tennessee, however, there is circumstantial evidence as follows: Ganier (1933) lists the species for the state based on records from neighboring states. Tennessee is within the historical breeding range of the bird based on information in Bent (1939) and Tanner (1942). On 24 November 1820, Audubon saw two Ivory-bills on the banks of the Mississippi River while north of the present town of Fulton, however, he does not state which side of the river he saw them on (*The Migrant,* 11:59-61). There are numerous bills of this woodpecker included in Indian burials found throughout the state, but these could have been trade items from elsewhere.

Audubon's Warbler (hypothetical): One record on 1 June 1952, in Johnson City by Bruce Tyler and Robert Lyle. The bird was a male and is described only by the following: "He displayed additional white plumage over that of a Myrtle Warbler, but the deciding factor was the yellow throat patch." There is no indication of previous experience with the species and I feel the description is too incomplete to base a state record on.

Black-throated Gray Warbler (accidental): Details to be published. Male, killed in migration at U. S. Weather Bureau installation on Holston Mt. near Elizabethton on the night of 30 Sept.-1 Oct. 1972. Specimen collected, photographed, and frozen by Dr. Lee R. Herndon and Dr. Gary O. Wallace.

Kirtland's Warbler (hypothetical): One published record (*The Migrant,* 27:53) of one bird by one observer, Mrs. M. Darnell, who had not seen the species before. Seen on 28 September (1956?) in Greeneville. The description seems carefully done, but the record is not acceptable based on the criteria of acceptability established for this list.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (hypothetical): There are three published reports for Tennessee none of which I feel is acceptable for the state list. The first report was published based on information obtained in telephone conversations with parties who "may have seen the birds (Yellow-headed Blackbirds)" in the Chattanooga area on 23 August 1956, (*The Migrant*, 27:56). On 20 April 1958, a male was reported by the same family that made the original observation above. Once again the report went by telephone to a second party who published the report without having seen the bird and without a description of the field marks used in making the identification. This bird was also in the Chattanooga area (*The Migrant,* 30:15).

The third record was on 29 April 1967, at Gray Station near the boundary between Sullivan and Washington Counties. The bird was seen by Ann Switzer, who was familiar with the species in the Western states, but was reported by T. W. Finucane who did not see the bird, and without a description of the observation (*The Migrant,* 38:61). This is a species that should be looked for in the state, but care should be taking in making a proper report, in the absence of a specimen, of this "unmistakable" species.

Western Tanager (hypothetical): One report near Dyersburg on 23 April 1969, by Celia Hudson and Russell Hudson (*The Migrant,* 40:65-66). Though they had not seen the species before their description is a good one. The bird was observed on two different days. Mrs. Hudson also states a pair of this species was seen at Reelfoot Lake State Park in 1963 by Mrs. C. K. G. Sumara.

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(*continued on page 71*)

EASTERN BLUEBIRDS NESTING AT ASHLAND CITY: 1971.

By Amelia R. Laskey and Martha F. Herbert

This report of the nesting of Eastern Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) for 1971 in Neptune Community of Ashland City concludes four years of weekly inspections. The nest boxes, made by William F. Bell and John S. Herbert, have been set and maintained by the latter on approximately ten miles of rural roads. Reports for the previous years have been published in *The Migrant* 1968:39, 1969:40, 1971:42.

In 1971, inspections started 16 March, ending 4 Sept. with the fledging of the last brood. Of the available 69 nest boxes, 64 were used at least once by E. Bluebirds, one by Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*) and another alternately by bluebirds and titmouse. The Tufted Titmouse attempts were unsuccessful.

Bluebirds had 160 clutches, comprising 726 eggs. Of these 498 hatched, 366 fledged (50% of eggs laid). Box No. 75 contained a set of 7 eggs on 6 April, a rare number for this species. All hatched and fledged. The second clutch of 6 eggs was completed in early June and four young were raised. On 19 July, 2 eggs were laid, starting the third set, but the female was not seen again.

Of the unsuccessful 360 eggs, the greatest loss of 149 eggs and young was due to predation, mainly snakes, which rob without disturbing the nest, leaving it intact. On 25 May, a 54 inch chicken snake (*Elaphe sp.*) was captured in a nest. The next largest number, 86, was abandoned eggs. In many instances, this was caused by cat predation. Many roaming cats live in the area preying on the birds as they feed. We found piles of feathers under and near the nests. One box, No. 42, had seven instances of abandoned sets with new nests built over them. Each time that we decided to remove the box, we found a new nest over the old one and a new clutch started. Finally late in the season, this box was removed. Sixty young disappeared from broods which apparently had died and had been removed by the parents during the nestling period. In addition, 20 young died in the nest and were removed by the observers. There were 37 eggs that did not hatch; some were addled and some had developing embryos. Eight young and eggs were unsuccessful because of accidents, such as the box tilted from a fence by horses and 2 eggs removed through human error. The failures began in late April with the peak of seven in one week occurring in early July.

The Bluebird nesting season can be divided into three periods, with the peak of the first period on 20 April with 55 active nests; second period, 15 June with 49 active and third period, 6 July with 40 active.

This year seven females were captured and banded as they incubated or brooded. Four were retaken that had been banded in 1970, three as nestlings and the other, banded when adult, had occupied the same nest box in 1970 and 1971. One, No. 106-198942, had been banded as an adult in 1968, retaken in 1970 in two nestings and again in the first nesting period of 1971. During these years, she had occupied three different nesting boxes, all adjacent. In each of the four captures, she was incubating pure white eggs. Possibly something happened to her as the 1971 nest box was vacent about three weeks and was then occupied by one laying blue eggs.

1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville 37215.
Route 5, Ashland City 37015.

BOOK REVIEW

BIRDS OF THE SMOKIES. By Arthur Stupka. Buckhorn Press, Gatlinburg, Tennessee 1972. Illustrated by Dolores Roberson. 62 p. 9 x 6 in., paper covered.

This book illustrates 32 (including the cover) of the more common species of birds out of over 200 that occur in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Because of the limited number of species included it is not a book to consider for field identification purposes.

The general form of the book is to have written information on the left hand page and a drawing of that species on the right hand page.

Each illustration covers a whole page. An attempt has been made to put each bird in its natural habitat. The drawings, however, can be very misleading. Many of the species are misrepresented in either posture, size and/or color.

The written information about each species is accurate, interesting and very informative. It includes comments about nesting habits, foods, sounds, habitat, and many other items of interest. A comparison of field marks is frequently given for similar species.

This book seems best designed for the individual with a mild or beginning interest in birds. The fact that the book was written by Arthur Stupka, one of the foremost experts on the flora and fauna of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, should make the book interesting to anyone in the Southern Appalachian region.

Gary O. Wallace, Route 7, Elizabethton 37643

NEW RECORDS FOR TENNESSEE

ROSEATE SPOONBILL IDENTIFIED AT TENNESSEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE—Positive identification of a Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*) was reported by Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, Paris, Tennessee on 29 June 1972. The lone bird was first observed by Assistant Manager Ernest Rauber and Biological Technician Carl Dowdy on the Duck River Unit ten miles southwest of Waverly, Tennessee. Identification was later corroborated by Refuge Manager V. L. Childs and several members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society.

The bird was first observed at approximately 09:00 on 29 June 1972. Accompanied by several Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*), Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) and Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), the bird was feeding in the shallows of a grassy pond, its bill sweeping the waters in a wide arch as is true of its character.

The coloring was not the bright pink generally associated with the species. Rather, the coloring was a faint pink indicating a juvenile bird.

Contact with the spoonbill was lost on 1 July and it was thought the bird had vacated the area. However, quite by chance the bird was again seen at close range 12 days later. The visit covered a period of 15 days in all. The bird was last seen on 13 July 1972.

According to Tennessee Ornithological Society sources, the Roseate Spoonbill is a record bird for the state of Tennessee.

Ernest L. Rauber, Tenn. National Wildlife Refuge, Box 849, Paris 38242.

CINNAMON TEAL SIGHTED AT TENNESSEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE—The first recorded sighting of a Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) on Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge was noted on 10 April 1972. Range distribution maps for the Cinnamon Teal show that his appearance into West Tennessee is highly infrequent. It is also believed that this is the first sighting of a Cinnamon Teal in the state of Tennessee during the 20th Century.

The male Cinnamon Teal was sighted by Assistant Refuge Manager Ernest L. Rauber in the "bottoms" area of Duck River unit near Hustburg, Tennessee. The duck was always observed to be with a group of 25-30 Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) and positive identification of an accompanying female could not be confirmed. The male Cinnamon Teal was observed for 12 consecutive days and finally departed the area on 21 April 1972.

Ernest L. Rauber, Tenn. National Wildlife Refuge, Box 849, Paris 38242.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first known record for a Cinnamon Teal in Tennessee.

BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER—In the late afternoon of 2 October 1972, Dr. Gary Wallace and family and I went to the scene of the disastrous bird kill, which had occurred during the early night hours of 30 September-1 October, at the remote controlled weather radar installation at an elevation of about 4200′ on Holston Mountain.

While collecting the dead birds in the area around the radar installation, I picked up a bird which appeared very different from any of our eastern wood warblers. Examination revealed a diagnostic yellow spot in the lore area, solid black cap, black cheek area bordered above and below with white, solid black throat, bluish-gray back with two white wing bars, black streaks along the sides, a white breast and belly with white in the three outer tail feathers. I recognized the bird immediately as a Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*) a species far out of its normal far western range. The Wallaces examined the bird immediately and compared it with the picture in *Birds of North America* by Robbins, Brunn and Zim, and confirmed my identification.

The bird was found lying on the shoulder of the road, approximately fifty feet in a southwesterly direction from the radar structure while about 80% of the dead birds were found in a southeasterly direction from the structure. It was in excellent condition, showing no signs of external injury. The plumage was that of an adult male and the following measurements confirm that conclusion.

Measurements: wing chord, 63 (58.7-63.4); tail, 50 (47-52); exposed culmen, 9 (9.3-10.8); tarsus, 18 (17-18). All measurements are in millimeters and figures enclosed in parentheses are from *The Birds Of Canada* by W. Earl Godfrey, page 331.

The bird was displayed at one of our regular Elizabethton chapter TOS meetings. It has been temporarily frozen and it is planned to vacuum dehydrate the specimen. This constitutes the first official record for this species in the state of Tennessee and the preservation of this specimen will permit this species to be placed on the official state list.

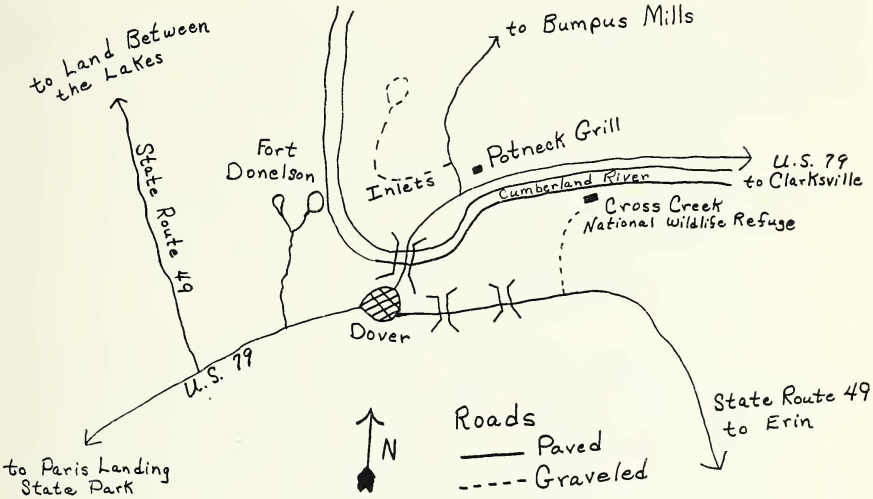
There are several records for this species in the neighboring state of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi as well as other eastern states, such as Ohio, Florida, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Ontario, Canada. Spring records range from 31 March to 11 May while fall and winter records range from 7 October to 5 January, the latter record from the Florida Keys. The occurrence of this bird on 30 September, apparently establishes an early fall record date for the area east of the Mississippi River.

Lee R. Herndon, Route 6, Box 392, Elizabethton 37643.

BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

STEWART COUNTY

JOHN W. SEXTON


to Land Between the Lakes
State Route 49
Fort Donelson
Inlets
to Bumpus Mills
Potneck Grill
U.S. 79 to Clarksville
Cumberland River
Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge
Dover
U.S. 79
to Paris Landing State Park
N
Roads
Paved
Graveled
State Route 49 to Erin

Stewart County is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Middle Tennessee. The county is bordered on the west by the Tennessee River and divided by the Cumberland River which flows through the county and runs parallel to the Tennessee in the northern section of the county. Stewart County is mainly forest and agricultural land with very little residential area. This combination of abundant water and forest area makes Stewart County an ideal birding location.

Several areas in the county are especially good for birding. These areas include Fort Donelson National Military Park, Barkley Lake shoreline and coves, Paris Landing State Park (most of which is in Henry County), and Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge.

During the winter and spring months Fort Donelson National Military Park is an excellent birding area. Fort Donelson is located on U. S. 79 about one mile west of Dover. This area is mostly woodland with a small cove from Barkley Lake forming the northern border. The Cumberland River flows along the northeastern border of the park. During the winter months several species may be observed in a relatively short period of time. An overlook above Barkley Lake is especially good because you will be at ground level with the birds. Some of the more common birds in this area during the winter include the Eastern Bluebird, Carolina Chickadee, Brown Creeper, Downy Woodpecker, Yellow-shafted Flicker and White-breasted Nuthatch. The Red-breasted Nuthatch has been observed on occasions but is not a regular visitor. In the cove several Common Snipe, along with other shorebirds, can usually be observed.

Fort Donelson is very good during the spring months for migrating warblers as well as other species. Summer Tanagers are fairly common summer residents in the area.

Fort Donelson is a very good area for owling in the spring and summer months. Screech, Great Horned and Barred will usually respond to tape recorders in a short while.

The shoreline along Barkley Lake is a very good area for shorebirds during the winter. Lake Barkley is dropped to its winter pool about the first of November. This exposes vast amounts of shoreline. One of the best mud flats in the area is located East of Dover on U. S. 79. Traveling from Clarksville to Dover the area will be on the North side of U. S. 79 about 2 miles before entering Dover. The area is located behind the Potneck Grill and Service Station. A paved road will turn north just beyond the grill and travels over the mud flat. Several species can usually be seen from this point. About 200 yards down this road a small gravel road turns to the left (west). If you follow this road you will pass several inlets along Barkley Lake.

Traveling west on U. S. 79 from Dover will take you to Paris Landing State Park. The Park is actually located in Henry County but needs to be mentioned here because of its great winter birding. Herring, Ring-billed, and many times Bonaparte's gulls can be observed from the Park. This area is especially good for Pied-billed and Horned Grebes. As many as 30 Horned Grebes have been counted from one point in the area. Another good bird to be seen in this area is the Common Loon. A spotting scope is a must for this bird because they are usually located around a small island in the area.

The best birding area in the county is Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge. CCNWR is located on State Route 49 southeast of Dover on the Erin highway. Turn left in Dover (right from Paris) and follow State Route 49 for about three miles. A large sign adjacent to a gravel road will direct you to the area headquarters. The refuge personnel are very cooperative and eager to discuss the area with you. Many times they will allow you to travel on the refuge and observe the birds at very close range. If they are banding or trapping birds they usually will not allow birders on that particular area.

The refuge consist of 9,892 acres of ponds, marshes and woodland habitat. Refuge personnel raise crops of milo, corn and wheat which supplies winter food for ducks and geese. Over 200 species of birds have been identified on the refuge since its establishment.

The best time of the year to visit CCNWR is during the winter months. Several thousand ducks and geese winter on the refuge. The most common species include the Canada Goose, Mallard, Black Duck, Pintail, Gadwall, American Widgeon, Shoveler and Wood Duck. The Wood Duck is a permanent resident on the refuge and several boxes have been erected for nesting purposes. Other species which are often observed include the Canvasback, Redhead, scaup, Bufflehead, Ruddy Duck, and all three species of mergansers. The Oldsquaw can be seen on the refuge occasionally, but is considered an accidental.

The best reason for visiting CCNWR during the winter months is to observe the Bald Eagle. The area usually has about five wintering Bald Eagles.

During the 1971-72 winter season as many as seven could be found on the refuge.

Many other birds may be seen on the refuge during the winter months including the Bewick's Wren, Water Pipit, Purple Finch, Leconte's Sparrow, Tree Sparrow and Evening Grosbeak just to name a few.

These are only a few of the areas in Stewart County which are good for birders. Many of the woodland areas will add a greater variety to a day's list. An average day of birding in Stewart County during the winter should produce a list of 60-65 birds. Anyone needing assistance please contact the author since there is no TOS chapter in Stewart County.

Route 1, Dover, Tennessee 37058. 232-5672

A PRELIMINARY LIST OF TENNESSEE BIRDS

(*Continued from page 64*)

The Migrant. Published by the Tenn. Ornithological Society.
WETMORE, A. 1939. *Notes on the Birds of Tennessee.* Proc. U. S. Nat'l. Museum, 86(3050):175-243.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Personal contacts were made with the following T. O. S. members whose help I gratefully acknowledge: Benton Basham, James M. Campbell, Ben Coffey, Lula Coffey, Wallace Coffey, Ken Dubke, Tom Finucane, Albert F. Ganier, Katherine A. Goodpasture, Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Dr. J. C. Howell, J. B. Owen, Henry E. Parmer, Charlie Smith, and Dr. J. T. Tanner. However, all responsibility for the final form of this list lies strictly with me (FJA).

DEPT. OF ZOOLOGY, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

Correction: The Migrant 43:48, 1972. Line eight from the Knoxville report on the 1972 spring count reads as follows: Fred Alsop and Jim Campbell listed 117 species; It should read: 127 species and a Ringed Turtle Dove.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

AN ELEVEN YEAR OLD BANDED GREATER SCAUP FROM CHEROKEE RESERVOIR—A banded male Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*) was killed by the author off Stump Island, lower Cherokee Reservoir, Grainger County, Tennessee, on the morning of 27 December 1970. The bird was a single that decoyed to a female scaup that had been allowed to remain in the decoys. The annual presence on Cherokee Reservoir of several species of waterfowl that are virtually restricted to the Atlantic Coast Flyway (*The Migrant,* 42:5) suggests that many of these birds cross into the Mississippi Flyway during their southward migration. It was hoped that the information concerning the past history of this duck would give some insight to its migratory pattern. The duck, apparently in excellent condition, had been banded near Willard, New York (east side of Seneca Lake, about 14 air miles northwest of Ithaca) on 18 January 1962 by New York Conservation personnel. At the time of banding the bird was considered to be "at least one year old." This indicates that the hatching date was spring, 1960, or earlier, and that the duck was at least in its eleventh year.

David A. Etnier, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

BONAPARTE'S GULL IN GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK—At approximately 14:00 (EST) on 25 April 1971, Dr. Gary O. Wallace and I were leading a bird-watching party of about 25 people through Cades Cove in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park when we discovered a solitary gull at the sewage lagoons just west of Cades Cove campground. The bird was standing on one of the posts in the fence that surrounds the two rectangular holding basins. All members of the party were asked to check every possible field mark due to the rarity of the presence of a gull of any species within the mountainous environs of the Park. (There are only nine previous records of gulls, each of single birds of three species. Stupka, Arthur. 1963. *Notes on the Birds of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.* Univ. of Tenn. Press).

From a distance of approximately 65 feet I noted the following characters using 7 x 35 binoculars: upperparts pearl-gray, underparts white; head white with a gray crown and nape and with a conspicuous dark gray to black spot behind the eye; lesser wing-coverts mottled brownish-gray; legs and feet pink; bill black.

The gull was very tame allowing a close approach. I moved to within 20 feet before succeeding in flushing it in order to see the pattern of the wings and tail in flight. The flight was ternlike, buoyant, and of short duration as the bird moved across the lagoon to a similar perch on another fence post about 80 feet away. On the wing the primaries showed mostly white with black tips forming a white triangle in the front edge of the wing, and they had some blackish areas on them. The tail had a narrow black band across the distal end bordered terminally with white.

The bird was an immature Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*). It appeared in a healthy condition and several times flew over the two lagoons at a height of about eight feet and sometimes dipped down lightly to touch the water's surface. When not flying it returned to stand on one of the fence posts. All members of the party observed the gull for more than 20 minutes and agreed with Gary and me on its identification as being this species. It was still present when we left the area. That the bird had arrived only within the previous 24 hours is strongly suggested as we had visited the lagoons with a similar group the afternoon of the preceding day and had not seen the bird. On that day, the 24th, a warm front had moved in bringing more than .70 of an inch of precipitation. On the day of the above observation the winds were from the north and northeast at 5 to 15 mph, the sky was clear and sunny with a high of 71° F and a mean of 58° F.

This constitutes the first known record for Bonaparte's Gull for Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

References used in addition to Stupka (1963) were—Alsop, F. J., III. 1968. *Birds of the Great Smoky Mountains Field Check List.* G.S.M.N.P. Gatlinburg. Chapman, F. M. 1939. *Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America.* Dover Publications, N. Y., Peterson, R. T. 1947. *A Field Guide to the Birds.* Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Robbins, C. S., B. Brunn, and H. S. Zim. 1966. *A Guide to Field Identification Birds of North America.* Golden Press, Inc. N. Y.

FRED J. ALSOP, III, Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

SUMMER RECORD OF RED CROSSBILLS FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY —On 18 August 1970, the writer discovered a pair of Red Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra*) at 1670 feet elevation near Bristol at Steele Creek Park, Sullivan County, Tennessee. The observation is the first known summer occurrence of the species for the county, and is considered an unusual low-elevation record for Tennessee.

The pair was discovered at 15:45 E.D.T., when a dark red bird flew from a large stand of Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*) to a small stream at Steele Creek Dam. A second bird, this individual with dull yellowish plumage, flew from the same area to join the first.

The pair was approached within 30 feet, and crossed bills on both birds were easily distinguished with 7 x 35 binoculars. The wings of the reddish bird were almost solid black. The birds were observed for approximately ten minutes.

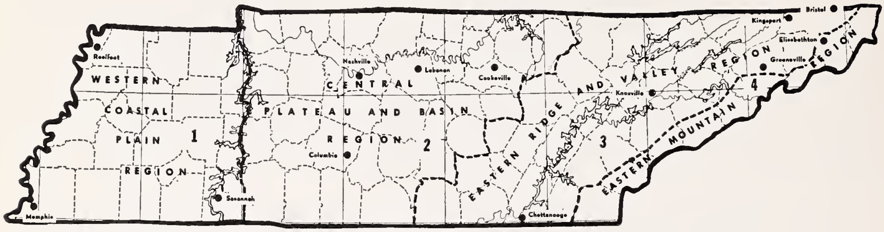
On the following day, the writer returned to the area with Ferrell W. Boyd, Jr., but the crossbills could not be located.

The Red Crossbills were observed during part of a Steele Creek Park fauna-flora survey, which was conducted by the writer while employed as Park Naturalist by the Bristol Tenn. Park and Recreation Commission.

A. BRENT ROWELL, Dept. of Biology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City 37601.

THE SEASON

Dr. Fred J. Alsop, III, *Editor*



The Nesting Season: 16 May-31 July

Two things are immediately evident in this season report: 1) there are more observations of nesting individuals contained in this compliation than in most previous years, and 2) it was a most unusual season with regard to shorebirds of many species being present in Tennessee during their breeding period when they are normally far to the north of our latitude.

All regions except the Eastern Mountain Region reported many species of shorebirds which remained late, were present during all or most of the reporting period, or returned early. This, as well as the delayed northward movement of many gulls, terns, and songbirds through Tennessee, reflected the unusual conditions which existed over most of North America this spring and summer. The Arctic recorded its latest spring in history and many species nesting there were not able to begin nesting activities upon their arrival with the result that some individuals attempted a delayed nesting while many did not nest at all and drifted back into the southern latitudes.

The most unusual species recorded during the period was a new addition to the state list, a *ROSEATE SPOONBILL* seen by Ernest L. Rauber in the western edge of the Central Plateau and Basin Region. The bird remained in the area at least a week and was seen by several birders. Other reports of special interest to the breeding avifauna of the state are the reports of Traill's Flycatchers from all regions but the Western Coastal Plain including the new location of Roane County and the breeding attempts for the second consecutive year in the Nashville area. Lark Sparrows were reported breeding in the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region (first record for Sevier Co.) and the Central Plateau and Basin Region. The Upland Plovers present on the Metro Airport from 18 June to 16 July present an intriguing situation and the area should be checked again next year as this species is expanding its breeding range and is suspected to have bred once in Middle Tennessee in the not-too-distant past (H. O. Todd, personal comm.).

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—Nothing unusual about the weather this season. The list of shore birds is amazing; I suspect that this has a lot to do with major environmental changes in other parts of the country.

Herons-Rails: Great Blue Heron: 3 June (42) DR,* 1 July (1) R, 2 July (50) DR, 22 July (1) BS, (8) CC, (8) DR. Little Blue Heron: 2 July (60)

DR, 15 July (45) R (JGH), 22 July (2) BF (31) CC (26) DR. Common Egret: 2 July (1) DR, 22 July (1) DR. Cattle Egret: 22 July (4) DR. Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 17 June (10) M (MLB, PDC), 15 July (6) R (JGH), 22 July (4) CC. *CANADA GOOSE:* 22 July (40) CC. Blue-winged Teal: 2 July (1) DR. *MISSISSIPPI KITE:* 17 June (7) M (MLB, PDC), 1 July (3) R. *PEREGRINE FALCON:* 22 July (1) BS. Sora Rail: 22 July (1) DR.

Plovers-Sanderling: PIPING PLOVER: 22 July (1) BS. Semipalmated Plover: 3 June (2) DR. Spotted Sandpiper: 3 June (1) BF, 2 July (1) BS (BB, DGM), 22 July (9) BF, (7) BS, (3) CC, (4) DR. Solitary Sandpiper: 1 July (2) R, 22 July (2) DR. *WILLET:* 22 July (1) BS. Greater Yellowlegs: 22 July (1) DR. Lesser Yellowlegs: 2 July (2) DR, 22 July (1) BF. Pectoral Sandpiper: 15 July (4) R (JGH), 22 July (2) CC, (1) DR. *WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER:* 3 June (3) DR. Least Sandpiper: 15 July (30) R (JGH), 22 July (3) BF, (15) BS, (8) CC, (9) DR. *SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER:* 22 July (2) CC. *STILT SANDPIPER:* 22 July (1) DR. Semipalmated Sandpiper: 3 June (5) BF, (163) DR, 15 July (15) R (JGH), 22 July (1) CC, (3) DR. *WESTERN SANDPIPER:* 15 July (2) R (JGH). *SANDERLING:* 22 July (6) BS.

Gulls-Bunting: LAUGHING GULL: 3 June (2) BS. *FRANKLIN'S GULL:* 2 July (1) BS. Forster's Tern: 3 June (2) BS, 2 July (2) BS. Common Tern: 3 June (15) BS, 2 July (55) BS. *LEAST TERN:* 15 July (4) R (JGH). Black Tern: 3 June (2) BS, 2 July (4) BS, 15 July (3) R (JGH). Tree Swallow: 15 July (150) R (JGH). Fish Crow: 17 June (1) M (MLB, PDC). Magnolia Warbler: 1 June (1) M (BC). Baltimore Oriole: 17 June (13) M. *PAINTED BUNTING:* 17 June (1) M.

Locations: BF—Benton Falls National Wildlife Refuge, BS—Big Sandy NWR, CC—Cross Creeks NWR, DR—Duck River NWR, M—Memphis area, R—Reelfoot Lake and vicinity.

Observers: BB—Benton Basham, BC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., DGM—Don and Gina Manning, JGH—James G. Holt, MLB—Michael L. Bierly (*—where no initials are given read MLB); July 2 sightings also observed by Jeff Basham, Katherine Goodpasture, Larry Gates, Margaret Mann; July 22 sightings also observed by Paul and Dot Crawford, Larry Gates, Diane Wilson.

David E. Patterson, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—May and June were dry until heavy rains started 29 June and continued thru July. Warblers lingered late with many being found 21-24 May. Shore and water bird records were remarkable during the period with 4 species of plovers, 15 of sandpipers (7 being found in June!), 3 of gulls and 4 of terns.

Grebes-Rails: Pied-billed Grebe: 20 May (1) adult with (2) immatures BV (JNR), then 16 July (1) GSP (PDC). Cattle Egret: 11 June (1) ACM (MLB), 30 July (1) there (MLB, LJG), NA's first summer records. Common Egret: 29 July (1) Gallatin, (3) ACM, both (MLB). Least Bittern: 22 May nest with (1) egg, 5 June (5) eggs GP (KLD). American Bittern: 17 May (2) singing GP (KLD). *ROSEATE SPOONBILL:* 29, 30 June, 1 and 5 July

(1) Duck River Unit (DGM, ER, Carl Dowdy) (details to be published). Canda Goose: at CCR (42) adults summered and raised (13) young to flight stage (Sam Barton *fide* MLB), and at OHL (971) were banded during July by (G&F). Mallard: 17 May nest with (10) eggs GP (KLD). An estimated (400) summering OHL (G&F). Black Duck: 11 and 28 July (1) BV (MLB, LJG). Blue-winged Teal: 2, 3, 29 June, 31 July (1-2) BV, 11 June (2), 29th (1) ACM, (MLB, LJG). American Widgeon: 24 May (1) RL (MLB), 13 days latest NA. Ring-necked Duck: 30 June thru 16 July (1) Gallatin (PDC). Lesser Scaup: 18, 20, 21, 23 June (1) female BV (MLB). Red-shouldered Hawk: 26 May nest with (2) young FP (MDW). Sora Rail: 23 July (1) BV (MLB), 1st. July record and 25 days earliest NA. American Coot: (1-6) during period OHL (PDC, MLM, MLB).

Plovers-Sandpipers: Semipalmated Plover: last, 21 May (1) BV (JHR) then 16 July (2) GSP (PDC), 8 days earliest return NA. Black-bellied Plover: 20 May (1) (JNR), 21st. (1) (JHR), both BV and 6 days latest NA. *UPLAND PLOVER:* 18 June (1) (MLB), 26 June (3) (PDC), 9 July (3), 16th. (1) (MLB), all Metro Airport and a week earliest NA. Spotted Sandpiper: 24 May and 3 June (2) WB (FB), 24 June (1) GSP (PDC), then 11 July (1) BV (LJG, MLB). Solitary Sandpiper: 28 June (1) ACM (JNR), 2nd. June record NA. Greater Yellowlegs: 4 July (1) OHL (MLB), a month earliest NA. Lesser Yellowlegs: 2 July (1) GSP (PDC), 12 days earliest NA. Pectoral Sandpiper: 30 June (3) at 2 locations Gallatin (PDC, MLM), 8 days earliest NA, 3 July (2) still there. *WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER:* 23 May thru 6 June (1-6) BV (LJG, MLB, JHR), 20-23 June (1) GSP (PDC), 1st NA June records. Least Sandpiper: last 28 May (1) banded BV (JHR), then 4 July (4) there (MLB), 10 days earliest NA. *SHORT-BILLED BOWITCHER:* 9 July (1) calling BV (MLB). *DOWITCHER:* (Sp.): 6, 7, 9, 19 July (1) BV (LJG, MLB, PDC, MLM). Stilt Sandpiper: 2 July (1) GSP (PDC), 6 days earliest NA, 31 July (2) BV (MLB, LJG). *SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER:* 20 May numbers were up to (17), then to (117) 1 June, down to (8) 11 June at BV. Then (1-2) remained thru the period, giving NA its first summering record (MLB, LJG, *et. al.*). Western Sandpiper: 21 May (2) BV (JHR), 4 June (9) GSP (PDC), 15 July (1) BV, earliest return NA by a week (LJG), then (1-2) there thru 31 July.

Gulls-Vireos: Herring Gull: 4 June (1) 2nd. year plumage GSP (PDC), 21 days latest NA. Ring-billed Gull: 4 July (2), 5 and 6 (1) OHL (MLB, LJG, MLM, PDC). *LAUGHING GULL:* 4 July (1) in mature breeding plumage OHL (photographed by PDC). *FORSTER'S TERN:* 16 and 20 July (1) OHL (LJG, MLB), 1st. July record NA. *COMMON TERN:* 4 July (1) OHL (MLB), latest or earliest NA? Least Tern: 6 July (2) GSP (PDC), 1st. July record NA. Black Tern: 4 July thru period (1-6) NA. Black-billed Cuckoo: 21 May (1) BS (KAG, MLM), 5 June (1) GBBC (KLD). Barn Owl: 19 June (1) Gallatin (PDC), 21 June (2) BCR (MLB). Red-cockaded Woodpecker: 11 June (2) adults with (3-4) young around nest CWR (LS, DJ). *TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER:* 5 July nest with (3) eggs, 10th. incubating, 17th. nest empty BV (KAG). Olive-sided Flycatcher: 16 and 17 May (1) (KAG), 31 May (1) (LJG), two days latest NA, all RL. Purple Martin: 19 July (5000 plus) OHL (MLM). Swainson's Thrush: late, 26 May (1) RL (AT). Philadelphia Vireo: 17 thru 24 May, (1) RL (MLB, LJG), 10 days latest NA.

Warblers-Sparrows: Golden-winged Warbler: last, 22 May (1) RL (MLB), 11 days latest NA, 20 May a singing male FCFP (LS, DJ). Blackburnian Warbler: (3) singing males during period FCFP (LS). Pine Warbler: 18 June adult feeding (1) young FP (MDW). Connecticut Warbler: last, 20 May (1) CW (MLB). Mourning Warbler: last, 24 May (1) Hillsboro area (AT) and (1) RL (MLB). Orchard Oriole: 28 July flock of (15) BV (LJG). Baltimore Oriole: (2) pair BCR during period (MLB). Dickcissel: 5 June (12) GBBC (KLD), 25 June thru 30 July (11) nests found 6 nests held 14 eggs FP (MDW). Grasshopper Sparrow: 2 July nest with (3) young FP (MDW). Lark Sparrow: 27 June nest with (2) young and 29 June nest with (3) eggs FP (MDW). Song Sparrow: 17 May (2) GP (KLD).

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh, BS—Basin Springs, BCR—Beech Creek Road, BW—Brentwood, BV—Bueana Vista Marsh (City Dump), CW—Cheekwood, CWR—Catoosa Wildlife Refuge, CoL—Coleman's Lake, CCR—Cross Creek Refuge, FCFP—Falls Creek Falls Park, FP—Five Points, Lawrence County, GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant, GBBC—Glen Breeding Bird Count Area, GP—Goose Pond, Grundy County, H—Home area of observer, NA—Nashville Area, RL—Radnor Lake, WB—Woodbury.

Observers: MLB—Mike L. Bierly, FB—Frances Bryson, PDC—Paul and Dot Crawford, G&F—Tennessee Game and Fish Comm., KLD—Kenneth and Lil Dubke, LJG—Larry J. Gates, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, DJ—Daniel Jacobson, MLM—Margaret L. Mann, DGM—Don and Gina Manning, ER—Ernest Rauber, JNR—John N. Riggins, JHR—John N. and Heather Riggins, LS—Lee Shafer and family, AT—Ann Tarbell, MDW—Morris D. Williams.

HENRY E. PARMER, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 37205.

SELECTED ADDITIONAL NESTING RECORDS FROM THE CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—All the records which follow were submitted by Morris D. Williams: Bobwhite: 30 July (nest w/15 eggs) FP. Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 12 June-31 July (4 nests, 2 eggs each) B; 26 July (nest w/3 young) FP. Chimney Swift: 18 June-19 July (3 nests—11 young) FP. Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 28 May (nest w/2 young) FP. Red-bellied Woodpecker: 12 July (nest w/4 eggs) FP. Acadian Flycatcher: 9 June (nest w/2 eggs) MC; June (nest w/2 eggs plus cowbird egg) and 1 July (nest w/1 young cowbird) FP. Rough-winged Swallow: 18 June (nest w/5 eggs) FP. Cliff Swallow: 27 May (nest) 1 mile west of WP (Fred Alsop); 30 July (nest) 3 miles NE of WP. Bewick's Wren: 15 June (nest w/5 young) FP; 11 June (nest w/7 young) FP. Carolina Wren: 11 June (nest w/6 eggs) FP. Brown Thrasher: 23-26 June (3 nests w/3 eggs each) B. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 19 June (nest w/3 eggs) FP. Prothonotary Warbler: 1 July (nest w/2 eggs) FP. Worm-eating Warbler: 18 June (adult feeding 1 young cowbird) FP. Pine Warbler: 18 June (adult feeding 1 young) FP. Yellowthroat: 20 July (nest, 1 young being fed nearby) Piney (Lloyd Clayton and MDW); 24 July (nest w/2 young) FP. Yellow-breasted Chat: 18 June (3 nests w/4 eggs, 1 young, and 1 young cowbird) FP. Eastern Meadowlark: 3 July (nest w/4 young) B; 8 July (nest w/4 eggs) FP. Summer Tanager: 10 June (nest w/3 young) FP. Indigo Bunting: 11 June-24 July (10 nests w/28 eggs and young) FP. Rufous-sided Towhee: 4 July (nest w/3 eggs and 1 cowbird egg) FP. Field Sparrow: 18 June (9 nests w/25 eggs) FP.

Locations: B—Bodenham, Giles Co.; FP—Five Points, Lawrence Co.; WP—West Point, Lawrence Co.

FJA—Season Editor

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—A *LARK SPARROW NEST* was located in Sevier Co. by James Holt; these birds have been present during the nesting season for several years. Several Mallards and one Black Duck nested successfully. Killdeers nested on rooftops in Chattanooga and in Knoxville; they did not nest on the taller buildings as do the Nighthawks. No Ospreys were known to reproduce in East Tennessee this year.

Loon-Tern: Common Loon: 20 May (1) NL (LSF). Pied-billed Grebe: 16, 23 July (1) AS (MD, HD). Double-crested Cormorant: 27 May (1) U. T. Plant Science Farm (Greg Hanisek). Little Blue Heron: 15 July (4) CB (KD, LD); 31 July (3) HRA (KD, LD); 23 July (1) JCo (TK). *CATTLE EGRET:* 19 May (1) SC (BGM). Common Egret: Up to 15 regular from 10 July HRA (KD, LD); 6 July (1) Johnson City (HD, MD); 23 July (15) JCo (TK). Black-crowned Night Heron: 25 June (2) AS (GE), 16, 22 July (1) AS (GE, LRH, GW); 22 July (5) JSP (JH, RAH, MS, MM). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 22 May (1) AlM (MDW); 23 May (1) MB (KD, LD). Least Bittern: 20 May (3) Goose Pond (MDW); 1 June (nest with 6 eggs) AlM (MDW). Canada Goose: 3-4 June (1 with drooping left wing but not flightless) K (FJA). Mallard: 22 May (female with 4 young) AM (KD); 30 May (female with 12 young) Harrison Bay State Park (Barbara M. Jacobsen *fide* DJ); 3-4 June (3 pairs) K (FJA); 29 July (female with 4 half grown young) HRA (Jay Clark *fide* KD). *BLACK DUCK:* 22 May (empty eggshells were found in the nest which was reported in the last seasonal report, 1 adult flew over the area) AlM (MDW). Blue-winged Teal: 22 May (1) AM (KD); 22 May (1) AlM (MDW). Bufflehead: 20 June (1) NL (LSF). Red-breasted Merganser: 20 May (3) AS (GE, LRH, GW). Turkey Vulture: (30-50 at roost until 11 June) Da (LSF). Red-shouldered Hawk: 24 May (2 young fledged, banded 15 May, 1 unhatched egg) Da (DJ, LSF). Osprey: 1 June (1) UC (BY); 17, 18 July (1) HRA (Wilford Caraway); 12 July (4) Mile 625 Fort Loudon Lake (U. S. Coast Guard *fide* KD). *TURKEY:* (8 and 11 young were hatched from 2 nests) UC (BY). King Rail: 17 May-1 June (1-3) AlM (MDW); 22 May and 10 June (1) AM (KD). Virginia Rail: 17 May-1 June (1-2) AlM (FJA, MDW); 22 May (1) AM (KD). Semipalmated Plover: 31 July (2) HRA (KD, LD). Killdeer: 31 July (nest with 2 eggs atop one story building) CH (Arthur H. Jones *fide* KD, LD). American Woodcock: 20 May-17 June (1-4) CB (KD, LD); 1 June (1) AlM (MDW); 19 June (1) AM (KD). *COMMON SNIPE: (This observation was not reported last year) 8 JUNE 1971* (1) AlM (MDW). Upland Plover: 23 July (1) JCo (TK). Spotted Sandpiper: 21 May (5) Kingston Steam Plant (MDW); 22 May (1) AM (KD, LD); 3-4 June (5) K (FJA); 23 July (1) AS (HD, MD). Solitary Sandpiper: 25 July (1) AM (KD, LD). Greater Yellowlegs: 31 July (1) HRA (KD, LD). Lesser Yellowlegs: 23 July (1) JCo (TK); 31 July (5) HRA (KD, LD). Pectoral Sandpiper: 22 July (2) JSP (JH, RAH, MS, MM); 23, 24 July (1) AM (KD, LD); 31 July (10) HRA (KD, LD). Least Sandpiper: 22 July (12) JSP

(JH, RAH, MS, MM); 22 July (2) AS (GE, LRH, GW); 31 July (11) HRA (KD, LD). White-rumped Sandpiper: 4 June (5) K (FJA). Long-billed Dowitcher: 31 July (1 by call note) HRA (KD, LD). Stilt Sandpiper: 31 July (1) HRA (KD, LD). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 3-4 June (200 plus) K (FJA); 10 June (4) AM (KD, LD); 23 July (4) JCo (TK); 24 July (2) AM (KD, LD). Ring-billed Gull: 3 June (1 immature) K (FJA, JMC). Black Tern: 18 July (1) SB (KD, LD). Caspian Tern: 3 June (1) K (FJA, JMC).

Owl-Sparrow: Barn Owl: *3 NESTS REPORTED*, 1 nest with 2 young. Elizabethton area, (Ralph Keffer). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: same nest as recorded in last seasonal report. 22 May (2 eggs), 1 June (1 egg, 1 young), 4 June (nest destroyed) Knoxville (MDW). Red-headed Woodpecker: 2 or 3 active nests on ETSU Campus (HD, MD). *YELLOW-BILLED SAPSUCKER:* 27-29 May (1 observed making feeding holes at close range—25 ft.) U. T. Knoxville Campus (JH). *RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER:* 20 May (nest with 3 just-hatched young and 1 egg) same nest as recorded in last seasonal report. Cumberland Co. (MDW). *TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER:* 22 May and 10 June (1) AM (KD, LD) 29 May (1) HRA (KD, LD); throughout period (1-3) AS (GE, GW); 22 May-1 June (3-4) AlM (MDW); 4 June (1 singing apparently on territory) K (FJA). *OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER:* 21 May (1) Mingo Swamp, Franklin Co. (MDW); 23 May (1) MB (LD). Tree Swallow: 25 July (1) SB (KD, LD). *BANK SWALLOW:* 8-10 nests at AS; 11 July (3) SB (KD, LD). 23 July (200) JCo (TK). Rough-winged Swallow: 4 June (nest with 3 just-hatched young and 1 egg) Knox Co. (MDW). Purple Martin: 17 July (1000+) HRA (KD, LD). House Wren: common in Morristown (TK). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 19 May-2 June (1) U.T.C.F. (FJA). Cedar Waxwing: 25 May (25) Da (DJ); 8 June (6) Greeneville (JH). Prothonotary Warbler: 11 June throughout period (5-6) AS (HD, MD). Black-throated Blue Warbler: 21 May (1) RR (KD, LD). Cerulean Warbler: 19 May (nest, 4 eggs) CC (MDW). Connecticut Warbler: 19 May (1) UTCF (FJA); 23 May (1) MB (KD, LD); 27 May (1) CB (KD, LD). Mourning Warbler: 21 May (1) RR (KD, LD); 27 May (1) CB (KD, LD). Wilson's Warbler: 19 May (1) CH (LD). Canada Warbler: 20 May (2) CB (KD, LD); 21 May (1) RR (KD, LD); 29 June (1 singing male) Union Valley, SC, elev. 1000 ft. (JH, RAH, RH). Scarlet Tanager: 19 May (nest, 4 eggs) CC (MDW). Dickcissel: through 31 July (6+) JCo (TK); 22 July (12) Morristown Fish Hatchery (JH, RAH, MS, MM). *LARK SPARROW:* 3 June (2 adults, 5 young in nest) Union Valley, SC (JH, BGM, TOS members). White-crowned Sparrow: remained until 17 May, JCo (TK). White-throated Sparrow: 22 May (1) UTCF (MDW).

Locations: AlM—Alcoa Marsh; AM—Amnicola Marsh; AS—Austin Springs; CC—Campbell Co.; CB—Chickamauga Battlefield; CH—Chattanooga; Da—Daus, Sequatchie Valley; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; JCo—Jefferson County; JSP—John Sevier Steam Plant; K—Kingston Steam Plant, Roane Co.; MB—Moccasin Bend; NL—Nickajack Lake; RR—Reflection Riding (a park-like area at the foot of Lookout Mountain); SB—Savannah Bay; SC—Sevier Co.; UC—Unicoi Co.; UTCF—U. T. Cherokee Farm, Knox Co.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, III; JMC—James M. Campbell; HD—Helen Hill Dove; KD—Ken Dubke (compiler Chattanooga Area); LD—Lil

Dubke; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; GE—Glen Eller (compiler Elizabethton Area); LRH—Dr. Lee R. Herndon; JH—James Holt; RAH—Richard Holt; RH—Robert Holt; DJ—Daniel Jacobsen; TK—Tony Koella; BGM—Bulah and George McGee; MM—Mark Mullins; MS—Maurice Schroder; LSF—Lee Shafer Family; GW—Dr. Gary O. Wallace; MDW—Morris Williams; BY—Bill Yambert.

Morris D. Williams, Box 25, Five Points 38457.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—This region experienced a fairly normal summer period. The latter part of May brought heavy precipitation, while June and July were slightly dryer than usual. Temperatures were slightly below normal throughout the period. Noteworthy are the nesting records listed, the late departure of the White-throated Sparrow, and the observation of 2 Yellow-bellied Flycatchers.

Grebe-Kinglet: Pied-billed Grebe: 23 June (1) WR (LRH, GW). Ring-necked Duck: 21 May (1) WiL (Tom Swindell). Bufflehead: throughout period (1) WiL (GE). *TURKEY:* 27 June (2 hens; 31 young) MR (KD). Chuck-will's-widow: 23 May (1) MC (ETOS). Whip-poor-will: 25 June (48) HM (LRH, GW). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 21 July (1) GSMNP (JH). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER:* 20, 23 May (2) En (LRH, *et. al.*). *TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER:* 20 May (2) CF (GE, GW); 8 July (1) SV (ETOS). *OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER:* 7 July (1) IM (LRH, *et. al.*); 4 July (1) GSMNP (JH). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 12 June (2) RM (GE, GW). Brown Creeper: 3 June (2—feeding young) GSMNP (CN, MW). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 21 July (1) GSMNP (JH).

Vireos-Sparrows: Yellow-throated Vireo: 5 July (2) SV (ETOS). Solitary Vireo: 27 June (2) MR (KD). *PROTHONOTARY WARBLER:* 20 July (4) GSMNP (JH). Swainson's Warbler: 20 May (2) En (GE); 27 June (1) MR (KD); 14 July (2) CNF (Lee Shafer). Worm-eating Warbler: 25 May (nest—5eggs) GSMNP (FJA). Black-throated Green Warbler: 7 June (2—nesting) GSMNP (FJA, MW). Chestnut-sided Warbler: 3 June (nest—3 eggs) GSMNP (CN, MW). Northern Waterthrush: 16 May (1) CF (LRH, GW). Wilson's Warbler: 25 May (2) PB (LRH, GW). Canada Warbler: 20 July (1) GSMNP (JH). Blue Grosbeak: 10 June (1) (GE, GW). Red Crossbill: 21 July (12) GSMNP (JH). Grasshopper Sparrow: 20 July (2) GSMNP (JH). Vesper Sparrow: 8 July (5) CM (ETOS). White-throated Sparrow: *LAST 20 JUNE* (1) E (William C. Hardin).

Locations: CF—County Farm, Carter Co., CM—Cross Mtn., CNF—Cherokee Nat'l. Forest, Polk Co., E—Elizabethton, En—Erwin, GSMNP—Great Smoky Mt. Nat'l. Park, HM—Holston Mtn., IM—Iron Mtn., MC—Milligan College, MR—McFarland Route, PB—Powder Branch, Carter Co., RM—Roan Mtn., SV—Shady Valley, WR—Watauga River, WiL—Wilber Lake.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, KD—Ken Dubke, GE—Glen Eller, ETOS—Elizabethton Chapter T.O.S., JH—James Holt, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, CN—Chuck Nickolson, GW—Gary Wallace, MW—Morris Williams.

Brent Rowell, 2227 Edgemont Ave., Bristol 37620.

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Birds

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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Sunrise Dr., Rt. 7, Box 338, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... FRED J. ALSOP, III
Mt. Carmel Apt. #3, Concord Ave., Mt. Carmel, Tenn. 37642
"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... DR. LEE R. HERNDON
Rt. 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

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2701 Fairmont Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37917
TREASURER .... KENNETH H. DUBKE
720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER NESTS AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE AND FRED J. ALSOP, III

This note is to report an active breeding pair of Traill's Flycatchers (*Empidonax traillii*) at Buena Vista Marsh in Nashville, Tennessee in 1971. Though this is the first nesting record of *Empidonax traillii* here, expansion of the breeding range of this flycatcher into Middle Tennessee is not unexpected since there are previously reported records for the eastern portions of the state as well as for Kentucky north and east of Nashville (Herndon, 1958: "The Season", 1959; Croft, 1964; Alsop, 1971).

On 19 May, Fred Alsop, accompanied by Michael Bierly, heard the "fitz-bew" song of Traill's Flycatcher in Buena Vista Marsh. They saw two flycatchers in willows bordering the edges of standing water in the clay pits and ditches. They alerted Katherine Goodpasture to the presence of the birds and it became her lot to follow the breeding cycle as related below. She was accompanied by various T.O.S. members on numerous and frequent trips to the area for observation.

One bird set up a pattern of singing its "fitz-bew" song from the tops of willows, elms or sumacs in what appeared to be a patrolling maneuver. It sometimes moved through low shrubs, aromatic rhus, wild rose, low boxelder, elm sprouts, blackberry and false grape, giving its single-note call, "fit" or "whit". A second bird often responded with the same "whit" in an unobtrusive tone.

On the morning of 17 June one of the birds, by a darting flight, led my (KAG) eye to the nest holding four warm eggs. The bird did not readily return while being watched. It was necessary to conceal oneself before the flycatcher came to perch for an instant on the edge of the nest and then flit away quickly. John Riggins was present on this date. On subsequent days the incubating bird would always slip from the nest before one could get a glimpse of her on it.

The six foot elm sprout supporting the nest grew from the steep bank of a dry clay ditch. The nest was saddled on top of a lateral limb less than half an inch in diameter at a point where small twigs grew upright at a wide angle. The nest was compactly constructed mostly of stripped plant fibers and cottony fluff from cattails, all matted together with some web. It appeared light around the molded, relatively thick rim. The lining was of fine straws. The rim of the nest was six feet above the ground. A small twig with three terminal leaves curved close over the top of the nest and eight green leaves were bound to the outside by web. Outside diameter of the top of the nest was 89 mm, outside depth 59 mm; inside diameter was 54 mm, inside depth 38 mm. The eggs were creamy white with bright dark brown, medium sized spots in a wreath around their widest circumference. A few tiny brown dots marked the blunt end.

One bird, assumed to be the male, sang regularly early in the morning and with diminished frequency during mid-day and afternoon. The song and the "whit" notes were always of a quiet quality.

On 26 May, Ben and Lula Coffey visited the area from 03:00 to 05:30 (CDT) to record the pre-dawn song of this "fitz-bew" Traill's. The bird sang distinctly and sustainedly from a clump of willows near the nest.

By mid-afternoon, 24 June, three birds had hatched. By noon the next day there were four nestlings. On neither date was the "fitz-bew" song heard and only one or two calls were noted. The young birds uttered tiny cheeping notes on 25 June. On 28 June the nest was empty. The adult birds were neither seen or heard on 28 June or 1 July. The nest seemed in perfect repair giving no hint of the source of predation.

"Whit" calls were heard 6 July by Michael Bierly. On 8 July the birds seemed to be in the same pattern of behavior as during June indicating they were again in a nesting cycle. On 10 July the second nest was spotted by Mel Garland about 25 feet from the first in the same kind of elm sapling. The same kind of compact, molded nest was lodged this time in an upright four-pronged fork. It contained three warm eggs.

On 21 July the nest contained two recently hatched birds and one egg. The third egg hatched before 10:00 a.m., 22 July. Three nestlings were banded 28 July. They were bulging over the rim of the nest on 3 August. The following day the nest was empty, but one young bird was observed making a short flight and an adult gave "whit" calls nearby. On 6 August at least one short-tailed juvenile and an adult were still in the area. An active Traill's that behaved like an adult was in the area 17 August, but there was no evidence of flycatchers on 24 August or later.

To our knowledge the first recorded specimen of Traill's Flycatcher from Tennessee was that collected by Samuel N. Rhoads about 10 miles west of Nashville near Bellevue, 23 May 1895 (Rhoads, 1895). This specimen was deposited at the Museum of The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Other significant spring records for Middle Tennessee are those of Weise and Ogden ("The Season", 1955). Charles Weise and John Ogden heard a "fitz-bew" Traill's singing in the Ashland City Marsh, 31 May 1955. Dr. Weise has written me (KAG) that he subsequently heard another "fitz-bew" Traill's singing in Buena Vista Marsh, 30 May 1956, not more than half a mile from the present nest-site. He returned to the area 3 June but failed to relocate the flycatcher. These records might be said to have predicted an eventful breeding record for Traill's Flycatcher at Buena Vista or Ashland City Marsh.

Two years later, on 22 June 1958, Lee Herndon first observed a nest of Traill's Flycatcher in Tennessee at Elizabethton (Herndon, 1958). Dr. Herndon and his companions found three nests there on the same day. The birds sang "fitz-bew" songs. Subsequently two active nests were reported by Ralph Bullard and Ken Dubke in the Hiwassee River area in 1969 ("The Season", 1969), and Fred Alsop and James Tanner found an active nest in Knox County, 18 June 1970 (Alsop, 1971).

Subspeciation within *Empidonax traillii* has been the subject of analysis and debate for a long time. Roger Tory Peterson pointed out as long ago as 1934 that there were two song-forms of Traill's (then called Alder) Flycatcher (Peterson, 1934). When John W. Aldrich reviewed the subspecies of Traill's Flycatcher in 1951 he recognized two morphologically distinct populations one of which he called the plains population recommending the trinomial *Empidonax t. campestris* (Aldrich, 1951). The other was described as the northern or boreal, *E.t. traillii.* Later, in 1953, Dr. Aldrich related the "fitz-bew" song, the compact nest and a "dry" marsh habitat with the plains population; the "fee-be-o" song, loosely constructed nest and an alder-swamp habitat were related to the northern or boreal population (Aldrich, 1953). Stein (1958) strengthened the idea that where the two forms come in contact they remain reproductively isolated. Studies continue and the question of whether these populations should remain subspecies or be given full species status has not yet been resolved by taxonomists of the American Ornithologists' Union. In turn nomenclature differentiating the "fitz-bew" and the "fee-be-o" birds is still unsolved.

In light of the above a further note on Rhoads' 1895 Traill's is of interest. Through the courtesy of Mr. R. M. Schauensee of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Dr. Aldrich was able to examine Rhoads' specimen and very kindly expressed the opinion by personal communication that Rhoads' bird was of the northern breeding form and "not of the more southern population" which he has called *campestris.*

What does all this have to do with a pair of Traill's Flycatchers nesting at Buena Vista Marsh in 1971? The Buena Vista birds were "fitz-bew" birds. They are part of a continued, an almost dramatic expansion of that form's population (*American Birds,* 1971). They are distinct morphologically from the first Traill's known to us from this area which Rhoads evidently correctly concluded "was undoubtedly a migrant". Whatever resolution taxonomists make of the question of full speciation versus subspeciation; whatever trinomials, in the end, are affixed to the two forms the present description of the Buena Vista flycatchers of 1971 will allow them to drop into their designated place—into the man-made scheme relating them to other *Empidonaces.*

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In our October meeting at Fall Creek Falls State Park more emphasis than usual was placed on the conservation of birds and habitats. David Pitts surveyed the recent history and present status of colonies of nesting herons, which have decreased in almost all parts of the state. James Burbank described the plans of the Tennessee Valley Authority for saving the rookery of Great Blue Herons at Duck River; once the largest in the state for this species, it has suffered a marked decline. A member of the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission described and illustrated what is possibly the most disturbing change, the destruction of bottom land swamps in west Tennessee with the ensuing loss of a fertile forest habitat for many birds and mammals—as well as the loss of many stream fish, all for the gain of agricultural land of dubious value. On the bright side, Dennis Jordan described how management practices in the Hatchie Refuge have benefited both Wood Ducks and Hooded Mergancers.

The interest of T.O.S. members in these matters was shown by the active and sometimes heated discussion of these topics in the sessions and at other times. The question "What can we do?" was implied by many of the speakers. We must take an active part in conservation matters both as a society and as individuals. Right now we are being called upon for help. A letter to me from the Tennessee Department of Conservation includes the following sentences. "To help us correct any possibly faulty practices the constructive criticisms of organizations such as the one that you represent is most welcome. I would appreciate your informing the officers and members of the T.O.S. of this Department's interest in working with them and in including their comments in the formulation of our policies and procedures." This letter was signed by Joe Gaines, Project Administrator (Tennessee Department of Conservation, 2611 West End Ave., Nashville, TN 37203). Another letter which I read at one of our meetings is from the chief of the Nashville district of the Army Corps of Engineers. This letter says, in part, "We are developing a wildlife enhancement program for J. Percy Priest Project, located in Middle Tennessee, and as an integral aspect of this program, we wish to develop guidelines toward endangered species. We will appreciate receiving any information you may provide regarding the distribution, numbers, etc., of endangered species in the area of J. Percy Priest Reservoir." This letter is signed by F. P. Gaines, Chief, Engineering Division (Nashville District Corps of Engineers, P. O. Box 1070, Nashville, TN 37202).

I urge all chapters and members of our Society to send to these and other agencies any information or criticisms which will aid them in forming and carrying out good conservation policies. If you feel that the whole Society should be involved in any particular move, please communicate with me. We want to help in conservation, and we have been asked to help in conservation. Both the duty and the opportunity are ours.

—James T. Tanner, President, T.O.S.

NEW RECORDS FOR TENNESSEE

FIRST KNOWN RECORD OF A RUFF IN TENNESSEE—On 6 April 1972 my wife Mary, son David, and I (WLS) were making a check for shorebirds at a farm field along the Sequatchie River approximately six miles south of Dunlap, Sequatchie County, Tennessee. The 10 acre field regularly floods during the spring rains forming a temporary pond at one end with a drainage ditch from it dividing the field. Marsh grass grows here and attracts early migrant ducks and some shorebirds (mostly yellowlegs and snipe).

At approximately 17:00 we were counting Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) and Lesser Yellowlegs (*T. flavipes*) with the aid of a 20 x 50 spotting scope when we first discovered a different bird. It was feeding with a group of 25 Greater Yellowlegs and its size difference became quite apparent as being slightly shorter legged and stockier in appearance. Its general coloration was very dark, mottled black on the head, back, wings, and breast, with whitish underparts. The bill was blackish, and shorter and thicker than those of the yellowlegs, and had what at first appeared to be a white ring at its base. (The next day, observing in better light conditions, this ring proved to be yellow in color). Its legs were dull yellow in color.

We observed the bird on the ground for approximately 20 minutes. During this time it lifted its wings twice revealing a black stripe through the midline of the upper surface of the tail bordered with a white oval patch on either side. We flushed the bird and observed it in flight with 7 x 35 binoculars. The tail pattern as described above was now more clearly seen. The bird's flight was sharp and of a rolling or twisting nature which could be described as being more "aggressive" than that of the accompanying yellowlegs.

We were sure we had never seen this bird before and after checking Peterson (1947) *A Field Guide to the Birds,* Robbins, *et al* (1966) *A Guide to Field Identification Birds of North America,* and Pough (1951) *Audubon Water Bird Guide,* we concluded we were observing the Eurasian Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*).

The following morning, 7 April, at daybreak Benton Basham and his son Jeff met me at the field. Benton was experienced with the suspected species having seen a Ruff in Florida. The bird was again observed and Benton concurred with our earlier identification of the bird as a Ruff.

The Ruff stayed in the field through 7 and 8 April during which time over 20 birders from across the state came and observed it and agreed with our identification. Among these were Don and Gina Manning, Mike Bierly, Morris Williams, and Fred Alsop.

I last saw it at 05:45 on 9 April, 1972. This sighting is the first known record of the Ruff in the state of Tennessee.

W. Lee Shafer, RR #1, Whitewell 37397.

HOUSE FINCHES AT GREENEVILLE—On 24 March 1972, at about 16:00 I observed an unusual finch-like bird at the feeders in my back yard in Greeneville. In general the bird resembled the female Purple Finches (*Carpódacus purpúreus*) that were at the feeders, but its coloration and markings were distinctly different.

The main marking that distinguished this bird from the Purple Finch was the absence of any head markings. The bird was also more slender. It had a grayish-brown coloration in contrast with the brown of the Purple Finch. The bird had breast streaking and through 7 x 35 binoculars it could be seen that the streaks were finer and more dusky than the Purple Finch's. After referring to my Robbins field guide and making a close comparison of the bird with the Purple Finches, I decided that the bird was a female House Finch (*Carpódacus mexicánus*). The House Finch was last seen at about 16:00, 26 March 1972. On this occasion no other experienced birders confirmed my observation.

On 24 November 1972, at about 10:00 I observed another House Finch at the feeders in my back yard. When observed closely some faint reddish markings could be seen on the cheeks and rump of the bird. Otherwise, it showed the same coloration and markings as the House Finch seen in March 1972. I immediately called Dr. Gary O. Wallace who came and observed the House Finch confirming the observation. On 2 December 1972, Dr. Wallace returned with Fred J. Alsop III and photographed the bird.

From 24 November to 13 December, only one female House Finch was observed at the feeders each day, but on 14 December, four females were observed. On 15 December, one male House Finch returned with the females. The male was in adult plumage with bright red markings restricted to the forehead, cheeks, and throat down to the upper portion of the breast, and on its rump. It had distinct grayish-brown streaks on its lower breast and on its sides. On its back and on the back of its head were faint red markings. The shade of red was different from the wine-colored male Purple Finch which is more uniformly colored. There were several male Purple Finches at the feeders which enabled a close comparison of the two species.

On 16 December, three male House Finches were seen and on 20 December, six females were seen with the males indicating a total of nine individuals in the area. All nine were seen together only a few times, with usually 4 or 5 being at the feeders at any one time. On 31 December, two males and four females were recorded on the Greeneville Christmas count.

It is believed that these normally western birds are part of a population which has grown from a small flock of House Finches that was released in New York in 1948. The number of these finches has increased each year with breeding records as far south as Ocean City, Maryland for the summer of 1972. On the Christmas counts in December 1971, the finches were recorded at nine different localities in Virginia and at several locations in North Carolina.

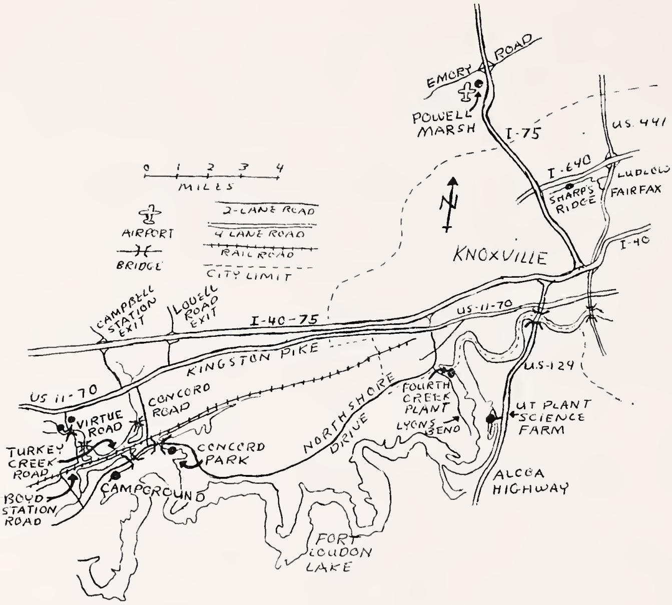
This is the first confirmed record of the House Finch in Tennessee.

JAMES G. HOLT, 312 N. Main St., Greeneville 37743.

BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

KNOX COUNTY

Charles P. Nicholson


EMORY ROAD
POWELL MARSH
I-75
US 441
I-640
LUDLOW
SHARP'S RIDGE
FAIRFAX
I-40
KNOXVILLE
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AIRPORT
BRIDGE
2-LANE ROAD
4 LANE ROAD
RAILROAD
CITY LIMIT
CAMPBELL STATION EXIT
LOVELL ROAD EXIT
I-40-75
US-11-70
KINGSTON PIKE
US 11-70
CONCORD ROAD
VIRTUE ROAD
TURKEY CREEK ROAD
BOYD STATION ROAD
CAMPGROUND
CONCORD PARK
NORTHSHORE DRIVE
FOURTH CREEK PLANT
LYONS BEND
U.S-129
UT PLANT SCIENCE FARM
ALCOA HIGHWAY
FORT LOUDON LAKE

Knoxville and Knox County have been extensively birded for many years. As the third most populous county in the state and home of the University of Tennessee, there have been many competent birders in the area for several years. Over 260 species have been identified in the county. Knox County has an average elevation of 1100 feet and a maximum relief of 1440 feet. It offers farmland, oak-hickory and pine forests, and several lakes and rivers to the amateur or professional ornithologist. Some of the better birding areas are described in this article.

POWELL MARSH: This small marsh, at the east end of the Powell Airport runway, is located at the Emory Road—I-75 interchange, approximately five and a half miles north of the I-75 and I-640 interchange. A small cattail marsh is on the north side of the runway and a larger area, with cattails, bullrushs, willows and sycamores, is on the south side of the runway. This area is one of few in Knox County where nesting King Rails have been found. Red-winged Blackbirds also nest in the marsh and migrating Virginia and Sora Rails and Long- and Short-billed Marsh Wrens have been observed in the marsh. Some of the winter residents of the marsh are Common Snipe and Wood Duck.

FOURTH CREEK SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT: This area is located on Lyons Bend Road, about half a mile from the intersection of Lyons Bend and Northshore Drive (see map). The area consists of sewage treatment facilities, a grassy area, and several sludge piles. It is open to the public seven days a week until 18:00. During much of the year water stands in puddles among the sludge piles and in the grassy area and this attracts shorebirds during spring and fall migrations. Some of the frequently observed shorebirds are: Semipalmated Plover, Common Snipe, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs. Among the occasional or accidental shorebirds which have been observed at the plant are Piping Plover and Ruddy Turnstone. Killdeer are present all year and nest in the grassy area. The lake around the plant attracts Kingfishers year round and Barn Swallows nest under the access bridge. Great Blue Herons, gulls, and waterfowl are occasionally observed on the lake during the fall, winter, and spring months.

CONCORD AREA: This is a large area in west Knox County which offers several different habitats and a large variety of birds, especially during the winter. Several birding spots are indicated by small circles on the map. Concord Park covers a large area and the spot indicated on the map is a picnic area with a public boat ramp. At this area, scan the lake for Double-crested Cormorant, ducks, Pied-billed and Horned Grebe, coots, loons, and Great Blue Heron during the fall, winter, and spring. At the two bridges shown along Northshore Drive, scan the lake for wintering waterfowl. The large woods to the west of the west bridge is a good place for songbirds and Great Horned Owls have been heard there. At Concord Campground, on the south side of Northshore and just west of the yacht club, look for waterfowl and gulls. Herring Gulls, Ring-billed Gulls, uncommon Bonaparte's Gulls and an occasional Laughing Gull are observed here.

Virtue Road, which runs south from Kingston Pike—US-11-70, has two birding areas marked on the map. On the east side of the road, about half a mile from Kingston Pike, is a farm with a couple of buildings and a silo. White-crowned Sparrows can usually be found here from November or December through April. Across the road and slightly to the south is the other circle indicated on the map. This area is a low, wet woods with a stream running through it. Several species of passerines and Ruby-throated Hummingbirds can be attracted by playing a tape recording of a Screech Owl call or by whistling the call, during the spring and fall. Around the bridge look for phoebes.

Boyd Station and Turkey Creek Roads, which are both shown on the map, run adjacent to large pastures. During late spring and early summer listen for Grasshopper Sparrows, Blue Grosbeaks, and Dickcissels in these areas. Watch the sky for hawks and vultures and check power wires for Sparrow Hawks and Loggerhead Shrikes. At the two bridges shown on the map of Turkey Creek Road, check for nesting Cliff and Barn Swallows.

These are just a few of the birding spots in the Knox County Area. For more information, see Howell, J. C. and Muriel Monroe, 1957, "The Birds of Knox County, Tennessee", *J. Tenn. Acad. Sciences* 32 (4), 247-322; Howell, J. C. and Muriel Monroe, 1958. "The Birds of Knox County, Tennessee," *The Migrant* 29 (2): 17-27; Alsop, F. J. III and G. O. Wallace, 1970, "Addendum: The Birds of Knox County, Tennessee," *The Migrant* 41 (1): 1-4; and Alsop, F. J. III, 1971, *A Checklist of Birds of Knox County*. If personnel help or other information is desired, contact a member of the Knoxville Chapter of TOS or the author.

6806 Haverhill Drive, Knoxville 37919.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

PIPING PLOVERS AND BAIRD'S SANDPIPER IN SUMNER COUNTY—On 18 September 1971, the observers went to TVA's Gallatin Steam Plant to check the ash disposal ponds for shore birds, wading birds, and waterfowl. This ash disposal area has been very attractive to shore birds and we check it an average of two or three times per week. There are two ponds, or settling basins, in the area. The older, smaller pond was described in *The Migrant* 41:76 and is virtually unchanged except that there is now much more exposed ash and less open water than there was at that time. Also, a few cattails and grasses are beginning to grow in the ash. Very little ash is being pumped into this pond at the present time. The second, newer pond is much larger. Here, the Sinking Creek embayment of Old Hickory Lake has been dyked off from the main reservoir, skimmer devices installed at the outflow area designed to raise the water level approximately 12 ft. and the shore line cleared to the higher elevation. The embayment is roughly Y-shaped with the base of the Y pointing south. The greatest length of the pond is approximately 6000 ft. and the width varies from a few feet to a maximum of about 900 ft. Ash is continuously pumped into the south-east corner of the base of the Y and at the present time, an ash delta extends approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile up the base of the Y.

The old pond was checked first and 11 Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) were found. We then proceeded on to the "new" pond and immediately spotted a large white bird near the edge of the ash delta approximately 150 yds. away. A quick check with 7 x 50 binoculars proved this to be a Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*) so we set up our 20 to 45X Bushnell spotting scope to have a closer look since this was only the second time we had seen this bird in this area. While we were watching the tern, a small, very pale shore bird was noticed some 75 yds. past the tern and feeding along the edge of the ash. The distance was too great to see details clearly even with the scope. However, the bird was working its way toward us, alternately feeding and flying short distances. The bird approached to within approximately 60 yds. from us and by this time, we had made notes of the following field marks: short, black beak; front and belly white; a dusky, incomplete neck ring; gray back that blended almost perfectly with the ash; legs, yellowish; large, black eyes; and its movements on the ground were very fast. From Peterson's "*A Field Guide to the Birds*" and the Golden Field Guide "*Birds of North America*", we identified the bird as a Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*).

The bird was first seen at 17:30 and was kept under observation until 18:20. At one time, one observer was able to approach to within 27 measured steps of the bird with 7 x 50 binoculars. The light was very good with the sun behind the observers.

Mike Bierly was contacted and, accompanied by Roger Harshaw, met us at the steam plant at dawn on 19 September. The plover was found in the same area as the day before.

On 20 September, accompanied by Ann Tarbell and Margaret Mann, we checked the area in the afternoon and found that the plover had moved from the "new" pond to the "old" pond. At this time there were Killdeer (4), Lesser

Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*) (3), and another shore bird that was not immediately identified, feeding in this area. Our notes on the unidentified bird were: neck and breast buff; legs, short and dark; about the same length as the Piping Plover but much slimmer; wings noticeably longer than the tail; body more horizontal than most shore birds; scale pattern on back; beak, slender and straight; pecked more than probed for food. Ann Tarbell was the first to correctly identify this bird as a Baird's Sandpiper (*Erolia bairdii*). We first saw the Baird's at 17:15 and watched the group of birds until 18:30. We were able to walk to within not more than 20 yds. of the Piping Plover and the Baird's Sandpiper and observe them with three spotting scopes ranging from 9 to 30 power. Light was excellent with the sun behind us. At one time, we had a Killdeer, a Lesser Yellowlegs, the Piping Plover and the Baird's Sandpiper in the fields of our scopes at the same time.

On 21 September, we checked the area and found the Piping Plover, Killdee (43), Lesser yellowlegs (2), Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) (1), and Least Sandpiper (*Erolia minutilla*) (1) but no Baird's.

On 22 September we checked again, accompanied by Doris Thomas, Nancy Banks and Betty Moore. The count was Piping Plover (1), Killdeer (14), Lesser Yellowlegs (1), Semi-palmated Sandpiper (2), Least Sandpiper (1), and Baird's Sandpiper (1).

On 23 and 24 September, we saw the Baird's Sandpiper and on both dates we were fortunate to have the Baird's, a Pectoral Sandpiper (*Erolia melanotos*) and a Semi-palmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*) in the field of our scope at the same time at approximately 30 yds. distance. The comparison made identification of the Baird's much easier. It was noticeably larger than the Semi-palmated and noticeably smaller than the Pectoral. The breast was buffier than that of the Pectoral and the bottom edge of the buffy area was much less sharply defined than that of the Pectoral. And the long wings were always noticeable on the Baird's.

The area was carefully checked on 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 September and 2 October without seeing another Piping Plover or another Baird's Sandpiper.

On 4 October at 17:20, Mrs. Crawford found another Piping Plover in the same area where the first one was found on 18 September. We watched this bird from 17:20 until 18:05 with 7 x 50 binoculars and our 20 to 45X spotting scope at ranges varying from approximately 40 yds. to approximately 100 yds. Light was excellent as before.

This bird was not seen again although the area has been checked almost every day to the present date, 21 October.

Research by Mr. Michael L. Bierly indicates that the sightings of the Piping Plovers are the second and third Nashville area records and the seventh and eighth known state records.

Page 13 of Henry E. Parmer's "*Birds of the Nashville Area*", Second Edition, lists the Baird's Sandpiper—"Very rare. Three records."

PAUL AND DOT CRAWFORD, Route 4, Gallatin, 37066

SECOND STATE RECORD OF WHIMBREL—On the morning of 24 July 1971, the observers were birding in the Ashland City Marsh area in Cheatham County. This short trip had been made to look for shorebirds and had been fairly successful as the following birds were noted: 6 Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), 5 Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*), 6 Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), 1 Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*), 14 Pectoral Sandpiper (*Erolia melanotos*), 3 Least Sandpiper (*Erolia minutilla*), 15 Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*), and 2 Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*). While the observers were preparing to leave, they heard a several-note call of a bird arising from the marsh. When first sighted, the bird was in flight, rising and approaching the observers flying southward toward Nashville. As the bird approached it was observed with 7 x 35 and 10 x 40 binoculars. The bird appeared to be approximately the same size or slightly smaller than a crow and had a long, slim bill with a pronounced downward curve. Our first impression was that the bird was a Whimbrel (*Numénius phaéopus*), which both observers have seen in California, but we postponed definite identification until we compared call notes with those on Peterson's record: *A Field Guide to Bird Songs* and found them to be identical.

John Riggins later that same afternoon checked the Buena Vista Marsh area in Nashville, hoping if not to find the Whimbrel, possibly to find interesting transients. At Buena Vista Marsh in a large puddle of standing water near the city dump, the observer found among various shorebirds two Whimbrels. Since the puddle was very near the road, they were approached within 30 feet by car and observed with 10 x 40 binoculars. The same characteristics as earlier noted were readily visible, as well as the black and white distinct streaking on the crown of the head.

These sightings are either the second and third state records of this bird (since the sightings were about 23 miles apart and involved different numbers of birds) or if combined, would be the second state record of a Whimbrel.

John and Heather Riggins, 5615 Brookwood Place, Nashville 37205.

WHIMBREL RECORDED AT NASHVILLE—As I was about to leave Buena Vista Bottoms in Nashville on 20 September 1971 I was attracted to a big bird flying over one of three ponds in the area that I had just finished observing. It was making wide circles over the rectangular pond and from its overall brown coloration, black and white crown stripes and decurved bill it was identified as a Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*). Other notes taken while observing the bird showed light streaks of brown on the neck to the top of the breast and down the sides, neck lighter brown than back, whitish belly, dark legs and black bill. In flight there were dark brown tips on the wing coverts being lighter in the middle of the wing.

The bird landed three times before settling down. On each occasion it landed 10-20 feet from the water and immediately began to walk toward the shoreline. On the first two times it took off before reaching it. This was primarily due to the agitation of Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*). As soon as the bird made its appearance over the pond the Lesser Yellowlegs began a constant piercing calling. When the bird took off after the first landing it gave loud quick series of 5-6 notes until after it landed again. On the second landing, which was at the opposite end of the pond from the first one, nine out of sixteen Lesser Yellowlegs present flew over to it and scolded continuously. The bird then flew back across the pond and landed some 100 feet from the first spot. It walked down to the water and began feeding. Feeding was by picking and cautiously walking in the water. One time an object was dragged up on the shore and partly consumed. After feeding for about five minutes, it bathed and preened several times.

No other bird present would stay close to the species. Least Sandpipers (*Erolia minutilla*) left the shoreline as it landed and after a few minutes of moving away from the feeding bird the Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) also left. One Common Snipe (*Capella gallinago*) did try to stay and as the Whimbrel fed close to it the snipe stood up and raised its long bill in defense. On the second defensive move the snipe flew to another part of the pond leaving the Whimbrel alone at one end.

Observations were from 18:30-19:15 CDT. The bird was left sitting on the shoreline at dusk, but was not present on the 21st. A cold front passed through on the morning of the 20th and temperatures fell from 73 F near midnight to 62 F at 18:00 and to 59 F by 24:00, a departure of 6 degrees from normal. Skies were overcast all day.

Optics used were 7 x 35 Binolux binoculars and a 15-60X Bausch and Lomb spotting scope. The bird was seen as close as 25 yards when making circles over the pond to about 150 yards as it worked on the shore.

There had been one other sighting of this species in the bottoms this season, *The Migrant* 42:69. Due to the time lag between observations and since these bottoms were birded about every two days, it would seem safe to assume that two different birds were involved. This record is one of a very few for the state.

Michael Lee Bierly, 3826 Bedford Ave., Nashville 37215.

LAUGHING GULL IN MAURY COUNTY—On 24 April 1970 at 09:10 I observed a Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*) over Interstate 65, 26 highway miles south of the Nashville Harding Place exit and one highway mile south into Maury County. The bird was first observed flying low over the interstate and circling over a partially flooded field immediately adjacent to it. From notes taken in the field the bird had a white tail, dark head, gray back, gray wings with black at the tips and a white border along the base of the flight feathers. Underneath, the wings were white turning dusky toward the ends and darkish at the tips with the belly and throat white. The gull was separated from the confusing Franklin's and Bonaparte's Gulls (*Larus pipixcan*) and (*Larus philadelphia*), respectively, due to the absence of white on the wing tips and along the bend of the wing.

After this initial observation the bird began to fly in a zigzag pattern just over the tree tops and the straight interstate on a due south course. I would proceed a half-mile ahead of the bird and wait for it. Dependently, it would come right over my head and continue southward. I followed this procedure for two miles and four stops. Each time the bird would come directly overhead in unbroken wing beats. Laurence Trabue (personal contact) reports that his Laughing Gull, *The Migrant* 32:51, acted in much the same manner. His bird began a flight down river (west) and Mr. Trabue went into several lookouts along the route and observed it.

The weather was cloudy at the initial observation point and partly cloudy five miles ahead. Precipitation totaling 3.80 inches (55.8% of the month's total) and strong winds from the south were recorded in Nashville on 19, 22 and 24 April (Nashville Climatological Data, April 1970). The Laughing Gull may have been caught up in the storms and pushed inland. Whatever the reason, it was making a steady retreat to the south when I left it.

This marks the fourth Middle Tennessee record. The others are listed in *The Migrant* 26:25, 32:51 and 38:48. The gull was observed for twenty minutes with 7 x 35 Binolux binoculars. I have seen the species many times on the coast and was enroute there when I observed the bird described herein.

Michael Lee Bierly, 3826 Bedford Avenue, Nashville 37215.

SUMMER BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO IN KNOXVILLE—On 24 June 1972, my wife and I noticed a cuckoo in plain sight on a dead limb of a small elm in our front yard. Through binoculars we saw the black bill and small white tail markings plainly, identifying the bird as a Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*).

According to *The Birds of Knox County,* compiled by Joseph C. Howell and Muriel B. Monroe (1957), the Black-billed Cuckoo is a spring and fall migrant in Knox County. The latest spring record given is 26 May 1954.

The bird we saw appeared sluggish in its movements. We thought it might have strayed to Knox County after Tropical Storm Agnes, which had blown across the Carolinas a few days earlier.

John Elson, 300 Hermitage Road, Knoxville 37920.

WINTER CAPE MAY WARBLER IN BRISTOL—On 17 January 1972 my parents, Dot and Paul Crawford of Gallatin, were preparing to leave for home after visiting with us for several days. At about 10:15 Daddy went out through the garage to their car and discovered a small bird that had evidently died as a result of flying into the garage door. It must have flown into the door sometime between 07:30 and 10:15 as it was not there when my husband left for work at the earlier time. Daddy brought the bird in and we began questioning its identity. Mother and I immediately said warbler but we could not get much further than that.

Dorsally, the bird had an olive-gray appearance with faint washes of yellow. Yellow ran in a streak around the head almost like a high collar, being most noticeable behind the eye and ear areas. The crown was gray with a scally appearance. There was definite yellow on the rump and breast, the breast being streaked with black. It had one definite wing bar. There were thin lines of yellow along the outer edges of the tail feathers and the tail was notched.

Mother and Daddy were anxious to get started home but were equally anxious to have the bird identified. We decided the quickest way to get a positive identification was to see Dr. Lee Herndon. We called him and he wanted to see the bird so Mother and Daddy took it to his home in Elizabethton.

While I stayed at home baby-sitting, I studied my *A Field Guide to the Birds,* R. T. Peterson again and decided perhaps the bird was a Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) but was still uncertain. I was thrilled when my folks returned with the news that Dr. Herndon had immediately identified the bird as a Cape May Warbler, probably an immature male. This is believed to be a new late date for this bird in Tennessee.

We were sorry the identification was of a dead bird but were glad he happened to hit the garage of a T.O.S. member so he could be properly recorded.

DIANE WILSON, 205 Robin Road, Bristol 37620.

RED CROSSBILLS IN TIPTONVILLE—Three juvenile or female Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) were observed feeding on sunflower seed in my yard between 18:00 and 19:50 on 27 July 1972. These birds were viewed from four feet for ten minutes and were not distracted by my presence. Their manner in extracting the seed, in climbing the stalk and moving around the flower was parrot like. The olive gray-green body had a hint of yellow about the underside of the wings. There was an absence of wing bars. The cross bill was visable in silhouette.

Helen Lindamood and I observed the birds from 75 feet with 7 power binoculars until a summer storm forced us indoors. At 06:45 28 July two Red Crossbill were again feeding on the sunflower seeds. The birds were gone by 08:15 to return once again during the morning and were observed by Jean Markham. The temperature on 27 July was 85°-95°. A thunderstorm and gusty wind occurred during the night. There was a light rain on 28 July with the temperature in the 80's.

References used in identification were Peterson, Roger Tory, (1947) *A Field Guide To The Birds,* Houghton Mifflin Co. Brunn, Robbins and Zim (1966) *Birds Of North America,* Golden Press.

BETTIE SUMARA, 1011 Church Street, Tiptonville 38079.

SNOW BUNTINGS WINTER AT NASHVILLE—Two Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) were found by Jack Carusos at 12:00 29 November 1969 on the small gravel peninsular at Old Hickory Beach, a quarter of a mile from the dam. The birds were feeding along the gravel shoreline and perched often on nearby driftwood. The day was sunny with a maximum temperature of 47 F. For the past ten days precipitation totaled .06 of an inch and temperatures ranged from +13 F to —11 F from normal (Nashville Climatological Data, November 1969).

The buntings could be told apart by the degree of brown and white in the plumage. A. C. Bent, *Life Histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows, and Allies,* United States National Museum Bulletin 237, Part 3, states that after the postjuvenal molt, "The resulting plumage strongly resembles that of adults . . . (1664)." Also: "The fresh adult fall plumage is essentially the breeding dress heavily overlaid with brown above and, to a lesser degree, below (pectoral band more or less prominent). The plumage is immediately sensitive to abrasion, which produces a great variation of plumages both individually and seasonally (1665)." Due to our inexperience with plumage types of this species and since they were not handled, the age and sex could not be determined conclusively. Therefore, they will be referred to as the browner bunting and the whiter bunting.

The browner bird had a small white wing patch, a prominent side stripe and a neck band that connected. In comparison, the whiter bunting was darker brown on the back and wings, with a large white wing patch, suggestive side stripe and a small nonconnecting neck band. Both showed streakings on the upper part of the back and both had yellow bills with dusky at the tips. In flight the birds could be told apart by the amount of white in the wings.

The buntings were usually observed on the peninsular feeding along the shoreline in short grass. Several times they were observed in the white sandy beach area and several times sitting about twenty feet high in a tree. A flock of from 22 to 45 Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*) wintered in the area and the buntings were seen with or close to them occasionally. The Snow Buntings were heard to make a noise on 26 January when both birds were sitting in a tree in the peninsular. The sound was an accending "deert" and was given repeatively for about a minute.

Both birds were present from 29 November 1969 through 26 January 1969. Then only the browner bunting was seen from 30 January through 18 February. Additional trips to the area on 22, 27, 28 February had negative results. The weather for the 82 days showed the temperature to be —5.5 F from normal with three periods of extreme cold and a maximum temperature of 71 F on 28 January and a minimum of —4 F on 10 January (Nashville Climatological Data, November 1969, December 1969, January 1970, February 1970). The browner bunting was seen 20 days longer than the whiter bunting. Upon disappearance of the whiter bunting the other one associated almost exclusively with the Horned Larks in their feeding area. The Horned Larks were also not seen after 18 February.

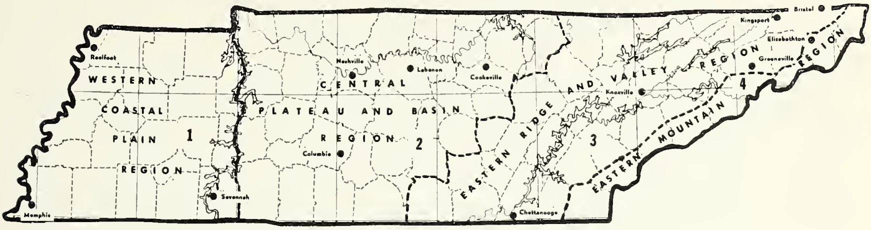
Twenty people observed the species and several secured identifiable photographs, some in color. The other record for Middle Tennessee was 19 and 20 November 1954 at Bush Lake, Nashville by Katherine Goodpasture. *The Migrant* 26:12. Mrs. Goodpasture (personal contact) states that her bird was much browner with very little white than either bird of this report.

MICHAEL LEE BIERLY, 3826 Bedford Avenue, Nashville 37215.

JACK N. CARUSOS, 3101 D Colonial Way, Chamblee, Georgia 30005.

THE SEASON

Dr. Fred J. Alsop, III, *Editor*



FALL MIGRATION: 1 AUGUST - 31 OCTOBER

If one word could be used to reflect the fall migration as it was reported from across the state that word would be "shorebirds". Shorebirds. The term does not accurately describe the southward passage of birds through Tennessee. Because of the spacial limitations of this journal all the birds observed and reported cannot be listed to illustrate the movements across, arrivals in, and departures from our area, but the variety of shorebirds reported from all regions seems especially noteworthy for a landlocked state with only one recognized major flyway. Two major tower kills were recorded in upper East Tennessee on the night of 30 Sept.-1 Oct. on Holston Mountain. A *BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER* was collected from one of the tower kills (*The Migrant* 43: 67-68). This was the first Tennessee record for that species.

No heavy concentrations of migrating warblers were reported. Early arrivals of White-throated Sparrows across the state, reports of Purple Finches and Fine Siskins in East Tennessee, and the *RED CROSSBILLS* in *Middle* Tennessee (third area record) perhaps indicate the approach of a good northern finch winter in Tennessee.

Some of the most unusual observations reported by you and your fellow birders this season included: Buff-breasted Sandpipers, a Marbled Godwit, and a Western Kingbird in the Western Coastal Plain, as well as Ruddy Turnstones, both there, and in the Eastern Mountain Region. Peregrine Falcons and Piping Plovers were observed in the Central Plateau and Basin and Eastern Ridge and Valley Regions. The introduction to the Central Plateau and Basin report gives the reader a most informative veiw of the season there and the listings following include an American Avocet, Blackpoll Warbler, and an Oregon Junco. Nesting Barn Owls were reported from the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region. The Eastern Mountain Region lists a most extraordinary eagle flight at Roan Mountain which included two *late* migrating Bald Eagles. These are but a few of the many interesting species reported in this fall migration edition of "The Season".

Have you seen any good birds lately? Is the birding noticeably different in your favorite birding spot this season? Look up the name and address of your compiler and send him the information now on a postcard.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—A wide variety of shorebirds appeared throughout the season and at widespread locations in the region.

Cormorant-Turkey: DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT: 28 Oct. (2) R. Great Blue Heron: 12 Aug. to 28 Oct. (9 to 13) DR and R. Little Blue Heron: 12 Aug. (54) DR, 2 Sept. (25) R. Snowy Egret: 12 Aug. (3) DR. *CATTLE EGRET:* 12 Aug. (5) DR, 4 Sept. (33) DR, 9 Sept. (150) M (BBC, LC), 24 Oct. ("Flock") Ripley (Nina Smith). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 4 Sept. (1 adult) DR (GM). Wood Duck: 26 Aug. (108) DR. Shoveler: 26 Aug. (2) LEA (MB). Ruddy Duck: 28 Oct. (3,000) R. Mississippi Kite: 16 Sept. (1) M (Jim and Gloria Maender). Cooper's Hawk: 4 Sept. (1) BF. Turkey: 6 Aug. (12) BS.

Plover-Turnstone: Semipalmated Plover: 12 Aug. to 4 Sept. (1 to 4) BF, BS, DR, R. American Golden Plover: 26 Aug. (1) DR, 2 Sept. (1) R. Black-bellied Plover: 13 Aug. (3) BS (Bert and Frances Dowdy), 26 Aug. (2) BS. Greater Yellowlegs: 12 Aug. (3) DR, 4 Sept. (1) BS, 28 Oct. (10) R. Long-billed Dowitcher: 2 Sept. (2) R. Stilt Sandpiper: 2 Sept. (30) R, 4 Sept. (2) DR. *WESTERN SANDPIPER:* 26 Aug. (2) BS, 2 Sept. (7) R, 4 Sept. (1) DR. *BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER:* 26 Aug. and 4 Sept. (1) BS. Sanderling: 12 Aug. (12) BS, 26 Aug. (4) BS, 4 Sept. (2) BS. *MARBLED GODWIT:* 26 Aug. (1) BS (MB, DM, GM). *RUDDY TURNSTONE:* 26 Aug. (3) BS, 4 Sept. (4) BS.

Tern-Sparrow: Forster's Tern: 26 Aug. (20) BS, Common Tern: 4 Sept. (16) BS. Least Tern: 26 Aug. (3) BS, 2 Sept. (34) R. Caspian Tern: 2 Sept. (2) BS. Black Tern: 12 Aug. (106) BF, 26 Aug. (15) BS, 2 Sept. (12) BS. Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 28 Oct. (1) (FD, QD). *WESTERN KINGBIRD:* 24 Aug. (1) R (David Pitts). Tree Swallow: 28 Oct. (2,000) R. Bank Swallow: 12 Aug. (42) DR. Red-breasted Nuthatch: 30 Sept. and after (up to 10 at one location) S (DP). Swainson's Warbler: 24 Sept. (1) M (LC). Dickcissel: 5 Oct. (1, male) M, and *3 Nov.* (1 female or immature) M (FD, QD). Pine Siskin: 9 Oct. (1) S (DP), 21 Oct. (9) M (BBC, LC). White-throated Sparrow: 30 Sept. (1) M (BBC, LC).

Locations: BF—Britton Ford (Henry County), BS—Big Sandy Refuge (Henry County), DR—Duck River Refuge (Humphries County), LEA—Little Eagle Access, U. S. 79, M—Memphis area, R—Reelfoot Lake and area, S—Savannah.

Observers: Benton Basham, Jeff Basham, MB—Mike Bierly (where no observer is designated read "MB and party"), BBC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., LC—Lula Coffey, FD—Frances Dowdy, QD—Quentin Dowdy, Larry Gates, Betty King, Carol Knauth, Margaret Mann, DM—Don Manning, GM—Gina Manning, DP—David Patterson, Virginia Price, Betty Riddle, Ann Tarbell.

David E. Patterson, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—Most waterfowl arrived in Nashville mid to late October with few numbers at end of period. Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge arrivals similar to Nashville with numbers building late October. The best areas for shorebirds were Buena Vista in Nashville, and the Gallatin Steam Plant and Lewis Pond in Gallatin. Too much rain did hurt the productivity of these and other areas, but 22 species were reported including a few rarities. Five transient warblers were recorded in August:

Canada, Blackburian, Wilson's, Chestnut-sided and Magnolia, but warbler movements and populations were hard to determine. Frances Bryson, Cannon County, stated that warblers were fewer than usual with some missing entirely, namely, Black-throated Green, Hooded, Golden-winged and Blackburnian. The last named also seemed sparse in Nashville.

Nashville's fall count 30 Sept., 1 Oct. recorded 137 species, a high number, inflated by seven species of winter sparrows and other winter species that usually may not be present this early. The passage of a cold front on 29 Sept. and early morning 30 Sept. in Nashville dropped temperatures 13 degrees from normal and most likely brought some of these winter species with it. Similar results were obtained on these same dates on the fall count by Hoyte and Frances Bryson in Cannon County.

An early Sept. Red-breasted Nuthatch and subsequent sightings in Cannon, Davidson, Lawrence and Pickett Counties could indicate a Red-breasted year. Presence of Purple Finches earlier than in 1971 which was a finch year, a record of Pine Siskins in the Basin and the occurrence of *RED CROSSBILLS* on the Plateau might indicate movements of these species into the area. The sighting of White-winged Scoters also may mean a scoter year as in 1969-70.

There was a poor hackberry crop this year in Nashville.

Data was received on 170 species and mostly partial reports follow on 51 of them.

Loon-Merganser: Common Loon: 30 Sept. (1) PPL (MLB), second Sept. date NA. Pied-billed Grebe: Numbers, 30 Sept. (99) NA of these 76 OHL (Nash. TOS). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: Late, 13 Sept. (1) CC (FB). Blue Goose: 18 Oct. (210) "peak" CCNWR (SB, RS). Black Duck: Early, 27 Sept. (5) CCNWR (SB, RS). Blue-winged Teal: First major flight NA 23, 24 Aug. 23 Aug. (45) BV (MLB), (10) Gallatin (PDC). 24 Aug. (75) Gallatin (PDC), (35) BV (MLB), (50) RL (MLB). Last numbers, 30 Sept. (131) NA (Nash. TOS). American Widgeon: Early, 27 Sept. (1) CCNWR (SB, RS). Shoveler: 26 Aug. (1) GSP (PDC), 18 days earliest NA. Lesser Scaup: 24 Oct. (325) "peak" CCNWR (SB, RS). *WHITE-WINGED SCOTER:* 30, 31 Oct. (6, i) RL (MLB, PDC), 2 days earliest NA for limited records.

Hawks: Migration noted 9, 23, 30 Sept., 8 Oct. Broad-winged Hawk: Numbers: 23 Sept. (200) Center Hill (John Brevard *fide* MLB), (200) SM (Lebanon TOS). Late, 28 Oct. (1) PSP (RH). *ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK:* 26 Oct. (2, one light, one dark phase) FV (JOE). Bald Eagle: 22 Aug. to end period (1, i) CCNWR (SB, RS), earliest refuge. Osprey: All reports include, 4 Sept. (1) OHL (PDC), 17 Sept. (1) PPL (MLB), 22 Sept. (2) CCNWR (SB, RS), 23 Sept. (1) SHV (Mel Garland), (2) SM (Lebanon TOS), 27 Sept. (1) Buffalo River, Lewis Co. (George Mayfield), 30 Sept. (1) OHL (MLM, PDC), (2) PPL (ROH, MLB), (1) SM (Lebanon TOS), 10 Oct. (1) CCNWR (SB, RS). *PEREGRINE FALCON:* 4 Aug., 9 Sept. (1) PPL (MLM), near April sighting. 23 Sept. (1) SM (Lebanon TOS).

Plover-Gnatcatcher: PIPING PLOVER: 22-26 Aug. (1) GSP (PDC), fourth NA record. Semipalmated Plover: 13 Oct. (1) GSP (PDC), ties latest NA. *WILLET:* 23 Aug. (1) Gallatin (DC, MLB), second NA fall record. *BAIRD'S SANDPIPER:* 16, 19 Sept. (1) Coleman Lake (MLM, MLB). Dunlin: Early, 10 Sept. (2) GSP (PDC). Numbers, 18 Oct. (24) OHL, about three times previous NA high. Stilt Sandpiper: 5 Aug. (17) BV (LJG), a large number Nashville. Sanderling: More than usual Nash. 20 Aug. (2) BV (PDC), 23 Aug.-10 Sept. (3-1) off and on GSP (PDC), 17 Sept. (1) PPL (MLB). *AMERICAN AVOCET:* 24 Sept.-1 Oct. (1) CCNWR (SB, RS). *WILSON'S PHALAROPE:* 8 Aug. (1) BV (LJG, *et. al.*), third consecutive fall and 4 days earliest NA of limited records. Bonaparte's Gull: 22 Oct. (2) OHL (MLB), 5 days earliest NA. Forster's Tern: 29 Oct. (1) OHL (MLB), 19 days latest NA. Common Tern: 30 Sept. (20) PPL (ROH, MLB), 6 days latest NA. Caspian Tern: 18 Oct. (1) OHL (MLB), 7 days latest NA. Barn Owl: 1, 15 Oct. (1) WB (FB), believed to be pair. Individual gone Gallatin (PDC). Common Nighthawk: Large flocks, 24 Aug. (500) h, NA (MLM), 23 Sept. (300) Clarksville (Francis Abernathy), 26 Sept. (300) near h, NA (MLM). Yellow-shafted Flicker: Migration evidence, 30 Sept. (several flocks of 8 birds) FV (JOE, *et. al.*). Acadian Flycatcher: 18 Oct. (1, X) WSM (KAG), 3 days latest NA. Blue Jay: Migration evidence, 30 Sept. (241 by 14 flocks, largest 51 birds) PPL (ROH, MLB). Winter Wren: 14 Sept. (1) h. NA (Sue Bell), ties earliest NA. Long-billed Marsh Wren: Numbers, 30 Sept. (7) 1 PPL, 6 Smyrna Airport (ROH, MLB), 1 Oct. (6) BV (MLB). Short-billed Marsh Wren: Numbers, 20 Aug. (9) 3 River Road, 6 Ashland City Marsh area (LJG, MLB). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Late, Oct. 14 (1) CC (FB).

Vireo-Sparrows: White-eyed Vireo: 28 Oct. (1) TJ (JHR), 4 days latest fall NA. Worm-eating Warbler: 18 Oct. (1, X) WSM (KAG), 12 days NA latest. *BLACKPOLL WARBLER:* 15 Sept. (1, banded) BS (KAG), 16 Sept. (1, banded) TJ (JHR), first positive live birds fall NA. *CONNECTICUT WARBLER:* 5 Sept. (1, X) WSIX-TV tower (MLB). *MOURNING WARBLER:* Recorded, 10 Sept. (1) BS (KAG), 7 Oct. (1) TJ (JHR). Hooded Warbler: late, 29 Oct. (1, male) Lawrence County (Lloyd Clayton). Wilson's Warbler: Early, 24 Aug. (1) CC (FB). Bobolink: 30 Sept. (1) Smyrna Airport (ROH, MLB). 1 Oct. (1) SHV (KAG). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Numbers, 5 Oct. (117) Wilmouth Creek, N. of WB and (134) Hog Foot Branch, N.E. of WB (Mary C. Wood, Violet W. Hite). *RED CROSSBILL:* 28 Oct. (18) PSP (RH), third "Middle Tennessee" record. Lark Sparrow: Late, 20 Oct. (4) Wilson County (Jon DeVore, William Senter). Slate-colored Junco: 30 Sept. (2) FV (JOE, *et. al.*), first Sept. NA record. *OREGON JUNCO:* 24 Sept. (1) CCNWR (RS).

Symbols: i = immature; X = casuality.

Locations: BS—Basin Spring, Nash. area; BV—Buena Vista, Nash.; CC—Cannon County; CCNWR—Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge; FV—Fernvale, Nash. area; GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant, Gallatin; h—home of observer; NA—Nash. area; OHL—Old Hickory Lake; PPL—Percy Priest Lake; PSP—Pickett State Park; RL—Radnor Lake, Nash.; SHV—South Harpeth Valley, Nash. area; SM—Short Mountain; TJ—Two Jays, Nash. area; WB—Woodbury; WSM—WSM television tower, Nash.

Observers: SB—Sam Barton; MLB—Mike Bierly; FB—Frances Bryson; DC—Dot Crawford; PDC—Paul and Dot Crawford; JOE—John Ellis; LJG—Larry Gates; ROH—Roger Harshaw; RH—Robbie Hassler; Lebanon TOS—Lebanon Chapter Tennessee Ornithological Society; MLM—Margaret Mann;

Nash. TOS—Nashville Chapter Tennessee Ornithological Society; JHR—John and Heather Riggins; RS—Ronnie Shell.

Michael Lee Bierly, 3826 Bedford Avenue, Nashville 37215.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—Despite the maintaining of summer water levels of most TVA lakes, a large shorebird migration was recorded in several areas. Warbler migration was average with no heavy concentrations or unusual species recorded. Early reports of Red-breasted Nuthatches and Pine Siskins suggest a good northern finch year.

Cormorant-Falcon: DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT: 4 Oct. (1), 22 Oct. (2) HRA (WiC, KLD). Little Blue Heron: through 1 Sept. (1-4) HRA, SB (KLD); 10 Aug. (1), 18 Sept. (2) JC (TK). *CATTLE EGRET:* 31 Aug. (1) SB (KLD). Common Egret: through 10 Oct. (1-25) HRA, SB (KLD); 12 Aug. (1) AS (GE, GW). Black-crowned Night Heron: through 30 Sept. (1-4) AS (GW, GE, DL, LRH); 20 Aug. (20), 18 Sept. (8) JC (TK). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 30 Aug. (1) AM (RW). Canada Goose: 26 Aug. (2), regular after 27 Sept. HRA (WiC). Snow Goose: 22, 24, 29 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Blue Goose: 22, 24, 29 Oct. (16) HRA (KLD). Black Duck: first 6 Aug. (1) SB (CH). Pintail: 19 Oct. (2) PHL (LRH). Gadwall: 28 Aug. (10) KSP (FJA). Shoveler: 18 Sept. (3) SB (KLD). Wood Duck: max. 5 Sept. (150) HRA (KLD). Ring-necked Duck: 22 Oct. (26) K (CN). Lesser Scaup: 19 Oct. (6) AS (LRH). Black Vultures: 6 Oct. (1) SC (GW); through period (5-20) Mt. Carmel (FJA). Cooper's Hawk: 9, 16, 24, Oct. (1) Da (DJ). Bald Eagle: 2 Aug. (2 Adults, 4 Immature) AS (PR). Osprey: from 15 Aug. to 20 Oct. (1-2) HRA (WiC); 24 Sept. (1) KC (TOS). *PEREGRINE FALCON:* 2 Oct. (1 Immature) SB (KLD).

Crane-Tern: Sandhill Crane: 23 Oct. (6 flying S.) HRA (WiC). King Rail: 5 Sept. (1) AM (KLD). Virginia Rail: 15-30 Sept. (1-3) AS (GE, LRH, PR). Sora Rail: 5-15 Sept. (3-4) AS (GE, LRH, PR); 11 Sept. (1) AM (RW). Semipalmated Plover: 1 Aug. (2) HRA(KLD); 22 Aug. (1) SB (KLD); 20 Aug. (4) and 18 Sept. (8) JC (TK). *PIPING PLOVER:* 19 Aug. (1) SB (CH). American Golden Plover: 18 Sept. (6) JC (TK). Black-bellied Plover: 9-24 Oct. (1) SB (KLD, CH). American Woodcock; 11 Sept. (1) Da (D. Ellis *fide* DJ); 29 Sept. (1) AS (GE, DJL, GW). Common Snipe: 21 Aug. (1) SB (KLD); 17 Sept. (1) Carter Co. (MD, HD). Upland Plover: 2-16 Aug. (1-8) T-CA (MD, HD, GE, PR); 5 Oct. (1) SB (CH). Spotted Sandpiper: regular 14 Aug.-10 Sept. (1-4) HRA, AM, SB (KLD); 22 Oct. (1) K (CN). Solitary Sandpiper: 7 Aug. (3) HRA (KLD); 30 Sept.-11 Oct. (1) AS (GE, LRH, DJL, GW); 24 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JMC, CN). *WILLET:* 20 Aug. (5) Cocke Co. (TK). Greater Yellowlegs: 14 Aug. (1) through 24 Oct. (2) SB, HRA (KLD). Lesser Yellowlegs: 22 Oct. (8) AS (GE, LRH, GW). Pectoral Sandpiper: regular (1-22) HRA, SB (KLD); 24 Sept. to 17 Oct. (1-6) AS (GE, DJL, PR, GW). White-rumped Sandpiper: 18 Sept. (2) JC (TK). *BAIRD'S SANDPIPER:* 16 Sept. (1) AM (KLD, RW, JHP); 19 Oct. (4), 22 Oct. (2) AS (MD, HD, SG, LRH). Least Sandpiper: 1-19 regular through period, HRA, SB (KLD). Dunlin: first 10 Oct. (10) HRA (KLD); 11 Oct. (2) and 22 Oct. (14) AS (TOS).

Long-billed Dowitcher: 28 Aug. (1) KSP (FJA). Short-billed Dowitcher: 7-27 Aug. (max. 32) HRA, SB (KLD); 15 Aug. (3) JC (TK). Stilt Sandpiper: 28 Aug. (1) KSP (FJA); 16 Sept. (1) AM (JHP, RW); 9 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Semipalmated Sandpiper: through 29 Oct. (max. 10) SB, HRA (KLD, TOS). *WESTERN SANDPIPER:* 25 Aug. to 26 Sept. (max. 11) SB, HRA, AM (KLD, RW). Sanderling: 9 Oct. (1) SB (KLD); 17 Sept. (1) AM (LSF). Herring Gull: 29 Sept. (1) AS (GE). Ring-billed Gull: first 26 Aug. (9) NL (DJ). Forster's Tern: 28 Aug. (2) KSP (FJA); 24 Sept. (14) WR (PR); 30 Sept. (22) AS (GE, GW, DL). Common Tern: 21 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD); 24 Sept. (5) KC (FJA, JMC, CN, DP). Least Tern: 7 Aug. (2) HRA (KLD). Caspian Tern: 26 Aug. (2) NL (DJ, LSF); 28 Aug. (4) KSP (FJA). Black Tern: 2 Aug. (8) and 20 Aug. (6) HRA (WiC); 24 Aug. (9) and 26 Aug. (4) SB (KLD); 10 Aug. (6) DL (TK); 12 Aug. (3) BL (PR, GE).

Cuckoo-Wren: Black-billed Cuckoo: 29 Aug. (1) Da (M. Tudor *fide* DJ). Barn Owl: 4 broods hatched in Elizabethton area (PR); 5 Sept. (1) AM (KLD). Whip-poor-will: last 12 Sept. (1) RS (RW). Common Nighthawk: last 10 Oct. (1) AS (GE); max. 5 Sept. (400 plus) AM (Lil D). Chimney Swift: last 31 Oct. (1) K (JCH). Eastern Kingbird: last 22 Oct. (1) AS (SG); 18 Sept. (3) SB, HRA (KLD). Eastern Wood Pewee: last 22 Oct. (1) Da (DJ). Tree Swallow: through 22 Oct. (1-3) SB (KLD); 29 Oct. (1) HRA (TOS). Bank Swallow: max. 10 Aug. (300 plus) JC (TK). Rough-winged Swallow: 24 Sept. (75) KC (FJA, JMC, CN). Barn Swallow: last 10 Oct. (6) HRA (KLD). Purple Martin: last 1 Sept. (1000 plus) HRA (KLD). Red-breasted Nuthatch: first 16 Sept. (1) Da (LSF). Brown-headed Nuthatch: 15 Oct. (2) Collegedale (CH). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 16 Sept. (1) HRA (JHP). Short-billed Marsh Wren: through 1 Sept. (1) SB (KLD).

Vireo-Sparrow: White-eyed Vireo: last 31 Oct. (1—killed in migration, specimen examined by Dr's. Howell and Tanner) K (EG). *PHILADELPHIA VIREO:* 28 Aug. (1) HRA (Lil D); 17 Oct. (1) Da (DJ). Tennessee Warbler: last 24 Oct. (2) BWP (KLD). Orange-crowned Warbler: 26 Sept. (2) AS (PR). Bobolink: 24 Sept. (25) KC (FJA, JMC, CN, DP); 11 Oct. and 22 Oct. (12) AS (GE). Orchard Oriole: through 25 Aug. (1-6) SB (KLD). Baltimore Oriole: 12 Sept. (1) HRA (KLD). Blue Grosbeak: last 2 Oct. (2) HRA (KLD). Purple Finch: first 22 Oct. (1) AS (VC); 24 Oct. (1) BWP (KLD). Pine Siskin: first 25 Sept. (1) Unaka Mtn. (PR); 2 Oct. (1) Ooltewah (CH). *BACHMAN'S SPARROW:* 3 Oct. (1) RS (RW). White-crowned Sparrow: first 5 Oct. (1) John. C (SG). White-throated Sparrow: first 8 Oct. (2) K (CN). Lincoln's Sparrow: 26 Sept. (8) John C. (PR).

Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh, AS—Austin Springs, BWP—Booker T. Wash. State Pk., BL—Boone Lake, Da—Daus, Tenn., DL—Douglas Lake, HRA—Hiwassee River Area, JC—Jefferson Co., John. C.—Johnson City, K—Knoxville, KC—Knox Co., KSP—Kingston Steam Plant, NL—Nickajack Lake, PHL—Patrick Henry Lake, RS—Rock Spring, Ga., SB—Savannah Bay, SC—Sullivan Co., T-CA—Tri-cities Airport, WR—Watauga River.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, JMC—James M. Campbell, WiC—Wilford Carroway, VC—Virginia Curtis, HD—Helenhill Dove, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke, GE—Glenn Eller, EG—E. Griffith, SG—

Sally Goodin, CH—Chris Haney, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, DJ—Daniel Jacobson, TK—Tony Koella, DL—Dick Lura, DJL—Dick and Joyce Lura, CN—Chuck Nicholson, JHP—J. Hunter Patterson, DP—David Pitts, PR—Pete Range, LSF—Lee Shafer Family, TOS—Tenn. Ornith. Soc. (Knoxville and Chattanooga Cpts.), GW—Gary O. Wallace, RW—Roger Woodruff.

Charles P. Nicholson, 6806 Haverhill Dr., Knoxville 37919.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—A male Black-throated Grey Warbler, the first recorded in the state, was found along with other unusual species at the Holston Mtn. Radar tower kill on 30 Sept. The region reports good warbler and shorebird migrations for the period. Shorebirds seldom encountered in the region, including a Ruddy Turnstone, were observed at the Roan Creek area on Watauga Lake. Golden and Bald Eagles were observed on Roan Mtn. on 17 Oct. in most unusual numbers.

Loon-Osprey: Common Loon: 17 Oct. (1) WL (LRH). Horned Grebe: 29 Oct. (9) RC (GE). American Bittern: 30 Sept. (1) IBL (CH). Black Duck: 12 Sept. (1) RC (MD, HD). Blue-winged Teal: 30 Sept. (100+) E Eliz. Chapter TOS); 30 Sept. (45) IBL (CH). American Widgeon: 17 Oct. (1) WiL (LRH). Shoveler: 30 Sept. (2) E (DL, GE, GW). Wood Duck: 9 Sept. (21) RC (KD, LD). Ring-necked Duck: 15 Oct. (19) WiL (GE, DL). Bufflehead: 22 Oct. (2) and 31 Oct. (10) WiL (GE). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 20 Sept. (2) RM (MS, TS). Cooper's Hawk: 20 Sept. and 17 Oct. (1) RM (MS, TS). Red-tailed Hawk: 15-22 Sept. (tot. 22) RM (MS, TS); 10 Sept. (1) RC (KD, LD). Broad-winged Hawk: 15-22 Sept. (tot. 19) RM (MS, TS). Marsh Hawk: 15-22 Sept. (tot. 4) RM (MS, TS). *GOLDEN EAGLE:* 17 Oct. (5) RM (MS, TS). *BALD EAGLE:* 17 Oct. (2) RM (MS, TS). Osprey: 10 Sept. (1) RC (KD, LD); 30 Sept. (1) HS (DL).

Coot-Flycatcher: American Coot: 19 Aug. (1) RC (LRH, GE). Semipalmated Plover: 9 Sept. (1) RC (KD, LD); 12 Sept. (max. 4) RC (LRH, GE, GW). Upland Plover: 10 Sept. (1) TP (Lee Shafer). *RUDDY TURNSTONE:* 9 and 10 Sept. (1) RC (KD, LD). Spotted Sandpiper: 19 Aug. (4) RC (LRH, GW). Solitary Sandpiper: 30 Sept. (1) IBL (CH). Greater Yellowlegs: 17 Oct. (5) RC (LRH). Lesser Yellowlegs: 9 Sept. (1) RC (KD, LD). Pectoral Sandpiper: 19 Aug. (1) RC (GE, LRH). White-rumped Sandpiper: 9 Sept. (1) RC (LD). Semi-palmated Sandpiper: 10 Sept. (1) RC (KD, LD); 14 Sept. (max. 4) RC (LRH, GE, GW). *WESTERN SANDPIPER:* 9 Sept. (2) RC (KD, LD); 12 Sept. (2) RC (LRH, GE, GW). Sanderling: 9 Sept. (2) RC (KD, LD); 30 Sept. (2) RC (LRH, JM). Ring-billed Gull: 17 Oct. (1) WL (LRH). Forester's Tern: 30 Sept. (7) RC (LRH, JM). Common Tern: 30 Sept. (1) IBL (CH). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER:* 12 Sept. (2) RC (GE). Acadian Flycatcher: singing on 14 Sept. (1) RC (LRH, GE, GW).

Wren-Sparrow: Short-billed Marsh Wren: 30 Sept. (2) HM (LRH, GW). Yellow-throated Vireo: 30 Sept. (13) HM (WC, DM). *PHILADELPHIA VIREO:* 16 Sept. (1) RM (GW); 30 Sept. (3) HM (LRH, GW, WC, DM). Swainson's Warbler: 30 Sept. (93) HM (LRH, GW, WC, DM). Golden-winged Warbler: 30 Sept. (1) HM (WC, DM). Blue-winged Warbler: 30 Sept. (1) HM (WC, DM). Nashville Warbler: 30 Sept. (1) HM (WC, DM). *BLACK-*

THROATED GREY WARBLER: 30 Sept. (1 tower killed male) HM (LRH, GW). Black-throated Green Warbler: 30 Sept. (1) HM (LRH, GW). Yellow-throated Warbler: 30 Sept. (2) HM (LRH, GW, WC, DM). Northern Waterthrush: 30 Sept. (3) HM (LRH, GW). *MOURNING WARBLER:* 30 Sept. (1) RM (MS, TS). Pine Siskin: first 20 Sept. (1) RM (MS, TS). Lincoln's Sparrow: banded 4 Oct. (1) E (LRH, GE).

Locations: E—Elizabethton, HM—Holston Mtn., Sullivan/Carter Co. line (tower casualties). HS—Hunter Swamp, near Elizabethton, IBL—Indian Boundary Lake, Tellico Management Area, RC—Roan Creek, RM—Roan Mtn., TP—Tellico Plains, Monroe Co., WL—Watauga Lake, WiL—Wilber Lake.

Observers: WC—Wallace Coffey, HD—Helenhill Dove, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, KD—Ken Dubke, LD—Lil Dubke, GE—Glen Eller, CH—Chris Haney, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, DL—Dick Lura, JM—John Martin, DM—David McPeak, MS—Maxine Swindell, TS—Tommy Swindell, GW—Gary O. Wallace.

BRENT ROWELL, 2227 Edgemont Ave., Bristol 37620.

BOOK REVIEW

THERE'S A SEAL IN MY SLEEPING BAG by Lyn Hancock. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. New York, N. Y. 1972. 292 pp. illus. $6.95

The author and her husband, David Hancock, acquired Sam, a fur seal (sea lion) as a starving baby. Sam was successfully raised to become a mischievous pet for many years. He actually did climb into a sleeping bag from which the book takes its title. *There's a Seal in My Sleeping Bag* deals with much more than the author's experience with seals. The Hancocks operate a Wildlife Conservation Center in Saanichton, British Columbia. In addition, they produce wildlife films and lectures.

Lyn Hancock writes interestingly about some of the wildlife she and her husband have observed and photographed. Many interesting and informative facts are given about the various wildlife. Some of the wildlife that the author writes about includes Peregrine Falcons, Elephant Seals, Killer Whales, Bald Eagles, puffins, bears, gulls, murres, Ancient and Marbled Murrelets, and Rhinocerous Auklets. The tragic effects of oil pollution off the California coast are also discussed.

The author has succeeded in writing about her experience with wildlife with enthusiasm and authenticity. This book will be a welcome addition to any home library.

GARY O. WALLACE

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

The purpose of THE MIGRANT is the recording of observations and original information derived from the study of birds, primarily in the state of Tennessee or the area immediately adjacent to its borders. Articles for publication originate almost exclusively from T.O.S. members.

Contributors should prepare manuscripts and submit them in a form acceptable to the printer, after editorial approval. Both articles and short notes are solicited but their format should be somewhat different.

Some suggestions to authors for the preparation of papers for publication are given herewith.

MATERIAL: The subject matter should relate to some phase of Tennessee Ornithology. It should be original, factual, concise, scientifically accurate, and not submitted for publication elsewhere.

TITLE: The title should be concise, specific, and descriptive.

STYLE: Recent issues of THE MIGRANT should be used as a guide in the preparation of manuscripts. Where more detail is needed reference should be made to the *Style Manual for Biological Journals* available from the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016.

COPY: Manuscripts should be typed double spaced on 8½ x 11" paper with adequate margins, for editorial notations, and should contain only entries intended for setting in type, except the serial page number. Tabular data should be entered on separate sheets with appropriate title and column headings. Photographs intended for reproduction should be sharp with good contrast on glossy white paper in black and white (not in color). Instructions to the editors should be given on a separate sheet. Weights and measurements should be in metric units. Dating should be in "continental" form (e.g., 7 March 1968).

NOMENCLATURE: Common names should be capitalized followed by binomial scientific name in italics only after the first occurrence in the text for both regular articles and ROUND TABLE NOTES, and should conform to the A.O.U. Check-list 5th edition, 1957. Trinomial should be used only after the specimen has been measured or compared with typical specimens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: When there are more than five references in an article, they should be placed at the end of the article, otherwise they should be appropriately included in the text.

SUMMARY: Arthicles of five or more pages in length should be summarized briefly, drawing attention to the main conclusions resulting from the work performed.

IDENTIFICATION: Rare or unusual species identification to be acceptable must be accompanied by verifying evidence. This should include: date, time, light and weather conditions, exact location, habitat, optical equipment, distance, behavior of bird, comparison with other similar species, characteristic markings, experience of observer, other observers verifying observation and reference works consulted.

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Books for review and articles for publication should be submitted to the editor. Seasonal reports and items should be forwarded to the appropriate departmental editor whose name and address will be found on the inside front cover.

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BIRDS

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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Sunrise Dr., Rt. 7, Box 338, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... DR. FRED J. ALSOP, III
Mt. Carmel Apt. #3, Concord Ave., Mt. Carmel, Tenn. 37642
"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... DR. LEE R. HERNDON
Rt. 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

OFFICERS FOR 1971-1973

PRESIDENT .... DR. JAMES T. TANNER
Rt. 28, Box 155, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
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WEST TENN. .... DAVID PITTS
2521 Kingston Pike, Apt. 301, Knoxville, Tenn. 37919
CURATOR .... ALBERT F. GANIER
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SECRETARY .... MISS LOUISE NUNNALLY
2701 Fairmont Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37917
TREASURER .... KENNETH H. DUBKE
720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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BIRD KILL ON HOLSTON MOUNTAIN

DR. LEE R. HERNDON

INTRODUCTION

During the evening hours of 30 September 1972 a major bird kill occurred at two locations on top of Holston Mountain about seven airline miles northeast of Elizabethton, Tennessee. At about 22:00 Bunky Botts, technician on duty at the WCYB-TV transmission station, became alarmed at the frequent poundings on the windows of the building in which he was working. Upon investigation he found that birds were flying against the lighted windows.

Inspection the following morning revealed that several casualties had occurred at the windows and beneath the floodlight, which was located near the top of the northeast corner of the flat-topped building, however no birds were found around the northwest corner of the building, which was also equipped with a similar floodlight installation. The casualties around the building were of minor significance when compared with those at the near-by transmission towers and their supporting guywires. Information relative to the disaster came to our attention too late on 1 October to do anything about it. However, on this date, Bunky Botts delivered 402 of the dead birds to Wallace Coffey in Bristol. These birds came from the WCYB-TV area. At about 23:00 Kenny Smith from the Hunter Community delivered 349 dead birds, picked up at the Weather Radar Station, to Dr. Gary Wallace.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

The weather bureau, located at the Tri-Cities Airport, reported their records showed a cold front passed through the area at 07:01 on 30 September accompanied with light rain. During the daylight hours the temperature dropped from 64° to 39° F. At 20:00, a few hours preceding the kill, the weather service reported the ceiling at 4,000 feet and broken, with northwesterly winds up to five miles per hour, with visibility of 15 miles. By 22:00 the ceiling had risen to 5,000 feet and by 23:00 the sky was clear with wind from the northwest at eight miles per hour. The top of the Holston Mountain, about 4,300 feet in this area, was shrouded in fog during the period of the catastrophe. The Tri-Cities Airport is at an elevation of about 1,500 feet and about 15 air-miles from the weather radar installation. Atmospheric conditions on the Holston Mountain had improved by 24:00, so practically all, if not all of the casualties occurred on 30 September.

DESCRIPTION OF AREAS

The county line separating Carter and Sullivan Counties runs along the crest of the mountain in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. Both locations lie on this division line and are on the two highest points on the southwesternmost portion of the Holston Mountain. Both areas are relatively flat in the immediate vicinity of the structures involved in the kills.

WCYB-TV Area: Three man-made structures constitute the hazards to bird migration in this location. They are the transmitter building and two transmitter towers. The building is about 50' x 30' x 20' with a flat roof. The doors in the ends of the building are solid and there are a few windows, through which light may be transmitted from within. Only the north side of the building is equipped with floodlights, one near the top of each corner. The tallest tower (125') is located about 25' directly south of the building. Three sets of double guy wires support the triangular structure. One of each pair of guy wires is attached to two corners of the triangle at about the 75' level and run to a common anchor in the ground about 75' from the bottom of the antennae. The second tower, similar to the first, except that it is approximately 40' shorter, is located directly west from the first and at such a distance that a pair of guy wires from each tower is attached to a common ground anchor. This tower is located very near some large trees and one pair of guy wires is anchored in the woods. These structures are located in a clearing of approximately 100' radius with the center near the base of the tallest tower. The terrain drops off rather abruptly to the north, in the general direction of South Holston Lake, however, the area in which the birds were found is quite level.

Weather Radar Installation Area: This location is approximately one mile, slightly south of west from the WCYB-TV installation. There is only one structure in this area, consisting of a concrete block structure about 35' x 32' x 20', the later dimension being the height. This structure supports a spherical dome of about 20' in diameter. The structure has no windows and the doors are solid, so that no light could be transmitted from the inside and the dome appeared to have no openings to the outside. The building is situated on top of a treeless knoll with a limited flat area in the immediate vicinity of the building then drops off rather abruptly in all directions except to the northeast, which is level for about 200' and then drops off gradually. Each upper corner of the building is equipped with a floodlight. The floodlight on the northwest corner was directed in a northeasterly direction, probably the direction from which the birds were coming, and being confused by the lighted area, they collided with the dome and being mortally wounded or instantly killed by the collision were borne to the ground by the wind some considerable distance from the building. It is believed that the birds collided with the dome rather than the flat sides of the building because very few dead birds were found near the building and fully 90% of them were found in a rather wide area at various distances, up to 200' in a generally southeasterly direction from the building.

WJHL-TV and WKPT-TV Area: These two television transmission antennae are located within a few hundred feet of each other about two miles further down the Holston Mountain from the weather radar station. Both of these towers are equipped with only red lights near their tops and no lights are visible from the outside of the WJHL-TV transmitter building, which is the only manned building in the area. We talked to the technician on duty in this building and he knew of no birds having been killed on the Holston Mountain. A search of the area by flashlight on 2 October revealed no evidence of birds having been killed in the area.

Collection of Dead Birds

On the morning of 1 October 1972 Bunky Botts collected 402 birds from the lawn and adjacent wooded area surrounding the WCYB-TV installation. About 75% of the dead birds were found south or southeast and some distance from the tower while only about 5% were immediately under the tower with a similar number around the northeast corner of the building. The remaining 15% were found mostly to the south of the shorter tower. These birds were delivered to Wallace Coffey, in Bristol, who identified, determined species and number of individuals of each species.

On the same date Kenny Smith and companion were hunting in the area and chanced upon the kill which had occurred at the weather radar station. They gathered 349 birds, which were delivered to Dr. Gary Wallace at about 23:00 on 1 October.

On 2 October Bunky Botts collected about 180 additional birds around the WCYB-TV broadcasting station. Later in the afternoon these birds were obtained and a few additional birds were picked up from this area by the Wallaces and the writer. From this area we proceeded to the weather radar station and picked up about 850 additional birds. Darkness forced discontinuance of our collecting operation. However, relatively few dead birds remained undetected in this area. The combined total of birds obtained from both locations was 1801 individual birds. Almost no birds were found within the 180° arc northwest of a line running parallel to the direction of the mountain range, that is, from northeast to southwest, therefore almost all of the birds had fallen on the Carter County side of the county line. The indications support the statement of the weather bureau, that a moderate wind was blowing from the northwest at the time of the kill.

IDENTIFICATION

The first 402 birds from the WCYB-TV transmitter location were identified and counted by Wallace Coffey. The 349 birds from the weather radar station were processed by the Wallaces. The remaining 1050 birds were processed by Dr. Gary Wallace, Glen Eller and the writer. Many of the birds had deteriorated badly, particularly where the skin had been ruptured or birds run over by vehicular traffic. These birds were discarded. However, a large percentage of them were in good to excellent condition. Several hundred of these have been placed in a deep-freeze for possible future study, skin preparation or freeze-drying of some of the better and rarer specimens.

COMMENTS

The most significant bird of the lot was an adult male Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*), which was a new species for the state of Tennessee, (*The Migrant* 43:67-68). The next in significance was the number (9) of Swainson's Warblers (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*), as they are known to nest in relatively few locations to the north of this area (W. Va., Va. and Md.), therefore nine casualties of this species is indeed remarkable. Our state checklist lists 37 warbler species. Twenty-seven species of warblers or 73% of the warblers usually found in the state were represented in this kill.

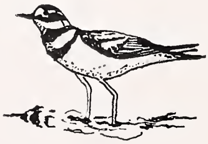
It is interesting to note that during the day, 30 September 1972, preceding the kill, only 21 species or 57% of the warblers of the state were listed while conducting our annual fall count. The poor listing was attributed to the cold front which passed through the area during the early daylight hours. During the day not a single Ovenbird could be found but 303 or nearly 17% of the kill was of this species. In addition to the Ovenbird six other warbler species were killed in numbers exceeding 100.

SPECIES AND NUMBERS OF BIRDS KILLED

The kill was composed of 44 species and 1,801 individuals. The list follows in A. O. U. Checklist order.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 1; Wood Pewee, 1; Short-billed Marsh Wren, 2; Catbird, 4; Brown Thrasher, 1; Wood Thrush, 1; Swainson's Thrush, 22; Gray-cheeked Thrush, 9; White-eyed Vireo, 15; Yellow-throated Vireo, 13; Red-eyed Vireo, 56; Philadelphia Vireo, 3; Black-and-white Warbler, 24; Swainson's Warbler, 9; Worm-eating Warbler, 29; Golden-winged Warbler, 1; Blue-winged Warbler, 1; Tennessee Warbler, 325; Nashville Warbler, 1; Parula Warbler, 19; Magnolia Warbler, 112; Cape May Warbler, 30; Black-throated Blue Warbler, 105; Black-throated Gray Warbler, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 3; Black-throated Green Warbler, 1; Blackburnian Warbler, 137; Yellow-throated Warbler, 2; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 70; Bay-breasted Warbler, 165; Prairie Warbler, 3; Palm Warbler, 1; Ovenbird, 303; Northern Waterthrush, 3; Kentucky Warbler, 23; Yellowthroat, 56; Yellow-breasted Chat, 2; Hooded Warbler, 61; Canada Warbler, 1; American Redstart, 140; Eastern Meadowlark, 1; Scarlet Tanager, 5; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 13 and Indigo Bunting, 26.

Route 6, Box 392, Elizabethton 34763.



1971 FALL TELEVISION TOWER CASUALTIES IN NASHVILLE

MICHAEL LEE BIERLY

During the fall of 1971 WSM and WSIX television towers were searched almost daily for bird casualties as has been the practice for some time. Descriptions of the towers are in *The Migrant* 31:62. For 20 years Amelia Laskey has pioneered the collection of ceilometer and tower kills in Nashville and now has to pass this responsibility on to others. Through her efforts much ornithological data was gathered from these man made disasters, all of which would have been lost without her work. Those participating in the project this year were Mike Bierly, Clara Fentress, Katherine Goodpasture, Amelia Laskey, Margaret Mann, Pauline Miller, Ann Nichols, Virginia Price, Heather Riggins, John Riggins and Ann Tarbell. A special thanks is given to the transmitter personnel of WSM and WSIX for their assistance and complete cooperation.

Coverage at WSM was from 15 August - 13 November and at WSIX from 1 September - 3 November. A total of 990 individuals of 52 species were found at WSM and 135 birds of 24 species at WSIX for a season kill total of 1125 of 55 species. In comparison to past years under comparable coverage the 1971 fall kill was about an average season. Casualties were used in several studies and made into skins under appropriate federal and state permits. Since it is not known which date of the night period a casualty fell on the latter date is used. Common names correspond to 1957 AOU Checklist.

The season yielded no new extreme migration dates, but several species were near records. Seldom recorded tower casualties were Great Crested Flycatcher, Cerulean Warbler and Red-winged Blackbird. The Blackburian Warbler was recorded in near record numbers and the Ovenbird continued to be the biggest loser among warblers.

The first casualty of the season was a Yellow-breasted Chat found on 1 September. The bird was several days old then and showed once again that species were moving in August which could not be detected because they breed here. In all there were five nights of substantial kills; 16 (56 birds), 17 (27 birds), 21 (892 birds), 22 (43 birds) September and 23 (35 birds) October. That disastrous kill of 21 September accounted for 79.3% of the total 1971 fall casualties.

Table I lists species found, the total number at WSM and WSIX, and the occurrence dates.

TABLE 1

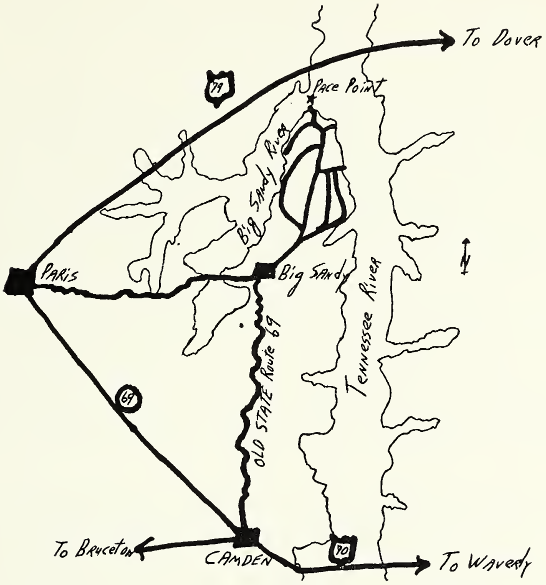
FALL TELEVISION TOWER CASUALITIES AT NASHVILLE

Species	WSM-WSIX	Dates
Pied-billed Grebe	1-0	Sept. 16
Virginia Rail	1-0	Sept. 16
rail sp.	1-1	Sept. 15,23
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1-1	Sept. 23, Oct. 2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1-0	Oct. 23
Great-crested Flycatcher	1-0	Sept. 16
Emp. sp. Flycatcher	1-0	Sept. 21
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2-0	Sept. 17, Oct. 23
Brown Creeper	2-0	Oct. 15
Long-billed Marsh Wren	5-0	Sept. 17(2),21(3)
Catbird	6-3	Sept. 13(1),19(1),21(4), 22(1),23(1), Oct. 4(1)
Wood Thrush	4-0	Sept. 21(2),24(1), Oct. 23(1)
Hermit Thrush	0-1	Oct. 27
Swainson's Thrush	2-3	Sept. 16(2),21(2),23(1)
Veery	2-1	Sept. 16(1),21(2)
Golden-crowned Kinglet	9-0	Oct. 15(1),20(3), 23(4),31(1)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1-0	Sept. 22
White-eyed Vireo	2-0	Sept. 21, Oct. 23
Yellow-throated Vireo	1-0	Sept. 21
Solitary Vireo	0-1	Sept. 23
Red-eyed Vireo	134-14	Sept. 13(1),16(23),17(12),21(103), 22(3),23(1),24(1), Oct. 23(4)
Philadelphia Vireo	2-0	Sept. 17,21
Black-and-white Warbler	122-7	Sept. 16(2),17(1),21(122),22(2), 23(1),24(1)
Worm-eating Warbler	4-0	Sept. 17(1),21(3)
Golden-winged Warbler	1-0	Sept. 21
Blue-winged Warbler	1-0	Sept. 21
Tennessee Warbler	51-7	Sept. 16(6);17(1),21(37),22(4), 23(1),24(2),30(1), Oct. 5(1), 23(4), Nov. 2(1)
Nashville Warbler	2-0	Sept. 21
Yellow Warbler	1-0	Sept. 16
Magnolia Warbler	62-4	Sept. 16(1),21(53),22(7),24(3), Oct. 1(1),23(1)
Cape May Warbler	2-0	Sept. 21,22
Black-throated Blue Warbler	1-0	Sept. 22
Myrtle Warbler	4-1	Oct. 23(4),28(1)
Black-throated Green Warbler	8-0	Sept. 21(7),22(1)
Cerulean Warbler	2-0	Sept. 21
Blackburian Warbler	71-5	Sept. 16(4),17(1),21(70),22(1)
Chestnut-sided Warbler	62-3	Sept. 21(63),22(2)
Bay-breasted Warbler	10-3	Sept. 16(2),21(4),22(1), Oct. 15(1),23(5)
Blackpoll Warbler	1-0	Sept. 17
Palm Warbler	2-0	Sept. 21,22
Ovenbird	327-24	Sept. 16(4),17(1),18(1),21(332), 22(6),23(1),24(2), Oct. 5(1) 23(2),25(1)
Northern Waterthrush	8-3	Sept. 16(4),21(6),22(1)
Kentucky Warbler	13-1	Sept. 17(1),21(11),22(2)
Yellowthroat	9-2	Sept. 16(1),17(1),21(8),23(1)
Yellow-breasted Chat	6-3	Sept. 1(1),21(5),22(2), Oct. 2(1)
Canada Warbler	6-2	Sept. 21(7),22(1)
American Redstart	9-3	Sept. 16(2),21(7),22(2),23(1)
Bobolink	1-1	Sept. 17,22
Red-winged Blackbird	1-0	Nov. 13
Baltimore Oriole	1-0	Sept. 21
Scarlet Tanager	2-0	Sept. 21
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4-2	Oct. 2(1),23(3),25(1),28(1)
Indigo Bunting	7-0	Sept. 21(1), Oct. 22(1),23(4), 26(1)
Dickcissel	1-0	Sept. 21
Savannah Sparrow	0-1	Oct. 27
Lincoln's Sparrow	1-0	Oct. 15
unident. on account of cond.	8-38	--
Total	990-135	--

BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

PACE POINT

DON MANNING



Pace Point is a point of land, sometimes an island and sometimes a peninsula depending on the level of Kentucky Lake, extending northward from the central section of the Big Sandy Unit of the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge. The point lies between the old Tennessee and Big Sandy rivers.

There is probably no other place in the state of Tennessee where one has a better chance of observing unusual or "good" shore and water birds. Birds observed on or near the point within the past three years include: White Pelican, Peregrine Falcon, Piping Plover, Willet, Marbled Godwit, American Avocet, Laughing Gull, Franklin's Gull and Sharp-tailed Sparrow. In addition, American Golden and Black-bellied Plovers, Ruddy Turnstones, White-rumped and Baird's Sandpipers, Short-billed and Long-billed Dowitchers, Stilt and Western Sandpipers, Sanderlings, Buff-breasted Sandpipers and Upland Plovers can frequently be seen at the right season. Late April through October will usually produce shorebirds on the point with mid-August through September being the best time for concentrations. Forester's, Common, Least, Caspian and Black Terns can usually be seen on or near the point during late summer or early fall. During the winter a large congregation of Herring, Ring-billed and Bonaparte's Gulls use the point. During the fall, winter and spring the water around the point can be expected to have a large contingent of diving ducks, grebes and loons. The point proper is used, during the winter, as a grazing and resting area by puddle ducks and geese. The woods immediately south of the point serve as a "trap" for migrating spring warblers.

To reach Pace Point, proceed south from Paris, Tennessee on State Route 69 until the state highway turns off the four lane. Proceed from this point to Big Sandy, Tennessee by following the road signs. One coming from the east would go to Camden, Tennessee. Leave Camden from the northwest corner of Court Square and follow *old* State Route 69 to Big Sandy by following the road signs. In Big Sandy proceed north from Melton's Service Station, cross the railroad, immediately turn right and proceed two blocks and turn left, cross the drainage ditch and turn right, at the "Y" turn left on Lick Creek Road. Six miles from the "Y" a blacktop road turns right. During the spring and summer it is worthwhile to turn onto this road and proceed one-fourth mile to the creek crossing. This area usually holds the warblers associated with low, bottomland woods, i.e., Kentucky, Hooded, Parula, etc. There are several old abandoned fields along the way that usually have Prairie Warblers and Field Sparrows during the warm months. After checking the creek bottom turn around and proceed on the Lick Creek Road. Two miles further along, the Big Oak Creek Lake Access Area is worth checking for shore and wading birds. From Big Oak Creek proceed north for two miles until a gravel road with a National Wildlife Refuge sign is observed on the left. Turn left. Along the way it is worthwhile to stop at the pine groves and listen for Pine Warblers from mid-March through the summer. The area from Big Oak Creek to Pace Point is good accipiter country. Keep a sharp eye for the "darters". At the refuge sign there are available self-guiding tour maps and a check list of the birds of the refuge (it needs revision).

At "Tour Marker 1" stop and look the bay over for geese and ducks during the fall, winter and spring. Wood Ducks, Great Blue and Little Blue Herons and Common Egrets can usually be observed in the summer. Just past the old church look for Turkeys up the hollow to the left, especially during April and May. Just past the maintenance sheds, stop on the hill and look over the back of Robbins Creek. Proceed to the forks in the road. Go right and stop and check the "Bufflehead" pond on the left for ducks and mergansers. Proceed through the oak woods looking for Scarlet and Summer Tanagers as well as vireos during the summer. Just as you cross the creek stop and listen for the "yank-yank" of a White-breasted Nuthatch. At the bottom of the hill a stop during the spring or summer will produce a Yellow-breasted Chat and Prothonatory Warbler. Proceed on to Pace Point. As you turn the corner at the bottom of the hill the "Gulf Coast" of Tennessee stretches out directly in front of you. The entire area is worth thoroughly checking for birds at any time of the year. After leaving Pace Point it is usually a good idea to turn right at the "Bufflehead" pond. Farmer's Pond, on the left after about one-half mile, has had some very late Hooded Mergansers around the nesting boxes. Further along, the road parallels the lake. This area is very good for both Bald and Golden Eagles in the winter. At the forks turn around and proceed back to Big Sandy.

Birders needing assistance or more information should contact Don or Gina Manning in McKenzie, Tennessee as there is no local T.O.S. chapter. We may be reached at 352-3850 during the day or at 352-5735 after five o'clock. We would appreciate a call from any birder observing an unusual bird in this area.

103 Stonewall Circle, McKenzie 38201.

THE 1972 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNTS

Dr. Lee R. Herndon, *Editor*

The forty-second annual state wide Christmas Season Bird Count yielded a total of 132 species, which is second only to the count of last year, which yielded 139 species. Eighteen counts were made this season in comparison with 20 last year.

The count period began with low temperatures, strong winds with light snow and ice in some areas. In upper east Tennessee the temperature-wind combination produced a temperature equivalent of —9° F. This condition caused the birds to seek sheltered areas and remain inactive and made birders uncomfortable. Later in the period conditions improved and several of the counts were made under approximately normal seasonal conditions except for abnormally high water conditions in some low-lying areas.

No count was made on Roan Mountain as unfavorable weather and other circumstances prevented the count on the scheduled date.

The Murfreesboro count was so abbreviated that it was not representative of the area, therefore, the count is not included in the table, but is presented in paragraph form under the appropriate heading. This list contains no species different from those listed in the table.

Thirty of the 132 species appear in all of the tabulated counts. Twenty-three species were reported from only one location and 13 of these are represented by a single individual.

Three species: Sandhill Crane, Common Tern and House Finch occur on the list for the first time. This brings the total number of species listed on Christmas Counts to 182 full and 3 subspecies.

Information on the counts will omit area descriptions as they have all been described previously. Only variable data are included, the additional species observed during the count period and the names of participants.

Rare or out of season species listed with adequate corroboration and particulars of identification have been included in the tabulations. Substantiating data and correspondence regarding these species are too voluminous to permit publication, but are retained in the file of the editor.

Seventeen of the counts are tabulated progressively from west to east across the state.

INFORMATION ON THE COUNT

MEMPHIS—17 Dec.; 06:45 to 17:00; clear; temp. 17° to 36°; wind S, 1-5 m.p.h. Twenty-seven observers in 7 parties; total party-hours 57 (37 on foot, 20 by car); total party-miles 145 (40 on foot, 105 by car).

Rough-legged Hawk (Helen D. et al.), House Wren (LC), Palm Warblers (WLW), Dickcissel (DB) and LeConte's Sparrow (BC).

THE 1972 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNTS

Species	Memphis	Reelfoot	Savannah	Dover	Clarksville	Columbia	Nashville	Hickory P.	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	GSMNP	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton	Bristol
Common Loon	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	2	--
Horned Grebe	--	--	11	1	--	--	--	62	--	--	4	10	--	--	--	79	3
Pied-billed Grebe	3	22	15	4	15	14	9	36	6	2	3	21	--	--	24	11	8
Great Blue Heron	--	13	--	18	--	5	--	7	19	--	--	16	--	4	4	--	5
Green Heron	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada Goose	--	21,515	--	122	--	--	--	314	183	--	30	--	--	14	4	--	--
Snow Goose	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue Goose	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egyptian Goose	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Mallard	72	48,000	2	980	14	218	5	310	4,553	--	22	59	--	--	116	55	22
Black Duck	--	2,200	10	38	1	42	--	98	4,000	--	35	5	--	3	307	6	5
Gadwall	--	2,800	1	27	--	23	--	8	304	--	--	3	--	--	--	6	--
Pintail	--	600	--	41	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Green-wing Teal	--	80	--	--	--	8	--	--	25	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1
American Widgeon	1	2,000	3	11	--	--	--	55	2,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	6
Shoveler	2	3,200	--	--	--	3	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wood Duck	6	20	--	8	--	30	1	--	10	--	30	--	--	--	4	--	--
Redhead	--	30	--	3	--	--	21	--	50	--	--	3	--	--	3	--	--
Ring-necked Duck	--	7,800	--	40	--	5	7	--	1,700	--	--	15	--	--	150	122	--
Canvasback	—	240	--	240	--	8	8	3	500	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--
Greater Scaup	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	74	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lesser Scaup	20	6,800	13	--	1	14	58	13	114	--	1	4	--	--	--	6	2
Common Goldeneye	8	50	3	2	--	--	10	14	--	--	1	2	--	--	4	3	1
Bufflehead	--	310	22	3	--	--	21	24	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	146	--
Ruddy Duck	2	3,500	--	--	1	9	2	2	4	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
Hooded Merganser	--	4	2	8	--	--	2	14	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	2	--
Common Merganser	1	11	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Red-br. Merganser	5	--	--	1	--	--	--	6	2	--	7	--		--	--	4	--
Turkey Vulture	--	--	16	1	5	--	1	--	8	1	4	--	4	6	--	1	40
Black Vulture	1	3	--	4	3	195	69	9	3	--	--	--	5	--	4	--	14
Goshawk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sharp-shinned Hawk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	--
Cooper's Hawk	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	--	1	1	--	2	--	1
Red-tailed Hawk	38	35	16	19	5	9	7	12	4	1	11	4	5	3	3	8	2
Red-shouldered Hawk	--	7	9	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Rough-legged Hawk	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Balk Eagle	--	65	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marsh Hawk	3	5	7	4	1	2	1	1	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Osprey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Peregrine Falcon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Sparrow Hawk	18	18	2	4	9	12	56	27	39	4	7	7	3	3	2	5	10
Ruffed Grouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	1	--	2
Bobwhite	39	11	16	17	53	34	83	6	17	38	33	38	30	18	42	35	1
Sandhill Crane	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Coot	3	8,500	99	25	1	780	63	261	275	--	41	575	--	--	8	--	1

David Brown, Ben and Lula Coffey (compilers—672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 38107), Mary Davant, Helen and Henry Dinkelspiel, John Embury, Billy Grimm, George Hervey, Ed King, Jerald Ledbetter, Robert McGowan, Nelle Moore, George Payne, Jr., Alice Smith, Arlo and Noreen Smith, Floyd Stoner, Richard Taylor, Martha Waldron and Wendell Whittemore.

REELFOOT—23 Dec.; 07:00 to 16:30; cloudy; temp. 31° to 36°; wind SW, 0-5 m.p.h. Sixteen observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours 62 (24 on foot, 19 by car, 14 by boat); total party-miles 324 (29 on foot, 265 by car, 30 by boat).

Species	Mem-phis	Reel-foot	Savan-nah	Dover	Clarks-ville	Colum-bia	Nash-ville	Hick-ory P.	Leba-non	Cooke-ville	Chatt-anooga	Knox-ville	GSMNP	Greene-ville	Kings-port	Eliza-bethton	Bris-tol
Killdeer	60	27	167	5	11	8	106	71	38	23	64	290	123	39	53	109	30
American Woodcock	1	--	4	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Common Snipe	90	10	2	--	--	4	3	5	27	--	5	10	3	5	2	2	1
Spotted Sandpiper	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greater Yellowlegs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Least Sandpiper	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring Gull	77	26	3	15	--	--	--	68	5	--	4	1	--	--	7	2	1
Ring-billed Gull	261	153	30	46	--	--	--	414	--	--	102	420	--	--	5	5	--
Bonaparte's Gull	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	496	--	--	35	4	--	--	--	--	--
Common Tern	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mourning Dove	121	139	247	34	84	37	184	63	169	90	102	507	79	238	53	38	93
Barn Owl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--
Screech Owl	1	4	3	1	--	1	1	--	3	1	1	2	--	--	1	1	--
Great Horned Owl	--	2	1	--	--	5	--	--	1	1	1	2	--	1	--	--	1
Barred Owl	1	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belted Kingfisher	1	9	8	4	4	7	12	13	7	5	8	22	10	1	6	3	10
Yellow-sh. Flicker	138	81	27	18	29	13	45	29	18	19	33	26	5	10	14	5	6
Pileated Woodpecker	10	24	7	8	3	13	14	2	5	3	5	10	9	2	10	3	5
Red-bel. Woodpecker	78	129	24	17	26	23	52	14	20	15	25	32	8	11	10	6	9
Red-hd. Woodpecker	14	25	1	--	--	2	1	--	--	6	10	--	--	--	--	--	3
Yel.-bel. Sapsucker	25	12	4	12	5	12	20	9	10	--	10	23	12	2	8	4	4
Hairy Woodpecker	12	12	4	2	7	9	22	4	8	6	5	7	5	1	4	1	1
Downy Woodpecker	57	79	17	13	30	33	84	29	33	20	26	41	17	16	20	13	18
Eastern Phoebe	--	3	2	1	--	2	1	--	1	1	--	2	7	2	3	1	1
Horned Lark	234	52	30	1	11	8	45	107	14	--	7	32	--	--	--	10	--
Blue Jay	281	117	64	182	84	21	60	48	146	98	126	306	25	68	81	18	105
Common Raven	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Common Crow	26	136	50	111	108	81	304	77	236	60	58	380	128	62	2,657	336	138
Fish Crow	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bik.-cap.Chickadee																	
Carolina Chickadee	101	187	49	36	104	53	277	85	129	52	108	195	224*	59	190	55	71
Tufted Titmouse	57	58	36	58	82	50	170	41	65	52	68	116	106	47	68	68	49
White-br. Nuthatch	--	--	6	16	--	1	16	--	1	7	11	11	20	1	15	8	11
Red-br. Nuthatch	3	--	3	--	1	--	1	2	1	1	12	16	33	--	11	5	7
Brown Creeper	8	20	7	1	--	2	3	--	--	1	1	2	12	--	6	3	4
House Wren	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Winter Wren	26	27	1	2	1	--	5	1	2	1	4	3	7	1	7	--	--
Bewick's Wren	--	2	3	--	1	2	4	2	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Carolina Wren	110	50	36	21	19	24	76	46	44	10	47	98	42	12	50	15	24
Lg.-bld. Marsh Wren	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mockingbird	156	48	25	27	48	32	137	105	175	38	133	163	29	36	19	21	54
Catbird	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Brown Thrasher	30	6	2	--	--	2	--	2	1	20	19	4	2	6	--	1	3
Robin	441	62	90	4	14	5	108	9	85	20	10,346	110	60	45	112	25	42
Hermit Thrush	11	11	4	--	1	2	--	1	--	--	2	2	3	--	--	--	--

Long-billed Marsh Wrens by Coffey party. Northern Waterthrush by Williams party. Tree Sparrow (JD); Chipping Sparrow (WC). Blackbird numbers estimated by compilers, except Rusty and Brewer's numbers. Waterfowl numbers estimated by U. S. Fish and Wildlife personnel; species confirmed by independent observers.

Seen in area count period but not on count day; Cooper's Hawk, Turkey and American Woodcock.

Species	Memphis	Reelfoot	Savannah	Dover	Clarksville	Columbia	Nashville	Hickory P.	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	GSMNP	Greeneville	Kingsport	Elizabethton	Bristol
Eastern Bluebird	--	11	56	32	54	6	47	23	62	25	18	74	20	17	8	28	5
Golden-cr. Kinglet	27	41	35	9	1	1	2	7	4	--	14	76	89	--	12	18	19
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	30	31	7	3	1	7	1	8	4	--	15	15	28	1	--	9	2
Water Pipit	1	--	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cedar Waxwing	33	1	108	--	--	6	177	--	142	66	741	131	5	22	4	6	--
Logger-hd. Shrike	20	18	16	12	4	--	16	14	23	5	5	18	3	8	--	2	3
Starling	12,425	1,000M	465	265	1,712	200M	2,384	3,278	1,190	2,100	14,556	29,500	722	1,164	2,628	2,159	15,010
Myrtle Warbler	26	57	8	1	2	4	42	31	2	2	47	50	45	7	8	6	21
Pine Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Palm Warbler	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No. Waterthrush	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yellowthroat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
House Sparrow	390	509	25	25	68	60	280	78	277	123	113	187	100	119	39	105	85
Eastern Meadowlark	468	286	90	56	181	123	216	143	287	92	89	326	277	127	48	62	68
Redwing Blackbird	2,674	1,250M	1,700	28	165	300M	75	37	5,000	--	395	6,500	13	301	--	--	305
Rusty Blackbird	12	10	--	--	1	40,250	--	100	1,065	31	92	41		--	--	--	--
Brewer's Blackbird	21	5	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Common Grackle	10,670	450M	13,500	3	2,627	100M	133	17	5,019	300M	4,185	5,600	4	25	2	2	13,583
Brown-hd. Cowbird	920	200M	32	36	288	5,015	76	31	30	18	1	342	15	--	--	--	1,045
Cardinal	451	327	65	107	216	107	470	238	607	114	149	337	134	75	129	170	105
Dickcissel	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Evening Grosbeak	--	--	18	25	10	8	93	1	--	18	40	--	173	35	--	15	54
Purple Finch	35	21	29	8	24	16	226	18	165	68	103	126	51	22	35	10	85
House Finch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
Pine Siskin	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	20	2	--	35	1	55	--	--	--	9
American Goldfinch	70	38	76	71	36	12	189	93	206	25	108	150	49	2	50	25	62
Red Crossbill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--
Rufous-sid. Towhee	77	36	72	29	62	33	97	89	39	50	95	109	14	9	7	15	13
Savannah Sparrow	111	2	7	--	--	9	8	14	4	--	16	44	21	--	--	--	--
LeConte's Sparrow	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vesper Sparrow	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slate-col. Junco	471	213	230	212	156	31	365	181	178	9	152	158	113	21	65	132	109
Tree Sparrow	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chipping Sparrow	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	6	--	--	--
Field Sparrow	144	75	122	58	33	55	155	145	160	31	123	177	90	72	59	31	58
Harris' Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
White-cr. Sparrow	2	10	--	10	6	21	35	7	135	--	4	16	--	9	9	--	75
White-th. Sparrow	858	463	160	33	81	133	257	232	71	77	706	1,177	112	37	95	122	34
Fox Sparrow	21	10	2	6	9	2	9	9	1	--	11	1	--	--	1	1	1
Lincoln's Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Swamp Sparrow	202	198	41	20	7	39	2	72	62	--	105	28	3	10	--	1	--
Song Sparrow	263	203	87	16	2	61	95	247	65	9	108	278	159	37	45	25	65
No. of Species	78	92	77	77	71	74	72	82	90	50	83	79	60	56	61	65	67

M= 1000
* Includes some Black-capped Chickadees

Robert Clemmons, Ben and Lula Coffey, Wendell Crews, Drvey Davis, John DeLime, Helen Dinkelspiel, Guy Hogg, Thomas Hull, Don and Gina Manning (compilers—Rt. 1, Old Paris Highway, McKenzie 38201), Jim and Gloria Maender, George Payne and David Pitts.

SAVANNAH—31 Dec.; 06:00 to 20:00; clear; temp. 44° to 60°; wind S, 0-10 m.p.h. Four observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours 32; total party-miles 140.

Lloyd Clayton, David E. Patterson (compiler—Olive Hill 38475) Michael S. Patterson and Morris Williams.

DOVER—17 Dec.; 06:30 to 17:00; clear to partly cloudy; temp. 24° to 40°. Eleven observers in three parties. Total party-hours 29 (15 on foot, 14 by car); total party-miles 190 (11 on foot, 179 by car).

Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge was inaccessable because of high water. Therefore, the numbers of waterfowl are extremely low. Seen during count period but not on count day: Snow Goose, Blue Goose, Barred Owl and Brown Thrasher.

Mike Filson, Collier Goodlett, Rita Goodlett, Bill Hansard, Kay Harker, Tony Mahoney, Dianne Sexton, John W. Sexton (compiler—Rt. 1, Dover 37058), Brian Snyder, Nathan Snyder and Juaquin Walling.

CLARKSVILLE—16 Dec.; 07:00 to 16:30; clear; temp. 21° to 32°; wind N-NW, 5-30 m.p.h. All marsh and low lying lands covered with water. Six observers in 3 parties plus 16 at feeders. Total party-hours 25 (10 on foot, 15 by car; total party-miles 319 (17 on foot, 302 by car). Seen in area count but not on count day: Great Blue Heron, Wood Duck, Screech Owl, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Brown Thrasher, Cedar Waxwing, Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Dickcissel.

Joe Allen, Lois Bousman, Carlos Brewer, Bonnie Chester, Mike Filson, Floyd Ford (compiler—Austin Peay State University, Clarksville 37040), Nita Heilman, E. L. Henson, Ellen Hutchison, Martha Kimbrough, Edna Lyle, Bill Milliken, Mary F. Moore, John Neely, Mildred Perry, Bernice Rassas, Louise Roach, Brian Snyder, Nathan Snyder, Juaquin Walling, Priscilla Weathersby and Barbara Wilbur.

COLUMBIA—29 Dec.; 07:00 to 18:00; partly cloudy; temp. 35° to 55°; wind SW, 5-10 m.p.h. Seven observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 19 (9 on foot, 6 by car, 4 by canoe); total party-miles 167 (8 on foot, 150 by car, 9 by canoe). Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Barred Owl and Winter Wren.

William Dale, Barbara Finney, William Fuqua, Daniel Gray III, George Mayfield, Jr. (compiler—Sunnyside Drive, Columbia 38401), Mark Mayfield and Rad Mayfield III.

NASHVILLE—30 Dec.; rain from about 10:00 totaling 1.45 inches; temp. 55° to 60°; wind SE, 18-29 m.p.h. Thirty-two observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours 63 (25 on foot, 38 by car).

B. H. Abernathy, Frances Abernathy, W. C. and Arlene Alford, Clyde and Vivian Anderson, Sue Bell, Mike Bierly, John Brevard, Paul and Dot Crawford, Annella Creech, Milbrey Dugger, John and Evelyn Ellis, Charles Farrell, Clara Fentress, Sally and William Fintel, Albert Ganier, Katherine Goodpasture, Ben Groce, Roger Harshaw, Louise Jackson, Margaret Mann, Fanny Murphy, Henry Parmer, Oscar Patrick, W. M. Shaughnessy (compiler—6413 Currywood Drive, Nashville 37205), Anna Sulser, Ann Tarbell, L. O. Trabue and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vaughn.

HICKORY-PRIEST—17 Dec.; 06:30 to 16:45; clear; temp. 9° to 25°; wind NW, 5-10 m.p.h.; water levels high, dams spillways open. Eighteen observers, 15 in 5 parties, 3 at feeders. Total party-hours 47 (16 on foot, 28 by car, 3 at feeders); total party-miles 218 (16 on foot, 202 by car).

Seen in area count period but not on count day: Wood Duck, Ring-necked Duck, Screech Owl and Cedar Waxwing.

Vivian Anderson, Sue Bell, Michael Bierly (compiler—3826 Bedford Ave., Nashville 37215), Dot and Paul Crawford, Annella Creech, Milbrey Dugger, Bill and Sally Fintel, Katherine Goodpasture, Roger Harshaw, Helen Hodgson, Carol Knauth, Mary Lou Lorance, Margaret Mann, Don and Gina Manning and Ann Tarbell.

MURFREESBORO—25 Dec.; 14:30 to 17:30; overcast; temp. 40° to 45°; wind variable, 0-10 m.p.h. Covered northeast section of Rutherford County. Three observers in one party; total party-hours 3 (all by car); total party-miles 65 (all by car).

Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Black Vulture, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 9; Killdeer, 5; Mourning Dove, 2; Great Horned Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 3; Yellow-shafter Flicker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Blue Jay, 6; Common Crow, 84; Carolina Chickadee, 2; Mockingbird, 6; Robin, 4; Eastern Bluebird, 12; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Loggerhead Shrike, 5; Starling, 80; Eastern Meadowlark, 45; Brown-headed Cowbird, 5; Cardinal, 22; Slate-colored Junco, 8; Field Sparrow, 10 and Song Sparrow, 9.

Jon and Nancy DeVore (compilers—Apt. A-5, 1510 Huntington Drive, Murfreesboro 37130), and H. O. Todd, Jr.

LEBANON—29 Dec.; 05:30 to 18:30; overcast; temp. 43° to 60°; wind variable, 0-5 m.p.h. Thirteen observers in 7 parties plus 21 feeder observers. Total party-hours 101 (25 on foot, 76 by car); total party-miles 666 (49 on foot, 617 by car). Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Blue-winged Teal, Ring-necked Pheasant, Red-headed Woodpecker, Brown Creeper and Evening Grosbeak.

Marilyn Burchett, Lucille Chambers, Frances Couch, Jon DeVore, Gwendolyn McFarland, Hala Paul, Ray Pope, Nina Reed, Rev. William Senter (compiler—313 West Hills Dr., Lebanon 37087), Sue Smith, Clyde Taylor, Andy Thompson, Teressa Waters and Mary Wharton.

COOKEVILLE—29 Dec.; 07:00 to 17:00; cloudy; temp. 50° plus. Twenty observers. Total party-miles 86 (5 on foot, 81 by car).

Beulah Clark, Samuel Coward, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Cummins, Florence Earhart, R. D. High, D. D. Hinds, Roy Hinds, Dr. P. L. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Jaques, Amy Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Link, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney McGee, Mrs. Tom Moore, Miser R. Richmond (compiler—519 N. Jefferson Ave., Cookeville 38501), Thelma Tinnon and Chrissa Wendt.

CHATTANOOGA—17 Dec.; 03:00 to 19:00; clear and sunny; temp. 8° to 26°; ice on edges of larger ponds, small ponds and puddles frozen solid; wind 0-5 m.p.h. Thirty observers in 14 parties, including 4 feeder watchers. Total party-hours 92 (49 on foot, 43 by car); total party-miles 391 (51 on foot, 340 by car). Seen in count area but not on count day: Oldsquaw.

Frances and Jim Barnwell, Katherine Cronin, Hugh and Maxine Crownover, Jon and Nancy DeVore, Clay Dobbins, Tim Dobbins, Ken and Lil Dubke (compilers—720 Bacon Trail, Apt. #1, Chattanooga 37412), Madeline Dufour, Corrine Ellis, Roy Evenson, Edith Fenn, Anne Gibson, Jonathon Gibson, Frank and Gloria Hixon, Daniel Jacobson, Art and Mary Louise Jones, J. Hunter Patterson, David Shafer, Lee and Mary Shafer, Martha Sterchi, Douglas and Mary Tunsberg and John Wilson.

KNOXVILLE—17 Dec.; 05:30 to 18:00; clear; temp. 15° to 30°; wind NE, 5-10 m.p.h. Twenty observers in 12 parties. Total party-hours 98 (58 on foot, 40 by car); total party-miles 616 (58 on foot, 558 by car).

Seen on count day was an unidentified loon, and in the count period but not on count day were Evening Grosbeaks.

James M. Campbell, John Elson, J. C. Howell, Chester and Deborah Massey, Terry McGown, Muriel Monroe, Gary Muffly, Charles Nicholson, Holly Overton, Paul Pardue, Powell Puckett, Mrs. Sterling Ryder, Boyd Sharp, Louis and Johnita Smith, James Tanner (compiler—Rt. 28, Box 155, Knoxville 37920), Bill and Irene Williams and Richard Yahner.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—31 Dec.; 07:00 to 17:15; partly cloudy, overcast, light rain, fog at high elevations; temp. 40° to 67°; wind variable, 5-40 m.p.h. with gusts up to 50 m.p.h. Twenty-nine observers in 12 parties, plus 3 individuals watching feeders. Total party-hours 85 (46 on foot, 39 by car); total party-miles 340 (49 on foot, 291 by car).

Fred Alsop, III, Winnifred Brown, James Campbell, Mary Davidson, Don DeFoe (compiler—GSMNP Headquarters, Gatlinburg 37738), Dave Hassler, Robbie Hassler, Joseph Howell, Tony Koella, Betty Lewelling, Joe Lewelling, Terry McGown, Lawrence Maso, Marie Maso, Chester Massey, Muriel Monroe, Robert Monroe, Cynthia Muffly, Gary Muffly, Louise Nunnally, J. B. Owen, Polly Ryder, Boyd Sharp, Jr., Mary Sharp, Arthur Stupka, Margaret Stupka, James Tanner, Bill Williams, Irene Williams, George Wood, Hedy Wood and Dick Zani.

GREENEVILLE—31 Dec.; 07:15 to 18:00; overcast to clear; gusty 18-20 m.p.h.; temp. 62° to 72°.

Betty Armitage, Mrs. J. T. Clowers, Mrs. J. E. Collins, Charlene Easterly, Mr. and Mrs. William Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. King Gaut, S. B. McGuire, B. D. Holt, Brian Keicher, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nevius (compiler—Rt. #3, Greeneville 37743), Richard Sievert and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Spees.

KINGSPORT—30 Dec.; 07:00 to 17:30; light cloud cover all day; temp. 46° to 62°. Twelve observers in 9 parties. Seen in count area but not on count day: Turkey Vulture, Red-headed Woodpecker, Brown Thrasher.

Roy Allen, Tom Finucane (compiler—1434 Watauga St., Kingsport 37664), Jeff Francisco, Ed Gift, John Pierce, John Pierce, Jr., Marylane Ramsey, George Rodgers, Eugene Scott, Arthur Smith and Ann Switzer.

ELIZABETHTON—16 Dec.; 06:30 to 17:30; cloudy, light snow, overcast; temp. 16° to 30°; wind SW, 5-40 m.p.h. Thirteen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 45 (26 on foot, 19 by car); total party miles 213 (23 on foot, 190 by car). Seen in count area but not on count day: Greater Scaup, Cooper's Hawk, Brown-headed Cowbird, Pine Siskin and Red Crossbill.

Ed Davidson, Martha Dillenbeck, Helenhill Dove, Glen Eller (compiler—Rt. 3, Elizabethton 37643), Sally Goodin, Lee R. Herndon, Danny Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lura, John Martin, Roby May, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Swindell and Gary Wallace.

BRISTOL—30 Dec.; 07:00 to 17:15; cloudy to clear; temp. 45° to 58°; wind negligible. Sixteen observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours 62 (30 on foot, 32 by car); total party-miles 327 (22 on foot, 304 by car).

Judy Abbott, Rockwell Bingham (compiler—216 Melody Lane, Bristol 37620), Rosemary Bingham, Wallace Coffey, Lelia Epperson, Craig Folk, Kenneth Hale, Joseph Jackson, David McPeak, Max Miller, Conrad Ottenfeld, Helen Ottenfeld, John Shaw, Charles R. Smith, Enno vanGelder and Dianne Wilson.

CHANGES IN THE MIGRANT STAFF

With this issue, Dr. Lee R. Herndon has resigned as State Count Compiler. Dr. Herndon has served on the editorial staff of *The Migrant* for 17 years (15 years as editor). His efforts on our behalf as a field ornithologist and a conscientious editor have been a major contribution to the growth of our organization. We owe him much.

Mr. Morris D. Williams has accepted the responsibility of serving as our State Count Compiler. We are fortunate in having an individual with his credentials. He brings much ability and enthusiasm to the editorial staff.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

WHISTLING SWAN AT CROSS CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE—STEWART COUNTY—On 7 November 1973, my wife, Dianne, and I were birding on the Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge around the area of Cross Creek adjacent to Highway 49. This area is located approximately 7 miles from Dover on the Erin Road. After observing several flocks of Mallards (*Anas platyrhynches*), Gadwalls (*Anas strepers*), American Widgeon (*Mareca americana*) and Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) we observed a large white bird considerably larger than a Canada Goose. The bird was somewhat dull on the back which gave it a dirty appearance. The bill was pinkish becoming darker at the tip. We observed the bird for approximately 15 minutes with the aid of 7 x 35 binoculars and a 20 x spotting scope. We identified the bird as an immature Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*). It was getting late in the afternoon as the time was approaching 13:30 so we decided to drive back to the refuge headquarters and pick up Ronnie Shell, the assistant manager and an excellent waterfowl birder. At approximately 14:00 we were back at the same spot but failed to locate the bird. We decided to drive back thru the refuge in hopes of locating the bird in the interior of the area. After several stops we finally located the bird flying in a northwesterly direction across the refuge and on across Barkley Lake. We observed the bird until it flew out of sight behind a large grove of trees. Mr. Shell identified the bird as a Whistling Swan.

On 8 November 1971, Mr. Sam Barton, manager of the refuge, searched the area for approximately 3 hours without locating the swan.

On 9 November 1971, Don and Gina Manning and I searched for the Whistler from 13:00 until 15:00 hours without any success. The refuge personnel also failed to locate the bird on this date.

On 10 November 1971, Bobby Nelson, Dianne and I made another attempt at locating the swan. We searched the area from 13:00 until 15:00 hours without finding the swan. The refuge personnel also failed to site a swan on this date.

The observers concluded that probably the Whistling Swan spotted on 7 November 1971, came into the refuge with the storm and passing cold front on 6 November 1971, and left on the night of 7 November or during the morning of 8 November.

JOHN W. SEXTON, Route 1, Dover 37058.

SUMMER BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO IN KNOXVILLE—On 24 June 1972, as my wife and I were at lunch, we noticed a cuckoo in plain sight on a dead limb of a small elm in our front yard. I got my binoculars. The bird went behind foliage, but appeared again and we saw the black bill and small white tail markings plainly, identifying the bird as a Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*).

According to The Birds of Knox County, compiled by Joseph C. Howell and Muriel B. Monroe (1957), the Black-billed Cuckoo is a spring and fall migrant in Knox County. The latest spring record given is May 26, 1954.

The bird we saw appeared sluggish in its movements. We thought it might have strayed to Knox County after Tropical Storm Agnes, which had blown across the Carolinas a few days earlier.

John Elson, 300 Hermitage Road, Knoxville 37920.

WESTERN KINGBIRDS SIGHTED IN NASHVILLE—On 25 September 1971 two Western Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) were found at 12:30 CDT in the southern end of the Hurricane Creek Recreational Area on Percy Priest Lake. From notes taken in the field the species showed underneath a white throat, diffuse gray and then bright yellow all the way under the tail. It had a thickish black mark through the eye, white outer tail feathers, black tail with no terminal band, dingy gray on head and neck, a brown-gray back and flat, dark bill. In comparison with the drawing in Robbins, C. S., B. Bruun and H. S. Zim. 1966. *A Guide to Field Identification Birds of North America.* Golden Press, N. Y., there was not as broad an area of gray beneath the white throat. Presence of the black tail and white outer tail feathers separated this species from the other kingbirds and the *Myiarchus* flycatchers.

The habitat was secondary growth principally of scattered cedars (*Juniperus virginiana*), hackberries (*Celtis* sp.), Osage-oranges (*Maclura pomifera*), Sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*), elms (*Ulmus* sp.), sumacs (*Rhus* sp.), shrubs and an undergrowth of grasses. The area was bordered on one side by a road and the other by a cove of the lake.

Observations were made by various types of 7X35 binoculars and two spotting scopes, 20X and 15-60X. Both birds were not seen together often, but at one point both could be seen in the scope at the same time and with this comparison one was more brightly marked. The species sat most of the time high in a large dead tree where it was disturbed by Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) and Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*). When flushed the species would make very long, arched flights before landing again in another location. This habit seems to contrast with that of the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) which usually makes short flights, returning near the original perch when disturbed.

Initially observed from about 75 feet the birds were studied for fifteen minutes and left. The next day, 26 September, one bird was found and also viewed by Benton Basham. A return to the area around 13:00 on the 26th and the 27th yielded negative results. The weather was sunny and near or in the 80's on all days.

This marks the third Nashville area occurrence, *The Migrant* 25:33, 32:4. It is interesting to note that there were also two individuals each on these previous area observations.

Michael L. Bierly, 3826 Bedford Ave., Nashville 37215.

Roger O. Harshaw, 462 Rural Hill Rd., Nashville 37217.

James D. Parrish, Jr., 5608 Knob Rd., Nashville 37209.

Footnote: As a further development after the observations, Mike Bierly was told that these birds should have been collected for verification and authenticity of the record for future years. It is inconceivable to us that people can still relish the action of killing birds for so-called scientific purposes. There is absolutely no need anywhere in North America north of Mexico for bird collecting because of the advance stage of ornithology in this area. There are already numerous collections available for comparison and study. Further, general collections of high quality can be obtained by salvaging roadside kills, and window and tower casualties. What need is there for theses and papers to be written on anything necessitating the killing of birds? We say none. Perhaps the one great gap in ornithological data today deals with the natural history of birds. Something that only the eyes and ears can record with the free, living bird. It is time for all persons really interested in birding and the preservation of birds to turn aside all collectors and their followers for the benefit and well being of the science. Perhaps by our not collecting these birds someone else in the country got as much of a thrill of seeing them as we did.

MIKE BIERRLY, ROGER HARSHAW, JIMMY PARRISH.

NOVEMBER ORCHARD ORIOLE AT NASHVILLE—While stalking sparrows in a 10 acre weed-field between US 70 south and I-40 at their juncture west of Nashville 28 November 1971, Katherine Goodpasture flushed an Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) from dried aster stalks. The bird came into view first in a small opening about 18 inches off the ground where it perched for three minutes or more allowing deliberate observation. When Michael Bierly and Margaret Mann approached from the opposite side the bird dropped down and then up to the top of the weeds in almost the same spot.

The oriole clearly showed a black throat, upper chest, head and back almost to the upper tail-coverts as well as black wings and tail. The underparts were rust or chestnut extending from the black chest posteriorly including rust colored under tail-coverts. Upper tail-coverts were rust as were shoulder feathers that joined rust of the breast. Black flight feathers had lighter edges that gave a watered appearance to the folded wing. Whitish edges to the wing-coverts made whitish wing-bars. Light edges to the tail feathers gave, in some lights and in flight, an illusion of a light terminal band. The legs and maxilla were dark bluish: the mandible was lighter, silvery bluish. The unusual feature of the color pattern of the oriole was the striking green sheen on the black of its head and on its back down to the edge of the rust colored rump. These observations were made between 15:00 and 15:30 in the afternoon with the sun low in the sky. This light allowed perfect display of the green sheen so that the bird had a near exotic appearance. This fresh fall plumage following post nuptual molt is rarely seen north of the oriole's wintering ground. Roberts says the new feathers have "greenish-buff and brown edges" (Roberts, Thomas S. *Manual for the Identification of the Birds of Minnesota and Neighboring States*. 1955. University of Minnesota Press. p. 688). This was a male Orchard Oriole in at least its second year. To our knowledge this is the only record of this species for either October or November in this area.

The oriole seemed vigorous and flew without any hint of injury. From an original position of about 20 feet from observers the bird flew about 150 feet to a fence, from there to a clump of pokeberry stalks growing on the highway embankment where it ate dried pokeberries for almost 10 minutes. From the berries it flew back to the fence and then back to the field of dried weeds—mostly asters and serecia lespedeza standing 2-3 feet high. There were open places through the weeds as well as accumulations of water standing in the bottom land. Over a wide range one could see honeysuckle berries, hackberries, and probably smilax berries that could have supported a fruit and berry-eating species.

We could not find the oriole on 1 December or on 26 December. Generally warm and clement weather prevailed during the fall. This is a notable record because Orchard Orioles are generally recognized as very early fall migrants moving from northern, northeastern and middle southern areas during late July and August.

Katherine Goodpasture, 3407 Hopkins Lane, Nashville 35215.

Michael Bierly, 3826 Bedford Ave., Nashville 37215.

Margaret Mann, 2189 Riverview, Nashville 37214.

WALTER P. NICKELL, 1903-1973

Walter P. Nickell, 69, retired Cranbrook Institute of Science naturalist, ornithologist and teacher died on 2 January 1973. He is survived by his wife, Billie, and a son, John Carver, of Dayton Ohio and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Farmer, of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and two grandchildren. He had resided in Clinton, Tennessee since his retirement and was a member of Knoxville Chapter TOS.

Dr. Nickell spent his lifetime working in the field of science and nature, combining the two to become an authority on bird migration, behavior and nesting habits. Many of his works have been published in scientific journals. He had banded over 160,000 birds in his lifetime and had traveled in several foreign countries and in the United States.

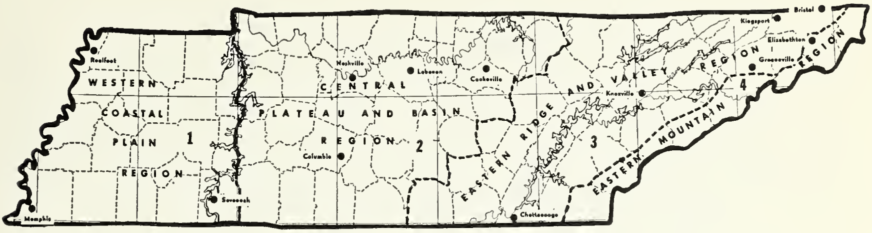
An honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Central Michigan University in 1964. Dr. Nickell was a charter member of the Detroit Audubon Society and the Michigan Botanical Society. He was a life member of the American Ornithologists' Union and the Michigan Mineralogical Society.

He had a large library of books and scientific papers and one of the finest collections of bird and wildflower slides to be found in this country.

Dr. Nickell was admired by all who knew him for his enthusiasm of birds and all nature and he will be sadly missed by all of us in Knoxville Chapter TOS.—Terry McGown

THE SEASON

Fred J. Alsop, III, *Editor*


Reelfoot
WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION
1
Memphis
Savannah
Nashville
Lebanon
Cookeville
CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION
2
Columbia
EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION
3
Knoxville
Chattanooga
EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION
4
Kingsport
Bristol
Elizabethton
Greeneville

Winter Season: 1 November - 15 March

From across the state come reports of mild winter weather, lingering shorebirds, and a strong invasion of boreal species with Red Crossbills reported westward into the Central Plateau and Bain Region and Evening Grosbeaks observed in *ALL* regions. Part of the Goshawk invasion reported from the banding and trapping stations in the Northern States appears to have reached Tennessee with this species reported from the Central Plateau and Basin and the Eastern Ridge and Valley Regions. Large numbers of Red-breasted Nuthatches, Pine Siskins, and Purple Finches wintered in Tennessee this season. House Finches, assumed to be members of the rapidly expanding introduced New York-Deleware-Maryland populations, were verified for the first time in the state this winter. These birds were seen by many TOS members at the Holt's feeder in Greeneville where one bird in the plumage of a female had been seen late in the previous winter, and the species was also observed in Knoxville, thus constituting the first and second Tennessee records.

Western species were also found wintering in Tennessee. Oregon Juncos were listed in the Nashville area and in Bristol. Franklin's Gulls, White Pelicans, and a Whistling Swan were found in the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region. A singing Western Meadowlark was reported along the levees west of Reelfoot Lake. In addition, Harris Sparrows were seen in the Central Plateau and Basin Region. Details of a most active winter season follow. Did *YOU* contribute *YOUR* observations of Tennessee birds?

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—*Loon-Merganser:* Common Loon: 18 Nov. (15) BS (NTOS). Canada Goose: 18 Nov. (200) BF and (30) BS (NTOS). American Widgeon: 18 Nov. (1,000) BF (NTOS). Redhead: 13 Jan. (10) S (MP). Ring-necked Duck: 18 Nov. (100) BF (NTOS), 13 Jan. (11) S (MP), 10 Mar. (280) Camden and (35) BS (MB and party). Canvasback: 18 Nov. (10) BS (NTOS). *GREATER SCAUP:* 11 Mar. (3) LC (BB, JB, DGM). Ruddy Duck: 25 Nov. (15) S (DP). Hooded Merganser: 18 Nov. (6) BS (NTOS), 25 Nov. (1m, 1f) first S sighting in several years (DP). Common Merganser: 10 Mar. (4) BS (MB and party). Red-breasted Merganser: 18 Nov. (130) BS (NTOS).

Eagle-Gull: GOLDEN EAGLE: 18 Nov. (1, immature) BS (NTOS). Bald Eagle: 18 Nov. (1 immature, 1 adult) BS (NTOS). *PEREGRINE FALCON:* 28 Nov. (1) McKenzie (GM). American Woodcock: throughout season (1-50+) S (MP). Spotted Sandpiper: 31 Dec. (1) S (DP). Least Sandpiper: 25 Feb. (1) BS (DM). Herring Gull: 18 Nov. (15) BS (NTOS).

Phoebe-Swallow: Eastern Phoebe: 24 Mar. (nest with 1 egg) S (DP). Tree Swallow: 11 Mar. (75) LC (BB, JB, DGM). House Wren: 30 Nov. 1, caught by cat) McKenzie (DGM). Fish Crow: 11 Mar. (20) Tiptonville (BB, JB, DGM). Black-throated Green Warbler: 31 Mar. (1) S (DP). *WESTERN MEADOWLARK:* 2 Mar. (1) LC (Fred J. Alsop and party). *EVENING GROSBEAK:* throughout season (1-50+) McKenzie, Memphis, S. Vesper Sparrow: 10 Mar. (3) Duck River Refuge (MB and party).

Locations: BF—Britton Ford Refuge, BS—Big Sandy Refuge, LC—Lake County, S—Savannah.

Observers: BB—Benton Basham, JB—Jeff Basham, MB—Mike Bierly, DGM—Don and Gina Manning, NTOS—Members of Nashville Chapter, DP—David Patterson, MP—Mike Patterson.

David E. Patterson, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—December was remarkably mild, January cold with snow and ice for two weeks, February normal, the first half of March unseasonably mild and ending with heavy floods. Unprecedented numbers of loons were present, most duck numbers were will below normal. Boreal species seemed to have put on their largest invasion ever in the area.

Loons-Ducks: Common Loon: 20 Nov. (92) OHL (PDC), 19 and 21 Nov. (70) WR (KLD), unprecedented numbers NA. Red-throated Loon: 2 Dec. (2) WR (LSF). Horned Grebe: 24 Feb. (95) OHL (MLB) peak there, 1 Jan. (400) WR (KLD) most seen there. Pied-billed Grebe: 18 Dec. a peak of (311) at WR (KLD) down to (115) 22 Feb. (MCW-YWH), then stationary (96) 4 Mar. (KLD). For NA 18 Feb. (31) PPL (ROH). Great Blue Heron: 3 Nov. (16) GSP (PC), (1-4) regular elsewhere. Common Egret: 19 Nov. (1) CCR (WAS), 10 Mar. (1) GA (LSF). *CATTLE EGRET:* latest dates known to writer, 22 Nov. (1) (FB), 28 Nov. (1) (Gladys Northcut *fide* MCW) both widely separated CC. Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 19 Nov. (5) CCR (WAS). American Bittern: 12 Nov. (1) BV (MLB-ROH), 19 Nov. (1) CCR (WAS). Mallard: 18 Dec. a peak of (3000) WR (KLD), 10 Feb. a peak of only (135) for OHL (MLB). Black Duck: the peak for OHL was 11 Feb. with (171) (MLB), for WR 19 Nov. with (400) (KLD). Gadwall: peaks of (50) 3 Nov. OHL (MLB) and (132) on 19 Nov. WR (KLD). Ring-necked Duck and Lesser Scaup: numbers only about 10% of flocks sometimes found only a few years back. Bufflehead: to (45) 3 Mar. RL (MLB). *OLD SQUAW:* earliest by 7 days NA, 3 Nov. (1) RL (AT). Red-breasted Merganser: 22 Nov. (360) OHL (PC, MLB), largest number ever reported NA, 21 and 27 Nov. (600) WR (KLD). Hooded Merganser: 27 Nov. (270) WR (KLD).

Hawks-Gulls: GOSHAWK: 20 Dec. (1 adult) LBL (Roger L. Kroodsma), 29 Dec. (1) caught injured GA (PDC), 9 Jan. (1) CLK (JDA), seen on 3 previous days when light too poor for positive identification. Red-tailed Hawk: more reports than in past few years. 1 Jan. (12) WR (KLD). Rough-legged Hawk: 12 Dec. and 18 Feb. WB (FB), 26 Dec. (1) Bucksnort and (1) 7 Mi. west Cookeville, both on I-40 by James Holt. Golden Eagle: 11 Nov. (1) WB (FB), earliest known there, later (3) wintered. Bald Eagle: 16, 17, 18 Nov. (1) mature, River Rd. NA (Joe Hutton *fide* MLB), 19 Nov. (1) CCR (WAS), 23 Nov. (1) PC (RH), 1 Jan. (1) WR (KLD). Sparrow Hawk: considerably more than past few years. (24) banded NA during period (JHR). *PIGEON HAWK:* 4 Nov. (1) Wilson County (Jon DeVore). Sandhill Crane: 23 Nov. (41) PC (RH). 30 Dec. (1) NA (Christmas Count), 1st NA record. American Coot: 13 Nov. a peak of (2000) WR (KLD), also below normal NA. Golden Plover: 3 Mar. (2) CCR (Fred Alsop and party). American Woodcock: 2 Nov. (1) near H WB (FB), late Jan. and Feb. many reports NA (MLB, JHR). One banded bird netted (HR). Solitary Sandpiper: nearly a month early, 1 Mar. (1) WB (FB). Greater Yellowlegs: 4 (1) (MLB), 6 Mar. (2) (JHR), both BV. Lesser Yellowlegs: latest NA (except for a Dec. one-legged bird) 29 Nov. (1) BV (MLB). Pectoral Sandpiper: very early, 6 Mar. (1) BV (JNR). Least Sandpiper: first lengthy wintering attempt NA with 12 Nov. (12), to 29 Nov. (26), 27 Dec. (16), and to 17 Jan. (9), all BV (MLB). *RED PHALAROPE:* 8 Nov. (1) BV (MLB, MLM, DC, photographed by PC). Ring-billed Gull: well below normal OHL with a peak of (164) (TOS), a peak of (235) PPL (MLB) on 17 Dec., 19 Feb. peak WR was (300) (KLD). Bonaparte's Gull: peaks of (350) 15 Dec. WR (KLD) and 17 Dec. PPL (475) (TOS Christmas count).

Owls-Grackles: LONG-EARED OWL: 4 Nov. (1) west LC (LWC), then (1) injured bird brought to Children's Museum. Purple Martin: 5 Mar. reported Williamsport (*fide* KAG), 6 Mar. (1) LC (LWC), 10 Mar. (1) NA (Louise Jackson). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 12 Nov. (18) CH area (MLB), a few Basin area, regular entire Rim area. Robin: scarce, with an occasional pair after mid Feb. Water Pipit: 15 Nov. (1) OHL (MLB) only report. Cedar Waxwing: 23 Dec. (600) Center Hill Lake (BF), 25 Feb. (100) H Byrdstown (RH), many reports small flocks elsewhere. Rusty Blackbird: 17 Nov. thru period (1-7) H GA (PDC), 17 Jan. (15) WB (FB), (100) wintered H NA (ROH). Common Grackle: about absent with 1st return report 24 Feb. (1) H (AT).

Grosbeaks-Sparrows: ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK: 3 Dec. (1) PPL (BSF), 31 Dec. (1) female at two feeders a half mile apart CLK (Edna Lyle, Jim Nixon *fide* JDA). *DICKCISSEL:* 28 Dec. (1) H CLK (Bill Millican *fide* JDA), 8 Jan. (1) H WB (FB). Evening Grosbeak: first report 7 Nov. (10-15) H NA (Mrs. Ronald Kemp), 13 Nov. (12) H LC (Jane Egley *fide* LWC), 15 Nov. (35) CC (FB). Flocks to (60) reported over entire area with largest number reported being (200) H LC (LWC). Purple Finch: very numerous over entire area. Pine Siskin: a few at WB (FB) to (100) H GA (PDC). NA had many flocks to (15) except N.E. part across river reported flocks (100-500)! *RED CROSSBILL:* 11 Feb. (1), 17 Feb. (10) CH (MLB). Savannah Sparrow: 18 Feb. (7) WB (FB) only report. Vesper Sparrow: 12 Nov. (1) BV (MLB-ROH). *OREGON JUNCO:* 10 Nov. (1), 17th (1) banded, 28th (1) bandless, all H (ARL). 15th Nov. (1) a mile away H

(KAG). Chipping Sparrow: 2 Dec. and 1 Jan. (1) H WB (FB), 1st arrival report, 26 Feb. (1) H LB (VB). *HARRIS SPARROW:* 31 Dec. thru period (1) adult H. Donelson (Mrs. H. A. Hatcher, many TOS members), 20 Jan. thru period (1) immature H LB (VB plus TOS members). Lincoln Sparrow: 7 Mar. (1) ACM (MLB).

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh, BS—Basin Springs, BV—Buena Vista Marsh, CC—Cannon County, CLK—Clarksville, CH—Craggie Hope, CCR—Cross Creek Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, GA—Gallatin area, GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant, H—home area, LC—Lawrence County, LB—Lebanon area, LBL—Land Between the Lakes, 7 mi. W. Dover, NA—Nashville area, OHL—Old Hickory Lake, PPL—Percy Priest Lake, PC—Pickett County, RL—Radnor Lake, WB—Woodbury area, WR—Woods Reservoir.

Observers: JDA—Joe D. Allen, VB—Vernon Berry, MLB—Mike L. Bierly, FB—Mrs. Hoyt Bryson, LWC—Lloyd W. Clayton, PC—Paul Crawford, DC—Dot Crawford, PDC—Paul and Dot Crawford, KLD—Kenneth and Lil Dubke, BF—Bill Fintel, BSF—Bill and Sally Fintel, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, ROH—Roger O. Harshaw, RH—Robbie Hassler, YWH—Mrs. W. S. Hite, ARL—Amelia R. Laskey, MLM—Margaret L. Mann, JHR—John N. and Heather Riggins, LSF—Lee Shafer and family, WAS—Warioto Audubon Society, AT—Ann Tarbell, MCW—Mary C. Wood.

HENRY E. PARMER, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 37205.

Editor's Note: Morris Williams is now the compiler for the Central Plateau and Basin Region. Please forward all your observations to him at: Box 25, Five Points, Tenn. 38457.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—The weather during the period was warmer and wetter than usual. Very heavy rains in early December caused flooding over much of the area and the only major snowfall was in early January. Temperatures during the last week of February and the first two weeks of March were very warm with high's occurring in the upper 60's and 70's.

This was a poor winter for waterfowl. No large fall flights developed and numbers were low. Perhaps due to the mild winter and the increased short-stopping of waterfowl in the mid-western states. There were, however, two reports of *WHITE PELICANS,* with one in the region until 23 Dec. A *WHISTLING SWAN* was seen by numerous birders on a farm pond near Jonesboro. A *ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK,* an Osprey, and two sightings of Peregrine Falcons were recorded. A *FRANKLIN'S GULL* on Nickajack Lake provided the first East Tennessee record of this bird.

Northern finches were in abundance. Evening Grosbeaks, Pine Siskins, and Purple Finches were reported in large numbers from all parts of the region. *HOUSE FINCHES* were recorded in Greeneville and Knoxville, providing a first and second state record for this bird. Red-breasted Nuthatches were common throughout the area and Red Crossbills were reported from two localities.

Loon-Bittern: Common Loon: regular throughout area, max. 6 Nov. (6) BL (MD, HD, SG); 16 Feb. (10, 4 calling) Cherokee Dam (Joe Watson). Horned Grebe: first and max. 13 Nov. (27) BWP (KLD). *WHITE PELI-*

CAN: 11 Nov. (1) HCP (JND), first local record; 28 Nov. - 23 Dec. (1) Norris Lake (Mrs. E. F. Olson *et al.*). Double-crested Cormorant: 20 Nov. (1), 4 Dec. (1) HRA (KLD); 13 Jan. - 12 Mar. (2) BWP (Howard Brown, KLD, JH, RW). Great Blue Heron: 20 to 71 regular HRA (KLD), 9 Feb. (39) BL (GE, LRH). *GREEN HERON:* 16 to 22 Dec. (1) SB (CH, JS). Common Egret: 6 Dec. (1) Roane Co. (CN, BR). *CATTLE EGRET:* 14 Nov. (1) HRA (KLD); 6 Dec. (4, 1 shot) Dunlap (Herman Hixson, *fide* DJ, DB). American Bittern: 6 Feb. (1) MP (KLD); 14 Mar. (1) AlM (CN, MDW).

Swan-Merganser: WHISTLING SWAN: 13 Dec. juvenile on farm pond through end of period (1) Jonesboro (TOS *fide* BY). Canada Goose: 2000 regular, max. 6000, HRA (AA, KLD). *WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE:* 6 Nov. (1 im.) HRA (KLD). Snow Goose: 6 Nov. (1), 12 Nov. (1), 14 Nov. (1), 15 Jan. (2) HRA (KLD); 15 Jan. (4) BL (PR). Blue Goose: 15 Jan. (4) BL (PR). Mallard: max. 3000, HRA (AA *fide* KLD). Black Duck: max. 3000, HRA (AA *fide* KLD), 1 Mar. (20 and 1 nest with 16 eggs) AlM (CN, MDW). Gadwall max. 27 Feb. (150) SB (RW, JH). Pintail: 12 Nov. (15) HRA (LD, JND), 28 Nov. (100) 22 Jan. (40) HRA (KLD). American Widgeon: max. 28 Nov. (300) HRA (KLD). Shoveler: 11 Jan. (1) Roane Co. (CN, BR); 10 Mar. (2), 12 Mar. (2) SB (Maxine Crownover, KLD). Redhead: 4 Dec. (7) BWP (KLD); 12 Dec. (11) Cove Lake (JMC, CN, Rich Yahner); 27 Nov. (5), 20 Feb. (2), 26 Feb. (9), 5 Mar. (8) CL (KLD); 18 Feb. (6) FLL (TOS); 24 Feb. (7) BL (LRH, GW). Canvasback: 27 Nov. (5) CL (KLD); 15 Jan. (1) BL (PR). *GREATER SCAUP:* 15 Jan. (max. 288) CL (KLD). Common Goldeneye: from 27 Nov. (1-21) BWP (KLD); 18 Feb. (20) FLL (TOS). Bufflehead: regular from 20 Nov. (20-50) HRA (KLD). *OLDSQUAW:* 16 Dec. (1) CL (KLD), J. Hunter Patterson). Ruddy Duck: first—12 Nov. (1) Warrior Path State Park (HD, MD, SG). Hooded Merganser: first—13 Nov. (2) BWP (KLD). Common Merganser: 17 Dec. (2) FLL (JMC, CN, Rich Yahner). Red-breasted Merganser: 23 Nov. (37) NL (DB, DJ); 11 Dec. (5) CL (KLD); 24 Feb. (1) Bays Mtn. State Park (GE, LRH).

Vulture-Sora: Turkey Vulture: 23 Jan. (10) LHS (KLD). Black Vulture: 23 Jan. (90) LHS (KLD), both vulture species at same roost; both species throughout period at Kingsport (FJA). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 6 Nov. (1) SB (KLD); 18 Jan. (1, eating Ruf.—sid. Towhee) K (MDW); 21 Jan. (1) Col. (RW); 23 Nov. - 25 Feb. (1) Da (DJ); 25 Feb. (1) WC (MD, JD, SG). Cooper's Hawk: 17 Dec. (1) KC (TOS); 26 Dec. (1) CC (JMC, JCH); 14 and 16 Jan. (1) WC (JD, MD, SG, CW). *GOSHAWK:* 4 Nov. (1 adult) Rogersville-Kyles Ford Fire Tower (FJA). Red-shouldered Hawk 23 Feb. - 5 Mar. (1) KC (David Pitts). Broad-winged Hawk: 12 Mar. (1) HRA (KLD). *ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK:* 16 Dec. (1—dark phase) SeV (BB). Bald Eagle: from 4 Nov. reg. (1-4) max. 14 Feb. (7) HRA (WC, Jonathan Gibson *fide* KLD); 26 Nov. - 11 Jan. reg. (1-2, adults) Roane Co. (CN, BR). Marsh Hawk: only reports, 1-2 throughout period—HRA, SB, SeV (KLD, JH, LS, RW); 11 Jan. (1) Roane Co. (CN, BR). *OSPREY:* 17 Dec. (1) KC (BIW). *PEREGRINE FALCON:* 6 Nov. (1—im.) Da (BB, DB, DJ); 17 Dec. (1—im.) KC (BIW). *SANDHILL CRANE:* 29 Nov.—2 flocks, 10 minutes apart, Da (DJ, DB, JBB), (200) Da (LS); 12 Dec. (18)

Dayton (Bill McSpadden, *fide* KLD); 5 Mar. (90) HRA (KLD); 5 Mar. (56) HRA (AA, *fide* KLD); 13 Mar. (55) Hixson (Bob Newsom, *fide* FGH). Virginia Rail: 14 Mar. (1) AlM (CN, MDW). Sora: 14 Mar. (1) AlM (MDW).

Killdeer-Tern: Killdeer: 20 Nov. (164) SB, HRA (KLD); 17 Dec. (290) KC (TOS). Am. Woodcock: 5 Nov. through period, singing (max. 5) KC (David Pitts); 7 Dec. (1) Da (DB). Common Snipe: max. 26 Feb. (182) (182) SB (KLD). Greater Yellowlegs: 16 Nov. (1) AS (JD, MD, HD, SG, CW). Lesser Yellowlegs: 5 Nov. (2) AS (JD, MD, HD, SG, CW). Pectoral Sandpiper: 17 Nov. (1) AS (JD, MD, HD, SG, CW); 14 Mar. (1) SeV (DB). Baird's Sandpiper: 29 Nov. (3) AS (JD, MD, HD, SG, CW). Least Sandpiper: regular through period, max. 2 Jan. (38) SB and HRA (KLD). Dunlin: 30 Nov. (2) AS (SG, CW); 12 Mar. (83) SB, HRA (KLD). *LAUGHING GULL:* 18 Feb. (8) NL (LS). *FRANKLIN'S GULL:* 23 Nov. (1 adult) NL (DB, DJ); 25 Nov. (1 adult) NL (BB, DB, JBB, DJ). Bonaparte's Gull: 11, 13 Dec. (4); 9 Jan. (3), 15 Jan. (17) CL (KLD); up to 10 thru period at NL (LS); 17 Dec. (2) KC (JMC, CN, Rich Yahner). *CASPIAN TERN:* 3 Dec. (1) NL (LS).

Barn Owl-Sparrow: Barn Owl: 3 active nests in Washington County (PR). Barred Owl: 20 Jan. (1—road kill) K (CN, MDW); 26 Feb. (1) UT campus, K (MDW); 1 Feb. through period (1) Da (DJ). *CHIMNEY SWIFT:* 5 Dec. (1) Da (DB). Red-headed Woodpecker: 14 Jan. (1) CC (JMC, JCH). Rough-winged Swallow: 13 Mar. (1) SB (CH). Purple Martin: first 27 Feb. (3) RS, Red Bank (FGH, Paula Woodruff, *fide* RW); 3 Mar. (2) Maryville (Mrs. Marshall Moore, *fide* J. B. Owens). Red-breasted Nuthatch: common throughout area with up to 25 throughout period. Brown-headed Nuthatch: 1 to 2 throughout period at Col. (CH, RW). Brown Thrasher: 17 Dec. (4) KC (TOS). Robin: 11 Dec. (7000+) BWP (KLD). Rusty Blackbird: 10 Jan. (10) Jonesboro (GE, LRH); 24 Feb. (30) AlM (CN, MDW). *BREWER'S BLACKBIRD:* 10 Jan. (1) Jonesboro (GE, LRH). *HOUSE FINCH:* throughout period max. 3 males, 6 females at Greeneville (Jim Holt, TOS) see *Migrant* 43(4):87; 24 Jan. to 8 Mar. (1 male, 1 female) K (CN). Red Crossbill: 9 Feb. (8), 28 Feb. (4) Johnson City (JD, MD); 27 Dec. - 25 Jan. (2-20) Dunlap (Mrs. Mary Steele, KLD, DJ, RW, HB, RTB). Vesper Sparrow: 4 Dec. (4) HRA (KLD); 9 Jan. (3) SB (KLD, CH); 4 Feb. (5) HRA (KLD, FGH). TREE SPARROW, 23 Feb. (1) Da (BB). Evening Grosbeak: flock of up to 111 regular throughout region. Purple Finch: common; flocks of up to 75 regular throughout region. Pine Siskin: common; flocks of up to 30 regular throughout region. Chipping Sparrow: 12 Nov. (1) CC (JMC, JCH). Fox Sparrow: only report—5 Nov. - 14 Jan. (1-3) CC (JMC, JCH).

Locations: AlM—Alcoa Marsh; AS—Austin Springs; BL—Boone Lake; BWP—Booker T. Washington State Park; CC—Campbell County; CH—Chattanooga; CL—Chickamauga Lake; Col.—Collegedale; Da—Daus; FLL—Fort Loudon Lake; HCP—Hamilton County Park; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; K—Knoxville; KC—Knox County; LHS—Long Hollow Swamp; MP—Morse Pond, Ga.; NL—Nickajack Lake; SB—Savannah Bay; SeV—Sequatchie Valley; WC—Washington County.

Observers: AA—Arnold Aslinger; FJA—Fred Alsop; BB—Benton Basham; FWB—Fred Behrend; JBB—J. Branson Block; DB—Del Blum; WC—Wilford Carroway; JMC—James M. Campbell; JND—John and Nancy DeVore; JD—Joy Dillenbeck; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; HD—Helenhill Dove; KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke; GE—Glen Eller; LRH—Lee R. Herndon; FGH—Frank and Gloria Hixon; SG—Sally Goodin; CH—Chris Haney; JH—Jan Hawthorne; JCH—J. C. Howell; DJ—Daniel Jacobson; CN—Charles Nicholson; PR—Pete Range; BR—Bob Roundtree; LS—Lee Shafer; JS—Jeff Stevens; TOS—Tennessee Ornithological Society; CW—Candy Wallace; GW—Gary O. Wallace; BIW—Bill and Irene Williams; MDW—Morris D. Williams; RW—Roger Woodruff; BY—Bill Yambert.

Charles P. Nicholson, 6806 Haverhill Dr., Knoxville 37919.

Correction: The Migrant 43:54, 1972. From Eastern Ridge and Valley Region report reads as follows: Northern Waterthrush: 21 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). It should read: Louisiana Waterthrush: 21 Mar. (1) Da (DJ).

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—Feeding station reports from the region indicated numerous Evening Grosbeaks, Purple Finches, and Pine Siskins throughout the period. The Elizabethton chapter reported Red Crossbills were more numerous this season, but noted declines in the numbers of Myrtle Warblers and Rufous-sided Towhees. An *OREGON JUNCO* was observed by many birders at Ken Hale's feeder in Bluff City (Sullivan Co.). This is the second winter the species has been reported from this feeding station.

Loon-Merganser: Common Loon, throughout period (1-3) WL (GE). Horned Grebe: 16 Dec. (79) WL (GW, DL). Great Blue Heron: 26 Nov. (1) WI (GE). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: late, 10 Nov. (1) MC (GW). Green-winged Teal: 21 Nov. (1) RM (MS, TS). Shoveler: 23 Nov. (2) GLP (GW, DL). Ring-necked Duck: through period (100+) WiL (GE, *et. al.*), 19 Nov. (20) LL (CN). Canvasback: 17 Feb. (1) GLP (GW, DL). Common Goldeneye: 28 Jan. (75+) WL (LRH, GE). Bufflehead: throughout period (100+) WiL (GE, *et al.*). Ruddy Duck: 19 Nov. (8) LL (CN). Red-breasted Merganser: 5 Jan. (5) RC (LRH); 7 Jan. (4) WiL (GE). Common Merganser: 19 Nov. (1) LL (CN). Coot: 19 Nov. (120) LL (CN). Virginia Rail: 3 Dec. (1 juvenile) captured and released at Bays Mt. Park (Tom Bowman).

Hawks-Raven: Marsh Hawk: 5 Jan. (1) RC (LRH). *PIGEON HAWK:* 16 Nov. (1) WI (DL, JL). Bald Eagle: 1 Jan. (1 adult) and 13 Jan. (1 juvenile) both, South Holston Lake (Jerry Glover). *Golden Eagle:* injured captive 10 Nov.—released 18 Dec. (1 adult male) Bays Mt. Park (Tom Bowman). American Woodcock: first 20 Feb. (1) HS (GE, LRH). Ring-billed Gull: 28 Jan. (60+) RC (LRH, GE). Barred Owl: 3 and 11 Feb. (1) S (GW, *et. al.*) Horned Lark: 20 Jan. (20+) WI (GW, DL). Purple Martin: first 3 Mar. (1) E (FWB). Common Raven: throughout period (max., 5) RM (FWB).

Wren-Sparrows: Winter Wren: *SINGING* 3 Mar. (5) RM (FWB). Brown Thrasher: throughout period (2) E (LRH, GW). Hermit Thrush: 4 Feb. (4) HM (LRH, GE). Yellowthroat: 23 Nov. (1) HC (MS, TS). Rusty Blackbird: 14 Jan. (10) near SHL (LRH, GE). *BREWER'S BLACKBIRD:* 14 Jan. (3)

near SHL (LRH, GE). Red Crossbill: max. 30 Dec. (43+) near WL (LRH, GE). OREGON JUNCO: 27 Jan. - 9 Mar. (1) BC (LRH, *et al.*) Chipping Sparrow: 21 Jan. (2) E (GE). Fox Sparrow: 27 Jan. (2) RC (GW, DL, JL); 3 Mar. (1) RM (MS, TS).

Locations: BC—Bluff City, CR—Cove Ridge, near Watauga Lake, E—Elizabethton, GLP—Great Lakes Pond, HC—Heaton Creek, near Roan Mtn., HM—Holston Mtn., HS—Hunter Swamp, near Eliz., LL—Laurel Lake, MC—Milligan College, RC—Roan Creek, RM—Roan Mtn., S—Siam Community, SHL—South Holston Lake, WI—Wagner's Island, adjacent Watauga Lake, WL—Watauga Lake, WiL—Wilbur Lake.

Observers: FJA—Fred Alsop, FWB—Fred W. Behrend, GE—Glen Eller, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, DL—Dick Lura, JL—Joyce Lura, CN—Chuck Nicholson, MS—Maxie Swindell, TS—Tommy Swindell, GW—Gary Wallace.

Brent Rowell, 2227 Edgemont Ave., Bristol 37620.

SEVENTH ANNUAL
SYMPOSIUM AND FALL MEETING
TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Sunrise Dr., Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... DR. FRED J. ALSOP, III
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"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... MORRIS D. WILLIAMS
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THE MIGRANT

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SOME RECENT CHANGES IN THE 1957 A.O.U. CHECKLIST

Fred J. Alsop, III

Do you have a Yellow-rumped Warbler on your life list? You should, as it is the only warbler wintering in any numbers in Tennessee. Yellow-rumped Warbler is the newly designated name for the Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). Though the name is too new to appear in any field guides, it and many other changes recently made by the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature soon will. This powerful committee of nine chaired by Dr. Eugene Eisemann is charged with the responsibility of updating the taxonomy of all avian species within the A.O.U. Check-list area by making changes based on the most current treatment of bird relationships as presented by the majority of active systematists.

Birders are among the many affected by the Committee's decisions, and often in an area of extreme sensitivity—their life lists. For it seems inevitable that each time a committee adjourns the number of bird species remaining in the A.O.U. area of North America has changed. We applaude the wisdom shown when a species is "split" and we can now add two species where before there was only one, and we are awed as unbelievable at any decision which "lumps" two or more "perfectly good" species into one, thereby, shrinking our lists. The Committee is currently working on a new check-list that will cover a much larger geographical area than the existing one by extending it through Middle America and including the West Indies. As a part of this task they have recently published the changes they regard as the least controversial (*The Auk,* April 1973; 90(2):411-419). This list, the "Thirty-second Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds", covers all the changes in names accepted by the Committee since the publication of the 1957, *Fifth Edition* now in use and the one our most modern field guides and regional check-lists are based upon. The Committee further states, however, that more changes will be forthcoming in the new check-list.

The purpose of this paper is to make the Tennessee birder aware of the most sweeping changes now in effect in order that he shall be able to institute them early into his daily observations, birding conversations and communications, manuscripts for publication in ornithological journals such as *The Migrant,* and of course, his life list.

The following five tables are an effort to place the most significant changes in capsule form for quick and easy reference. Not all the Committee's changes are included here, i.e. there are many minor changes in the spellings of scientific names which are not included, and the interested reader should see the article cited above.

TABLE I

NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES

Common Name	Old Scientific Name	New Scientific Name
Eared Grebe	*Podiceps caspicus*	*Podiceps nigricollis*
Cardinal	*Richmondena cardinalis*	*Cardinalis cardinalis*

The changes shown in the following table (Table II) are all taxonomic changes in which the existing generic relationship of species is involved. Studies since the 1957 Check-list have shown new phylogenetic relationships which warrant the merger of some genera into others.

TABLE II

CHANGES IN GENERIC NAMES

Common Name	Old Scientific Name	New Scientific Name
Black Petrel	Loomelania melania	Oceanodroma melania
Snowy Egret	Leucophoyx thula	Egretta thula
Ruddy Sheld-duck	Casarca ferruginea	Todorna ferruginea
European Widgeon*	Mareca penelope	Anas penelope
American Widgeon*	Mareca americana	Anas americana
Shoveler	Spatula clypeata	Anas clypeata
Spectacled Eider	Lampronetta fischeri	Somateria fischeri
Common Scoter**	Oidemia nigra	Melanitta nigra
Mountain Plover	Eupoda montana	Charadrius montana
Black-bellied Plover	Squatarola squatarola	Pluvialis squatarola
Greater Yellowlegs	Totanus melanoleucus	Tringa melanoleucus
Lesser Yellowlegs	Totanus flavipes	Tringa flavipes
Redshank	Totanus totanus	Tringa totanus
Purple Sandpiper	Erolia maritima	Calidris maritima
Rock Sandpiper	Erolia ptilocnemis	Calidris ptilocnemis
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Erolia acuminata	Calidris acuminata
Pectoral Sandpiper	Erolia melanotos	Calidris melanotos
White-rumped Sandpiper	Erolia fuscicollis	Calidris fuscicollis
Baird's Sandpiper	Erolia bairdii	Calidris bairdii
Least Sandpiper	Erolia minutilla	Calidris minutilla
Long-toed Stint	Erolia subminuta	Calidris subminuta
Rufous-necked Sdpr.	Erolia ruficollis	Calidris ruficollis
Curlew Sandpiper	Erolia ferruginea	Calidris ferruginea
Dunlin	Erolia alpina	Calidris alpina
Semipalmated Sandpr.	Ereunetes pusillus	Calidris pusillus
Western Sandpiper	Ereunetes mauri	Calidris mauri
Sanderling	Crocethia alba	Calidris alba
Mourning Dove	Zenaidura macroura	Zenaida macroura
Ground Dove	Columbigallina passerina	Columbina passerina
Hermit Thrush	Hylocichla guttata	Catharus guttata
Swainson's Thrush	Hylocichla ustulata	Catharus ustulata
Gray-cheeked Thrush	Hylocichla minima	Catharus minima
Veery	Hylocichla fuscescens	Catharus fuscescens
Ground-chat	Chamaethlypis poliocephala	Geothlyis poliocephala
Le Conte's Sparrow***	Passerherbulus caudacutus	Ammospiza leconteii
Henslow's Sparrow	Passerherbulus henslowii	Calcarius henslowii
Mc Cown's Longspur	Rhynchophanes mccownii	Calcarius mccownii

*"Widgeon" is now to be spelled "Wigeon".
**The English (common name) is now changed to Black Scoter.
***Both the genus and specific names are changed.

Of greatest interest to the average birder are those decisions which change his life list through the combining of species now considered only subspecies or geographical races of a single species, or the splitting of a large species into subgroups each with species status. Such changes affect one's life list total. Table III shows the species lost as being conspecific through the processes of taxonomic extinction, so get a grip on yourself and watch your hard-won A.O.U. total shrink.

TABLE III

SPECIES LUMPED*

Common Name	Old Scientific Name	Lumped With	New Scientific Name	Remarks
Great White Heron	*Ardea occidentalis*	Great Blue Heron	*A. herodias occidentalis*	white morph
Blue Goose	*Chen hyperborea*	Snow Goose	*C. caerulescens atlantica*	dark morph
Green-winged Teal	*Anas carolinensis*	Common Teal	*A. crecca carolinensis*	Green-winged Teal
Harlan's Hawk	*Buteo harlani*	Red-tailed Hawk	*B. jamaicensis harlani*	--
Red-shafted Flicker	*Colaptes cafer*	Yellow-shafted Flicker	*C. auratus cafer*	Common Flicker
Gilded Flicker	*Colaptes chrysoides*	Yellow-shafted Flicker	*C. auratus chrysoides*	Common Flicker
Black-eared Bushtit	*Psaltriparus melanotis*	Common Bushtit	*P. minimus*	Bushtit
San Lucas Robin	*Turdus confinis*	Robin	*T. migratorius confinis*	American Robin
Bahama Honeycreeper	*Coereba bahamensis*	Bananaquit	*C. flaveola bahamensis*	Bananaquit
Socorro Warbler	*Parula graysoni*	Olive-backed Warbler	*P. pitiayumi graysoni*	Tropical Warbler
Audubon's Warbler	*Dendroica auduboni*	Myrtle Warbler	*D. coronata auduboni*	Yellow-rumped Warbler
Bullock's Oriole	*Icterus bullockii*	Baltimore Oriole	*I. galbula bullockii*	Northern Oriole
Mc Gregor's House Finch	*Carpodacus mcgregori*	House Finch	*C. mexicanus mcgregori*	--
Guadalupe House Finch	*Carpodacus amplus*	House Finch	*C. mexicanus amplus*	--
Ipswich Sparrow	*Passerculus princeps*	Savannah Sparrow	*P. Sandwichensis princeps*	--
Dusky Seaside Sparrow	*Ammospiza nigrescens*	Seaside Sparrow	*A. maritima nigrescens*	Seaside Sparrow
Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow	*Ammospiza mirabilis*	Seaside Sparrow	*A. maritima mirabilis*	Seaside Sparrow
White-winged Junco	*Junco aikeni*	Slate-colored Junco	*J. hyemalis aikeni*	Dark-eyed Junco
Oregon Junco	*Junco oreganus*	Slate-colored Junco	*J. hyemalis oreganus*	Dark-eyed Junco
Guadalupe Junco	*Junco insularis*	Slate-colored Junco	*J. hyemalis insularis*	Dark-eyed Junco
Baird's Junco	*Junco bairdi*	Mexican Junco	*J. phaeonotus bairdi*	Yellow-eyed Junco

*Species now regarded as conspecific with another species still retain the former species name for usage as a subspecies name of that group within the larger population, i.e. Blue Goose as the dark morph of Snow Goose, Yellow-shafted Flicker subspecies of the Common Flicker, Baltimore Oriole as the subspecies of the Northern Oriole, etc.

Through the recent taxonomic evolution several new species have appeared having been split from existing subspecific forms of four North American species. These new species with their scientific names are treated in Table IV.

TABLE IV
NEW SPECIES

Common Name	New Species
Rock Partridge *Alectoris graeca*	Chukar *Alectoris chukar* Rock Partridge *A. graeca*
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*	Thayer's Gull *Larus thayeri* Herring Gull *L. argentatus*
Traill's Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*	Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii** Alder Flycatcher *Empidonax alnorum***
Boat-tailed Grackle *Cassidix mexicanus*	Great-tailed Grackle *Cassidix mexicanus*† Boat-tailed Grackle *Cassidix major*††

* Willow Flycatcher is the southern and western bird of more open country, the one which nests in Tennessee, and which sings "fitz-bew".

** Alder Flycatcher is the more northern bird generally of the boreal forest region, and the one with the song form "fee-bee-o".

† Great-tailed Grackle includes all the races inhabiting a range from east-central and south-central Texas south into Mexico, and west into southern Arizona.

†† Boat-tailed Grackle includes all the races inhabiting a range from southeast Texas eastward along the Gulf Coast to the Florida Keys, and north along the Atlantic Coast into New Jersey.

TABLE V
CHANGES IN ENGLISH NAMES

Common Name	New Common Name
Fulmar Fulmarus glacialis	Northern Fulmar
Pale-footed Shearwater Puffinus carneipes	Flesh-footed Shearwater
Slender-billed Shearwater Puffinus tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater
Leach's Petrel* Oceanodroma leucorhoa	Leach's Storm Petrel
Wilson's Petrel* Oceanites oceanicus	Wilson's Storm Petrel
Common Egret Casmerodius albus	Great Egret
Wood Ibis Mycteria americana	Wood Stork
Shoveler Anas (Spatula) clypeata	Northern Shoveler
Common Scoter Melanitta (Oidemia) nigra	Black Scoter
Pigeon Hawk Falco columbarius	Merlin
Sparrow Hawk Falco sparverius	American Kestrel
Harlequine Quail Cyrtonyx montezumac	Montezuma Quail
Upland Plover Bartramia americana	Upland Sandpiper
Knot Calidris canutus	Red Knot
Catbird Dumetella carolinensis	Gray Catbird
Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas	Common Yellowthroat

*Storm Petrel has been installed as the group name for all species of the family Hydrobatidae and should be used as the new English name for all the species in the family, most of which are birds of the Pacific and not listed in the table above.

Due to the greater area soon to be encompassed as the new A.O.U. Check-list area the common names of several species, in addition to all the ones listed in the preceding tables (with the exception of the Black Scoter), have been changed in order to prevent confusion with other species with similar English names. We are told to expect additional changes to the examples listed in Table V when the new check-list is published.

A limited number of reprints of the Thirty-second supplement to the A.O.U. Check-list are available for $1.25 each from the Treasurer of the A.O.U., Burt L. Monroe, Jr., Dept. of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40208. This reprint contains many changes and additional information not contained in this article.

Department of Biology, East Tennessee State University, Kingsport University Center, P. O. Box 9, Kingsport 37660.

Editor's Note: Beginning with the present issue of *The Migrant* the changes in common and scientific names of birds made in accordance with the "Thirty-second Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds" will be used. Contributors to the journal should especially note these changes.

BACK ISSUES OF "THE MIGRANT"

Copies of *The Migrant* are now available as described below. Prices given include postage, and payments should be included with an order. Address all orders to: James T. Tanner, Route 28, Box 155, Knoxville, TN 37920.

Volume 1 (1930), originally mimeographed and long out-of-print, has been re-typed and photocopied on both sides of six by nine inch pages so that it can be bound with the later volumes. The paging was not maintained but the original page numbers are indicated. Price of Volume 1: $2.00.

Volume 2 (1931). All four issues are available as photocopies (a very few of the original printing are being reserved for library orders). Price of each issue: $1.00.

Volumes 3 to the present: The following numbers are available as photocopies: Vol. 4 (1933), nos. 1 (March) and 3 (Sept.); Vol. 5 (1934), nos. 1 (March) and 2 (June); Vol. 6 (1935), no. 1 (March); Vol. 9 (1938), no. 1 (March); Vol. 10 (1939), no. 1 (March). (A few of the original printing of some of the above issues are being reserved for library orders.) Price of these printed issues: $1.00.

All other issues are available from the original printings. Price of each: $0.75.

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT

Thomas W. Finucane

In the fall of 1972 the counts of all the species of hawks that are usually seen in southward migration across Tennessee were average or above, and several records were established. The count of Broad-winged Hawks was 15,057, a little above the five-year average of 14,723. The Sharp-shinned Hawk count continued to increase, with 68 in 1971 and 104 in 1972. For 12 years we had no count of Sharp-shins above 40. In 1951, however, before this species began its sharp decline, 98 were recorded, probably for a significantly smaller number of hours of observation.

The Osprey count was higher than ever before, eight above the 1971 record-breaking 28 Ospreys. The 25 Marsh Hawks were second only to the 54 reported in 1953. This hawk's migration peak is in October, after the end of the Broad-wing migration; activity in the T.O.S. project subsides early in October. In September we had 21 Marsh Hawks, but there are no separate data for September for this species in 1953.

Hours of observation were 337. The halfway point came on 22 September, on schedule. The first two and one-half percent of the data were recorded during the first 18 percent of the hours of observation, up to 15 September, and the final two and one-half percent were recorded in the final seven percent of the hours, after 1 October. Besides the record number of hours of observation, 81 reports were processed, well above our previous high of 66. The increase in the quantity and quality of field-work is not the most significant factor in the 1972 record-counts. For example, the Sharp-shinned Hawk count is three times the average count of the species over the preceding four years, but the hours of observation had only an increase of 35% above the preceding four years.

Two Bald Eagles, a Golden Eagle, three Peregrines, and a Rough-legged Hawk were reported.

Eugene Scott saw a Bald Eagle late in the afternoon, a good time to see eagles, from the Mendota Fire Tower. Lee Shafer reported one also, on the east side of Elder Mountain. Scotty's was the first Bald Eagle reported from the Mendota Fire Tower lookout since one flew by in 1961. In that year the T.O.S. fall hawk count had 10 Bald Eagles. To see an eagle is a rare and beautiful experience for hawkwatchers. Hawk observation stations are not the best places to look for eagles in and around Tennessee, but when one does fly by, it is usually exhibiting itself in the best possible way.

There were only two reports with more than 1000 hawks: 1714 at the Fall Creek Falls State Park Fire Tower and 1615 at the Mendota Fire Tower. There was a steady stream of Broad-wings from 9 September to 4 October except on five rainy days; the October count of Broad-wings was 588, highest since 1959.

Meteorological disturbances in our area during the last days of September, 1972, are shown in the Daily Weather Maps and reflected in the following notes from T.O.S. hawk reports:

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT 1972

No	Date	Obs	Hrs	Station	Alt	Wind	Sky	T	Shn	Cp	Rdt	Rs	Bdwg	Msh	Osp	Sph	Others			
1	8/14	V	1	Haw Knob Unicoi Mt	5400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	Gold Eagle			
2	28	AG	1½	7 mi N of Crossvl	1830	N-2	3	70	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	9/6	AG	2	7 mi N of Crossvl	1830	SW-1	2	70	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	9	AG	4	7 mi N of Crossvl	1830	NE-1	2	75	-	-	1	-	15	-	1	-	1a	4b	3f	-
5	9	O	8	Rog Kyles Ford FT	2401	N-4	3	70	-	-	1	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
6	9	F	5	Mendota Fire Towr	3018	-	1	75	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
7	10	AG	2	7 mi N of Crossvl	1830	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	10	AG	2½	Rockwood FT	2040	SE-1	-	75	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	10	T	8½	Rog Kyles Ford FT	2401	E-4	0	72	2	-	1	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10	10	HQN	7½	Mendota FT	3018	E-3	0	72	-	1	2	-	94	-	2	-	-	1b	-	-
11	12	AG	5	7 mi N of Crossvl	1830	0	2	80	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1b	1f	-
12	12	CEF	6	Mendota FT	3018	S-3	1	68	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
13	14	F	4½	Mendota FT	3018	S-2	4	75	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
14	15	AG	4½	7 mi N of Crossvl	1830	NW-2	2	80	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	1a	-	-	-
15	15	F	6½	Mendota FT	3018	W-2	3	80	-	1	2	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	1f	-
16	16	AGW	4	Rockwood FT	2040	SE-W	4	-	-	-	-	-	88	2	1	2	5a	1b	-	-
17	16	PT	9	Rog Kyles Ford FT	2401	W-3	3	75	8	-	1	1	247	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
18	16	F	7	Mendota FT	3018	S-2	3	77	1	-	4	-	118	-	1	1	-	-	1f	1
19	18	M	4	Fall Crk Falls FT	2026	N-SE-2	5	68	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	18	KL	2	White Oak Mt FT	1425	W-4	2	57	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	19	M	2	Fall Crk Falls FT	2026	NE-3	0	72	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	19	AGd	5	Rockwood FT	2040	SE-E-N	2	80	-	-	3	-	164	-	2	-	3a	2b	-	4
23	19	FX	7	Rog Kyles Ford FT	2401	N-2	3	80	3	2	1	1	477	-	2	-	2a	-	-	1
24	19	N	8	Mendota FT	3018	-	3	80	6	2	8	-	951	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
25	20	BF	6	Buck Ridge FT	4290	0	0	-	-	-	1	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	20	X	5	Rog Kyles Ford FT	2401	0	0	-	-	-	1	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	20	CNh	9	Mendota FT	3018	-	0	-	2	3	7	-	821	-	2	-	Bald Eagle			
28	21	M	6	Fall Crk Falls FT	2026	S-2	0	70	-	-	-	-	1714	-	-	-	Peregrine			
29	21	L	3	Dunlap FT	2240	SE-2	0	70	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	21	30	¼	Town of Lookout Mt	2000	NE-2	0	80	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	21	AG	4	Crossville & I-40	1800	WSW	1	80	-	-	-	-	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	21	AG	1½	Rockwood FT	2040	WSW	1	80	2	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	21	FN	8	Mendota FT	3018	SE-2	2	70	1	1	4	1	629	1	1	-	2a	2b	-	-
34	22	M	4	Fall Crk Falls FT	2026	N-2	4	75	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	22	L	2½	Dunlap FT	2240	S-NW-2	4	70	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	22	AG	1	I-40	1700	-	2	70	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	1b	-	-
37	22	37	3	Rockwood FT	2040	N-E	4	75	2	-	-	-	181	-	1	1	1a	-	-	1
38	22	38	7½	Mendota FT	3018	NE-2	3	-	3	3	4	-	727	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	23	23	6	Short Mt FT	2085	-	3-5	-	1	3	2	2	200	4	2	3	Rleg	2Pgr		9
40	23	S	5½	Fall Crk Falls FT	2026	SE-2	3	68	2	-	-	3	275	-	2	-	-	3f	-	-
41	23	41	5½	Dunlap Fire Tower	2240	W-4	3	68	-	1	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	23	42	¼	Chattanooga	660	-	4	80	-	-	-	-	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	23	R	2½	13 mi NW of Crosvl	1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	23	AG	2	I-40	1700	S	1	75	-	1	-	-	209	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	23	AGW	5½	Rockwood FT	2040	ESE-ENE	4	65	10	-	-	-	183	6	1	-	11a	1b	-	10
46	23	Y	-	Pigeon Forge	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	23	DO	8	Rog Kyles Ford FT	2401	SE-3	3	67	16	-	5	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
48	23	48	7	Mendota FT	3018	-	3	72	-	-	1	-	695	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
49	24	S	6	Fall Crk Falls FT	2026	SE-3	2	68	2	-	3	-	13	1	-	6	-	-	1f	-
50	24	50	7	Dunlap FT	2240	SE-6	0	60	1	-	3	-	159	(B-Eagle)		-	2a	1b	-	4
51	24	R	5	Mayland, Tenn	1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	24	AU	3	Peavine FT	2020	S-3	3	70	-	-	1	-	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
53	24	G	5	Rockwood FT	2040	S-SW-3	2	70	-	-	-	-	101	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
54	24	O	7½	Rog Kyles Ford FT	2401	S-W-3	4	70	10	-	-	1	609	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
55	24	cf	5	Holston Mt Radar	4100	S-2	3	65	1	-	-	-	409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	24	HNZ	7	Mendota FT	3018	SSE	-	78	1	-	-	-	1615	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
57	25	KL	3	Dunlap FT	2240	SE-6	1	70	-	-	1	-	21	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
58	25	R	1½	Mayland, Tenn	1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	2a	-	-	-
59	25	AG	3	7 mi N of Crossvl	1830	S-2-3	2	75	-	-	1	-	161	-	1	-	4a	-	1f	1
60	25	B	3	Holston Mountn FT	4145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	25	F	8	Mendota FT	3018	S-3	2	76	4	1	1	-	311	-	-	-	-	2b	-	2
62	27	B	4	Holston Mountn FT	4145	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	28	AG	3	7 mi N of Crossvl	1830	SW-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	3f	-
64	30	JS	1	Dunlap FT	2240	N-3	1	45	2	-	1	-	43	-	5	-	-	-	1f	-
65	30	g	¼	Brainard	680	N-4	-	54	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	30	K	¼	Lookout MT	2000	N-4	2	54	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	30	ag	6½	Missionary Ridge	1100	N-4	2	59	-	-	-	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	30	AG	2	Crossville	1860	NW	5	62	-	-	-	-	383	-	-	-	-	1b	-	1
69	10/1	S	2	Dunlap FT	2240	NW-2	0	63	2	1	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	1	X	4½	Frozen Head	-	E-2	1	65	3	3	5	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	1	bcF	2	Holston Mt Radar	4100	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	1	FI	2	Mendota FT	3018	SW-3	1	40	-	1	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	1	HN	4	Mendota FT	3018	-	-	-	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	2	M	2½	Dunlap FT	2240	N-3	0	65	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	2	F	4	Mendota FT	3018	-	0	50	2	1	1	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	3	Y	½	Ooltewah	800	ESE-3	2	62	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	3	F	3½	Mendota FT	3018	SE-6	0	48	1	1	3	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78	4	Y	½	White Oak Mountn	1400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	20	F	3	Mendota FT	3018	SE-4	1	37	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	21	T	6	Rog Kyles Ford FT	2401	E-SW-4	0	47	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	11/4	FI	2½	Rog Kyles Ford FT	2401	WNW-4	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	(1 Goshawk)			
TOTALS			337						104	35	93	10	15057	25	36	26	128			

Crossville, 28 Sept.—It rained on the 26th and 27th; clouds started to break at 10:15. Ground wind 0-3 mph SW; two layers of clouds—one out of SW; the second out of NW. (Report No. 63).

Crossville, 30 Sept.—It rained again on the 29th. On the 30th it was overcast to partly cloudy, the wind out of NW. When the clouds did start to break at 9:30, it was wild looking with many black clouds, moving fast. We were surprised the hawks would move under such stormy looking skies. The skies had not cleared up by the time we reached home at about 11:40. (No. 68).

Holston Mt., 1 Oct.—In the afternoon our family went to the Holston Mt. Radar Dome. The area was covered with dead and dying birds, mostly warblers. Barney picked up a Redstart and warmed it in his hands until it revived and flew away. Charlotte found the Broad-wings high in the sky south of the ridge. Surprisingly, no Broad-wings were seen that afternoon from the Mendota Fire Tower. (Nos. 71 and 73). The sky was clear all day, with a few clouds. A cold front had moved east to beyond the Atlantic coast, and we were in a large area of high-pressure air. For three more days we had good flights of Broad-winged Hawks, a phenomenon we have observed on other occasions following the eastward passage of a cold front.

KEY TO REPORTERS

A—Adele West; B—Fred Behrend; C—Bill Finucane; D—David Perry; E—Mr. and Mrs. James Jessee; F—Tom Finucane; G—Gene West; H—Homer Osborne, Garland Osborne and families; I—Fred Alsop; J—Donald Jacobson and Guests; K—Ken Dubke; L—Lil Dubke; M—Mary and David Shafer; N—E. E. Scott; O—Tom Odom and Tom III; P—Peter and Whit Morison, Mike and Barney Finucane; Q—Bob Quillen; R—D. D. Hinds; S—Lee, Mary, and David Shafer; T—Tom Odom; U—Helen Lewis; V—John DeVore; W—David and Marion Pitts; X—Carol and Tommy Finucane; Y—Cris Haney; Z—Ray Ball; a—Ann Gibson; b—Barney Finucane; c—Charlotte, Gracie, and Marion Finucane; d—David Pitts; g—Jonathan Gibson; h—Homer Osborne and Brent Rowell; 23—Lebanon Chapter field trip, led by John Sellars; 30—Mrs. Harvie Wilkinson; 37—Gene and Adele West, Helen Lewis, Roy Hinds, D. D. Hinds; 38—Lee and Lois Herndon, John and Caroline Martin; 41—Beth Craig, Lil Dubke, Ann Gibson, Miguel Marino, Gary Goggins, Daniel Jacobson, Branson Black, Donne Ellis; 42—T. L. Rogers; 48—Watauga Audubon Society; 50—Benton and Jeffrey Basham, Dick and Lou Echols, Dan and Sam Hans, Gertrude Fleming, Art and Mary Louise Jones, Vita and Henry Sliger, Lee Shafer.

BEAUFORT WIND SCALE

0—less than 1 mph; 1—1 to 3 mph; 2—4 to 7 mph; 3—8 to 12 mph; 4—13 to 18 mph; 5—19 to 24 mph; 6—25-31 mph.

SKY CODE

0—no clouds all day except perhaps a few near the horizon; 1—fair weather; 2—partly cloudy; 3—mostly cloudy; 4—mostly overcast; 5—heavily overcast and/or rain.

More detailed descriptions of wind, sky, and temperature are filed with the individual reports.

TOS STATE MEETING, 1973

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held the annual spring meeting on 4-6 May 1973, in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, with the Knoxville club acting as host chapter.

The meeting of the Board of Directors, held Saturday afternoon, 5 May 1973, at Mountain View Hotel, was called to order by the President, Dr. James T. Tanner.

Minutes of the fall meeting were approved as read by the Secretary, Louise Nunnally.

Ken Dubke, Treasurer, distributed copies of the financial report and made explanations and comments. He stated that the addressing machine, purchased since the last meeting, was proving to be a great help in preparing envelopes for mailing *The Migrant*. A motion was made, seconded, and passed that the report of the Treasurer be accepted.

At the request of the President, Oscar Patrick, of the Nashville Chapter, told of a bequest to T.O.S. from the estate of the late Gordon H. Briley which will amount to a sum of around $5,000.00 The committee of the Nashville Chapter handling information regarding the bequest brought the following recommendation to the state group:

The committee recommends to the President of the Nashville Chapter of the T.O.S. that the Nashville Chapter make no formal claim for the bequest and agrees to recommend that the bequest be turned over to the state council of the T.O.S. but the Nashville Chapter of the T.O.S. recommends that the proceeds of the bequest be used for the establishment of a fund to purchase a wildlife sanctuary to be used for the benefit of all T.O.S. members.

Another suggestion for use of the bequest was to add the sum to the endowment fund to increase income to be used for the operating fund. No definite decision was made and the discussion will be resumed later.

A report regarding *The Migrant* was made by Gary Wallace, the Editor, who indicated the need for more T.O.S. members. He stated that there has been a ten percent increase in cost of publication. He said that Dr. Lee Herndon, who has served as State Count Compiler since resigning as Editor, has now resigned from this post. Morris Williams will serve in this capacity and also as Compiler for the central plateau and basin region.

Discussion was then directed to a new membership list. The last list was published in December of 1970 and since new lists are compiled and published each three years, it is now time for a new list. A motion was made, seconded, and passed that a new list be made and distributed as soon and as inexpensively as possible.

Dr. Tanner announced that Mr. Albert Ganier, one of the founders of T.O.S., will celebrate his ninetieth birthday on 9 September 1973, and suggested that the September issue of *The Migrant* honor and be dedicated to him. A motion was made, seconded, and passed that this be done.

A suggestion was made to enourage members to remember T.O.S. in their wills.

The President stated that sales of back issues of *The Migrant* during the past year amounted to around $50.00. It is planned to photocopy rare back issues to make them available.

A decision was made that no reports be made by the Vice Presidents.

Dr. Dan Gray, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, was asked for his report which follows:

President: Mrs. Arlo (Noreen) Smith

Vice-Presidents
West Tenn.—Mrs. Alice Smith
Middle Tenn.—Bill Senter
East Tenn.—Glen Eller

Directors-at-Large
Don Manning
Mrs. Gaither Gray
Brent Rowell

Treasurer: Kenneth Dubke

Secretary: Mrs. James (Martha) Waldron

Curator: Albert Ganier

Editor: Gary O. Wallace

There were no nominations from the floor and a motion was made, seconded, and passed that the slate of officers as named by the Nominating Committee be presented at the business meeting following the banquet.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee was reminded that the Committee was appointed to serve for a period of two years and will be responsible for nominating a President Elect at the next spring meeting.

The President then appointed members to serve on committees as follows: *Finance Committee*—Henry Dinkelspiel, Mrs. Thomas Swindell, Paul Pardue, Eugene West, Ken Dubke; *Resolutions Committee*—(to report at banquet) Glen Eller, Bill Senter, Mrs. Alice Smith; *Dixon Merritt Memorial*—Bill Senter, Mrs. Byron Paul, Mrs. Sam McFarland, Louise Jackson.

It was reported that the State Department of Parks is interested in the establishment of a sanctuary in Cedars of Lebanon State Park and a survey will be conduced by the Department of Forestry and report made to T.O.S. Information will be given later regarding an appropriate marker and dedication of the area as a memorial to Mr. Merritt.

A report on the Duck River Heronry disclosed that several thousand cypress trees have been planted by T.V.A. and pumping behind the docks has been done. The Committee is to remain active and continue to study to see what can be done to preserve the heronry.

Dr. Tanner then called attention to the proposed amendment to the Constitution regarding distribution of assets should T.O.S. ever be dissolved. Such an amendment is necessary in order for T.O.S. to become a tax exempt organization. Clarifying remarks were made by Ken Dubke. The amendment was unanimously approved by the Board.

The President announced the reorganization of the Kingsport Chapter which now has more than twenty members. The group was welcomed and granted chapter status in T.O.S.

Bill Yambert then mentioned the possibility and feasibility of bird records being put on punch cards. A discussion followed and it was suggested that the President appoint a committee to study the proposition.

Details concerning the Spring Foray, planned for 25-28 May 1973, in Benton County, Tennessee, were outlined by Fred Alsop, Foray Director.

He continued with remarks regarding the possibility of a state bird book and emphasized the tremendous task it would be and all the assistance which would be needed should the project materialize.

The fall meeting was announced for the week-end of 13 October 1973, the place, Cumberland Mountain State Park.

The 1974 spring meeting will be held in the western part of the state, the dates and location to be announced later.

There was then a lengthy discussion by Tim McCall, Project Administrator for Natural Areas in Tennessee, and Tony Koella, Assistant Commissioner of Conservation, regarding preservation of natural areas in 17 locations in the state. Each of the areas was identified, classified, and discussed.

Ken Dubke mentioned the possibility of again having T.O.S. patches, and perhaps decals, made available. It was decided that patches be ordered and made available to members.

The meeting of the Board of Directors was then adjourned.

A very delightful and enjoyable banquet and program were held on Saturday evening at the Mountain View Hotel.

At the general business meeting, held after the delicious meal, Dr. Tanner brought to the entire membership items which had been discussed at the earlier meeting of the Board.

New officers were announced, with the addition of Mrs. Gaither Gray and Brent Rowell as Directors at Large. Nominations were closed and the slate elected as named.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. George Hall, Professor of Chemistry at the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, and Editor of the *Wilson Bulletin* and the Appalachian Area edition of *American Birds,* was introduced by Dr. Tanner. Dr. Hall's talk, entitled "Some Ornithological Puzzles in the Southern Appalachians", was informative, interesting, and enjoyed by all. He was warmly thanked for his contribution to the program.

Dr. Tanner expressed appreciation to the various officers who served with him during the past two years. He then presented and turned the gavel over to Mrs. Arlo Smith, the new President, who made appropriate and gracious remarks regarding her election.

A fun-time followed, with Louise Nunnally, of the Knoxville Chapter, conducting the drawing of lucky numbers for door prizes. Lauri DeFoe selected the tickets and Jan Hulme distributed attractive gifts—craft items appropriate to the mountain area—to holders of the lucky tickets and to the person occupying the lucky chair.

The program was then concluded and the meeting was adjourned.

LOUISE B. NUNNALLY, *Secretary*

RESOLUTIONS

The Tennessee Ornithological Society hereby extends to the officers and members of our host chapter, the Knoxville chapter of TOS, its sincere appreciation and gratitude for the excellent planning and fine programs for the 1973 annual meeting of our organization. Also to the outgoing state officers for a job well done.

We would also like to place our Society's support along with the Buffalo River chapter in its recognition of the Agriculture Act of 1973, which is now before Congress.

We extend special thanks to Dr. George A. Hall, professor of Chemistry at West Virginia University, editor of the *Wilson Bulletin* and also editor for the Appalachian Region of *American Birds* for his taking time out from his many duties to be with us as guest speaker. To Mr. Don Defoe and other personnel of the U. S. National Parks Division for their fine help and assistance in making this meeting so educational and enjoyable.

A very special word of thanks and appreciation goes to Dr. Lee R. Herndon for the 17 years he has served on the editorial staff of *The Migrant,* with 15 of these years as Editor.

We would also like to recognize the contributions of the following members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society who have recently passed away and will be sadly missed from our presence: Mr. Kirby Stringer, Mr. Quentin Dowdy, Mrs. Sarah Barton, Miss Marguerite Pflug, Mrs. Nancy Carver, Mr. Walter Nickol and Mr. Bill Finucane.

Respectfully submitted, Glen D. Eller; chairman, Mr. Bill Senter and Miss Alice Smith.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

MARBLED GODWIT AND WILLET OBSERVED IN NASHVILLE—At 19:00 CDT as we were concluding a visit to the Buena Vista Bottoms, Nashville, on 10 August 1971 our attention was drawn to an unfamiliar bird call from high overhead. Shortly we saw two birds making wide circles over the bottoms. As the circles became shorter and the height lower the birds were observed against a backdrop of trees. Then it was realized that the lead bird was a Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*), the striking black and white flight pattern and straight bill being identifying field marks. As the birds continued to circle it was soon seen that the second bird was larger than the Willet, was two-tone brown and had a long bill which appeared to be slightly upturned. The birds then landed several hundred yards away.

At a distance of 50 feet in good light there were seen standing on the road the Willet and an unmistakable Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). From notes taken in the field the latter bird was larger than the Willet; had a long slender two-tone upturned bill that was pinkish with a dark tip; brown body;

small light eye-line and a darkish line from edge of eye to bill. The species was distinguished from the other godwits by the lack of white in the flight pattern.

The birds allowed us to study them for five minutes with various power binoculars and scopes, and field guides. They were finally flushed by an approaching car, made one circle of the bottoms and headed due south until out of sight.

There had been .05 inch of rain between 15:00 and 18:00. The high temperature for the day was 90 F and 76 F at the time of observation. Though there was bi-daily coverage of the area the birds were not seen again. None of us had seen a Marbled Godwit before but the closeness and length of observation left no doubt as to its identity.

This was the first fall record of a Willet for the Nashville area. The Marbled Godwit was the second state record, the first being 2-6 September 1970 at Savannah Bay, Chattanooga, by Ken Dubke and Lee Shafer, *The Migrant* 41:88 (December 1970).

Michael Lee Bierly, 3826 Bedford Avenue, Nashville 37215.
Katherine A. Goodpasture, 3407 Hopkins Lane, Nashville 37215.
Margaret L. Mann, 2189 Riverview Drive, Nashville 37214.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILLS IN BRISTOL—On 13 April, 1972, I was watching my small children play in the driveway at approximately 12:15 when my attention was drawn to two birds on a pine limb that hung down directly behind and above the children. At a distance, the birds appeared to be sparrows but the way in which they were working on the pine cones, sometimes hanging upside down, was what kept my interest.

I was afraid to take my eyes off the birds long enough to get my binoculars from the house. The birds seemed not to be bothered by four noisy children so I decided to try and walk closer which I began doing. The birds were a streaked olive-gray and the first marks to be quite noticeable were the two definite white wing-bars. Then I was close enough to see the crossed mandibles quite clearly and be certain that they were female or immature White-winged Crossbills (*Loxia leucoptera*). I got to within about 8 feet of the birds and observed them for two or three minutes before they seemed to get nervous and flew to a pine tree across the street. As they flew their yellow rumps showed clearly.

Due to the ages of my children, I was unable to follow the birds and know how long they were in the area.

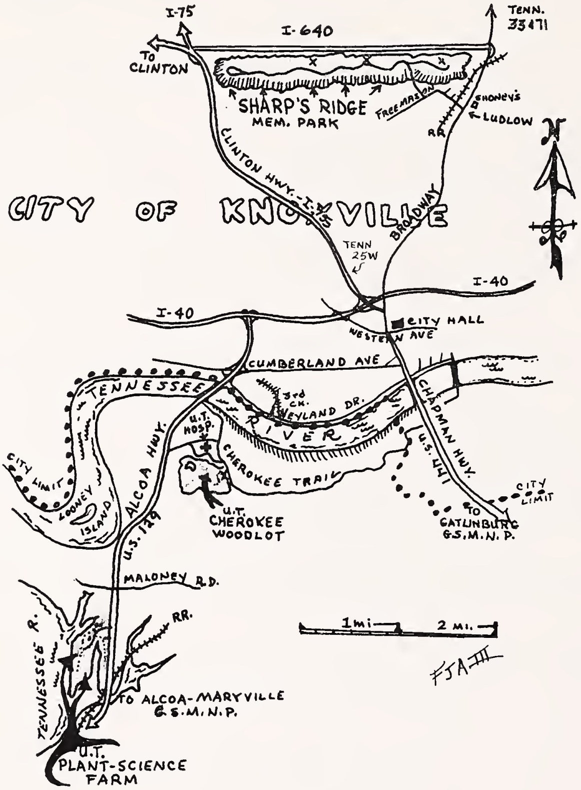
Diane C. Wilson, 205 Robin Road, Bristol 37620.

Correction: The Migrant 44:17, 1973. Line two reads as follows: On 7 November 1973. It should read: On 7 November 1971.

BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

KNOXVILLE

DR. FRED J. ALSOP, III


I-75
I-640
TENN. 33&71
TO CLINTON
SHARP'S RIDGE MEM. PARK
FREEMASON
SHONEY'S
LUDLOW
RR
CLINTON HWY.-I-75
CITY OF KNOXVILLE
BROADWAY
TENN 25W
I-40
I-40
CITY HALL
WESTERN AVE
CUMBERLAND AVE
TENNESSEE
3rd CK.
WEYLAND DR.
RIVER
CHAPMAN HWY.
U.S. 441
U.T. HOSP.
ALCOA HWY.
CHEROKEE TRAIL
CITY LIMIT
LOONEY ISLAND
U.S. 129
U.T. CHEROKEE WOODLOT
CITY LIMIT
TO GATLINBURG G.S.M.N.P.
MALONEY RD.
RR.
1mi
2 MI.
TENNESSEE R.
TO ALCOA-MARYVILLE G.S.M.N.P.
U.T. PLANT-SCIENCE FARM
FJA III

A birder visiting Knoxville can find at least three very productive spots in which to pursue his hobby, each within a 15 minute drive of City Hall. Sharp's Ridge in the northern part of the city is reached by taking the Clinton Hwy. (I-75 and Tenn. 25W) exit off N. Broadway for approximately 2.6 miles. Exit east onto I-640 and follow it 2.2 miles (the ridge parallelling your route to the south with the three TV transmitting towers is Sharp's Ridge) to the Broadway exit. Turn south on Broadway for about .5 mile and after passing under two traffic lights turn right on Ludlow (first street to the right of Shoney's Restaurant on the left), cross the R.R. tracks and continue on to Freemason, turn right and follow the road to the crest of Sharp's Ridge turning left at the fork in the gap. You may drive just over a mile to the overlook at the west end of the ridge, but walking the road provides the best birding. Though a good birding spot at any time of the year, the ridge is outstanding during spring migration, especially the last 10 days of April and the first 10 of May. At this time more than 20 species of warblers can be found in one morning and all six eastern vireo species have been seen here in one day as well as many other transient and resident songbird species. Great Horned and Screech Owls are resident. A good birder at the peak of the spring migration should list around 80 species of birds in a morning on the ridge.

Retrace your route south to I-40 following it west about 1 mile to the Alcoa exit (U. S. 129 and Tenn. 73). Follow U. S. 129 south about .9 mile exiting east (under 129) to Neyland Dr. Follow Neyland along Ft. Loudoun Lake about .5 mile and park where the drive crosses Third Creek. Walk north into the lot of the Tenn. Septic Tank Co. or along the R.R. track bordering it. Warbling Vireos and Orchard Orioles nest in the Sycamores along the creek and are present from late April into July.

Return to the Alcoa Hwy. and turn south across the Tennessee River (Ft. Loudoun Lake) and turn left into the U. T. Hospital grounds .5 mile south of the river. Continue through the grounds, turn right onto Cherokee Trail and park at the first pulloff on the right (approx. .2 mile from the hospital). The steeply wooded hillsides west of the road are part of the Univ. of Tenn. Cherokee Woodlot on which Dr. J. C. Howell, U. T. Zoology Dept. has conducted a breeding bird census for many years (these reports are in *American Birds*—formerly *Audubon Field Notes*). Wood Ducks are often on the small pond in the spring, Pileated Woodpeckers are resident, and the wet valley along the dirt road has produced Morning Warblers in late May and is always productive.

Return to Alcoa Hwy. and drive south. Within .5 mile you will pass the Naval Reserve Station on the right. The large island beyond it (Looney's Isld.) requires a boat to be visited, but can be well worth the effort as it has a good cattail marsh and is the only known nesting site in Knox County for the Traill's Flycatcher (Alsop, 1971, *Migrant,* 42:25-26, 29). Approximately 3 miles from the U. T. Hospital you will see a large farm on the right. The sign at the entrance indicates this is the U. T. Plant Science Farm. Enter and follow the gravel road to the left past the manager's home and park off the road just before reaching the chain barrier crossing the road (don't drive past this barrier *even when it is down*). Walking the roads bordering the planted fields and along the lake shore should produce many birds. This area has been the site of most of the recent records for new and/or unusual species in Knox County in the past decade. More than 20 species of shorebirds have been seen here as well as terns, gulls, ducks, Bobolinks, Horned Larks, Water Pipits, and many other species which inhabit open fields, lakes, and shorelines. Buff-breasted Sandpipers in small flocks were found here in late August and September in 1969-70-71. Mid-summer is perhaps the poorest season in which to visit the farm.

Publications and references on birds of the Knoxville Area include: Pettingill, 1951, *A Guide to Bird-finding East of the Mississippi,* Oxford Univ. Press, N. Y.; Howell and Monroe, 1957, *Birds of Knox Co., Tenn.,* J. Tenn. Acad. Sci., 32:247-322, and 1958, Migrant, 29:17-27; Alsop and Wallace, 1970, *Addendum: The Birds of Knox Co., Tenn.,* Migrant, 41:1-4; and Alsop, 1971, *A Checklist of Birds of Knox Co., Tenn.,* Knoxville Chapt. T.O.S. The last is available free on request by sending a self-addressed legal-sized stamped envelope to: C. A. Massey and Co., 1301 Hannah Ave. N.W., Knoxville, Tenn.

Dept. of Biology, East Tennessee State University, Kingsport Univ. Center, P. O. Box 9, Kingsport 37660.

1973 SPRING FIELD DAYS

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS

A grand total of 215 species were recorded during the twenty-eighth annual spring field days. The high number of species can probably be attributed to the high number of counts, the high number of participants, and the high number of hours spent in the field. Fifteen counts appear in the table in the order of their occurrence from west to east across the state.

Because of the wide diversity of conditions under which the counts were made, comparisons of numbers of species and numbers of individuals should be avoided. Memphis counted for only 4 hours; Nashville and Lebanon counted for 48 hours. Knoxville limited its count to the boundaries of Knox County; Nashville included portions of eight counties in the count. Savannah had 1 observer; about one hundred observers counted in the Great Smoky Mountains. Chattanooga counted on 18 April; the Reelfoot Count was made 25 days later on 13 May. Most of the counts were made under clear skies; Cookeville counted under cloudy skies with poor visibility.

The number of individuals was not recorded in some instances on the Reelfoot and Great Smoky Mountains counts. The following abbreviations were used: FC—fairly common, C—common, VC—very common, A—abundant.

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

Memphis: Shelby Forest State Park—29 April; 07:00 to 11:00; clear, temp. 45 to 60°; participants—Memphis Chapter TOS; Compiler, Billy C. Grimm.

Reelfoot: Lake and Obion Counties—13 May; a.m. only; fair, wind 5-15 mph; Compiler, Ben B. Coffey.

Savannah—29-30 April; 12:00-12:00, 24 hrs.; clear, temp. 50-70°; Compiler, Michale Patterson.

Columbia: 3-4 May; 10:00-10:00, 24 hrs.; clear, temp. 35-70°; wind N. 5-18 mph; 7 observers, 3 parties; compiler, George R. Mayfield, Jr. 4 unidentified dowitchers were also reported.

Nashville: 25 mile radius of Nashville—28, 29 April; 48 hrs. midnight-midnight; clear, temp. 37-72°; wind NW to S, 5-15 mph; 39 observers, 9 parties; compilers, Clyde and Vivian Anderson.

Murfreesboro: 28 April; clear, temp. 48-65°; 37 observers; compiler, Anne Hettish.

Lebanon: Wilson Co.—25, 29 April; 48 hrs.; clear, temp. 50-75°; 36 observers; compiler, Rev. William Senter.

Cookeville: 20 April, 07:30-17:00; cloudy, poor visibility, temp. 65-80°; miles by car—82, miles on foot—6; 22 observers; compiler, Miser Richmond.

Chattanooga: 18 April; partly cloudy, wind 15 mph, temp. 44-60°; 13 observers; compiler, Frank Hixon; 3 unidentified night herons were also reported.

1973 SPRING FIELD DAYS

	Mem	Reel	Sava	Colu	Nash	Murf	Leb	Cook	Chat	Knox	GSMP	Green	King	Bri	Eli
Common Loon	--	--	1	--	11	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	6
Horned Grebe	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pied-billed Grebe	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	5
Great Blue Heron	--	4	1	2	2	--	4	--	6	3	--	--	1	1	3
Green Heron	--	5	2	6	24	9	14	--	3	24	--	4	5	3	15
Little Blue Heron	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Egret	--	12	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Great Egret	--	2	--	--	6	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1
Bl.-cr. Night Heron	--	12	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yel.-cr. Night Heron	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
American Bittern	--	--	1	--	3	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	1
Canada Goose	--	--	--	--	186	1	20	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--
Mallard	--	3	--	7	50	--	24	--	6	--	--	7	25	9	17
Black Duck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	9	--	--	--	--	--
Gadwall	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue-wing Teal	--	2	2	--	65	12	2	--	10	13	--	23	2	4	68
American Wigeon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Northern Shoveler	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Wood Duck	10	3	--	3	26	4	21	--	9	15	--	15	53	--	19
Ring-nk. Duck	--	--	--	2	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canvasback	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lesser Scaup	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Bufflehead	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46
Ruddy Duck	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hooded Merganser	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Common Merganser	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Red-br. Merganser	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Turkey Vulture	--	13	9	7	64	6	26	11	44	15	C	5	43	9	8
Black Vulture	1	3	3	13	22	14	19	--	1	3	2	3	26	--	--
Miss. Kite	1	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Goshawk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sharp-sh. Hawk	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Cooper's Hawk	--	--	--	--	3	--	5	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	2
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	3	4	21	5	10	5	9	8	1	--	5	1	3
Red-shouldered Hawk	--	1	--	--	7	--	1	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Broad-winged Hawk	4	1	2	1	12	--	12	1	8	16	2	--	3	--	11
Marsh Hawk	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2
Osprey	--	2	2	--	9	--	--	--	2	8	--	1	--	1	11
American Kestrel	--	--	1	8	24	14	16	7	9	4	--	--	11	3	7
Ruffed Grouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	4	--	1
Bobwhite	2	2	17	25	129	17	41	34	25	106	1	27	35	5	35
Ring-nk. Pheasant	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Turkey	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Virginia Rail	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sora	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	1	2	--	1	1	--	1
Common Gallinule	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Coot	--	--	--	56	102	4	2	--	2	60	--	--	--	--	7
Semipalmated Plover	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	7	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Piping Plover	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Killdeer	1	3	14	13	77	27	57	--	17	71	--	20	25	19	30
Am. Golden Plover	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Woodcock	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	1	--	--	1
Common Snipe	--	--	1	--	6	--	--	--	2	11	--	7	1	--	22
Upland Sandpiper	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Spotted Sandpiper	--	--	14	10	22	1	5	1	5	47	--	--	9	1	16
Solitary Sandpiper	1	--	9	18	24	4	10	--	10	22	--	6	5	--	38
Greater Yellowlegs	--	--	3	3	2	--	--	--	28	--	--	1	4	--	13
Lesser Yellowlegs	--	--	7	76	7	--	--	--	11	--	--	12	2	--	24
Pectoral Sandpiper	--	--	6	8	--	--	--	--	7	2	--	--	--	--	13
Baird's Sandpiper	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Least Sandpiper	--	--	--	54	28	12	--	--	4	5	--	--	9	--	10
Dunlin	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sh.-billed Dowitcher	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semipal. Sandpiper	--	--	--	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring Gull	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--
Ringed-billed Gull	--	--	4	--	93	--	--	--	14	6	--	--	--	--	11
Bonaparte's Gull	--	--	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forster's Tern	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Common Tern	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caspian Tern	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	Mem	Reel	Sava	Colu	Nash	Murf	Leb	Cook	Chat	Knox	GSMP	Green	King	Bri	Eli
Black Tern	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mourning Dove	7	12	38	35	178	33	145	107	52	278	C	69	104	56	75
Yellow-bld. Cuckoo	--	3	--	2	24	2	5	--	6	11	--	--	9	1	--
Black-bld. Cuckoo	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	1	--	2	--	--
Barn Owl	--	--	--	--	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	1
Screech Owl	--	--	2	1	4	1	4	--	--	8	1	2	4	--	3
Great Horned Owl	--	--	--	2	4	--	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Barred Owl	3	3	1	3	7	--	4	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	1
Saw-whet Owl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Chuck-will's-widow	--	--	1	2	5	--	1	1	2	13	--	2	1	--	1
Whip-poor-will	--	--	3	15	7	1	--	1	3	2	1	2	2	--	3
Common Nighthawk	--	--	1	4	2	4	8	--	1	9	--	--	10	--	2
Chimney Swift	8	--	91	85	365	171	269	78	155	421	A	141	220	49	247
Ruby-th. Hummingbird	18	7	3	1	10	2	2	8	5	5	1	--	1	1	5
Belted Kingfisher	1	--	1	4	18	5	11	2	7	21	C	9	11	8	18
Common Flicker	6	2	4	--	30	14	8	28	26	51	FC	27	31	15	56
Pileated Woodpecker	9	--	4	8	27	2	4	9	5	24	FC	3	11	1	9
Red-bel. Woodpecker	14	--	9	26	75	7	22	16	28	48	1	17	18	1	8
Red-hd. Woodpecker	1	--	1	5	12	1	3	7	3	5	1	2	4	1	1
Yel.-bel. Sapsucker	1	--	--	--	3	1	1	4	1	2	--	--	1	--	3
Hairy Woodpecker	--	--	1	4	13	5	4	7	1	10	FC	2	7	1	3
Downy Woodpecker	3	--	8	35	95	9	31	15	8	51	C	8	24	5	31
Eastern Kingbird	1	43	11	16	56	19	136	2	27	38	4	5	15	2	10
Great Cr. Flycatcher	4	10	10	11	17	6	20	3	5	19	C	6	26	--	2
Eastern Phoebe	--	--	19	6	22	2	13	19	7	28	C	5	25	8	28
Acadian Flycatcher	10	4	8	4	6	--	1	--	2	1	C	--	2	--	1
Least Flycatcher	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
E. Wood Pewee	13	7	11	11	19	1	8	2	7	4	3	10	25	--	2
Olive-sd. Flycatcher	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Horned Lark	--	4	1	8	5	2	--	--	--	9	--	2	--	--	2
Tree Swallow	--	1	--	21	29	--	2	2	90	133	--	3	5	59	130
Bank Swallow	--	--	--	6	1	--	18	--	9	36	--	--	1	2	9
Rough-wgd. Swallow	2	2	6	74	81	2	86	6	44	106	C	8	23	--	236
Barn Swallow	25	25	22	83	234	79	268	35	130	227	C	46	141	84	347
Cliff Swallow	1	--	227	--	69	--	8	2	113	16	--	--	--	--	18
Purple Martin	--	--	9	31	75	103	103	39	63	154	C	--	70	--	37
Blue Jay	10	FC	52	37	446	171	253	185	66	418	C	123	156	86	174
Common Raven	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	1	--	--
Common Crow	5	10	13	42	143	35	139	80	88	288	C	141	120	77	127
Fish Crow	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blk.-cpd. Chickadee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	C	--	--	--	--
Carolina Chickadee	14	FC	9	19	141	39	84	22	26	203	C	15	55	19	70
Tufted Titmouse	19	FC	24	33	164	20	56	62	31	163	C	22	55	12	93
Wht.-br. Nuthatch	2	1	--	1	26	--	--	4	1	4	FC	--	11	--	9
Red-br. Nuthatch	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	3	36	C	--	1	--	2
Brown Creeper	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	C	--	--	--	--
House Wren	--	--	--	--	6	--	2	4	--	12	3	11	20	5	22
Winter Wren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	C	--	--	--	1
Bewick's Wren	--	--	1	8	10	2	4	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
Carolina Wren	25	FC	12	15	102	19	23	28	44	194	C	16	93	9	69
Sh.-bl. Marsh Wren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Mockingbird	9	9	13	40	215	145	269	62	37	244	FC	78	67	41	55
Gray Catbird	11	5	2	14	34	25	10	3	9	31	FC	15	21	1	16
Brown Thrasher	1	1	6	26	100	46	90	43	22	95	FC	26	23	12	28
Robin	6	5	15	42	179	220	187	125	110	456	C	199	160	105	207
Wood Thrush	20	FC	19	12	37	2	13	3	32	59	C	7	66	3	46
Hermit Thrush	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
Swainson's Thrush	17	5	1	6	44	2	6	--	4	31	3	--	15	--	5
Gray-chk. Thrush	4	--	--	3	4	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	1
Veery	--	2	--	7	4	--	2	--	--	1	FC	--	1	--	4
Eastern Bluebird	2	--	26	14	161	4	113	35	32	62	5	4	39	6	17
Blue-gr. Gnatcatcher	73	FC	21	21	109	--	77	2	47	88	C	12	14	1	17
Gold.-cr. Kinglet	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	C	--	--	--	--
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	--	--	1	1	6	1	2	1	4	37	FC	3	--	1	8
Cedar Waxwing	1	20	--	--	47	54	4	--	22	58	--	--	48	2	--
Loggerhead Shrike	--	--	3	7	26	4	26	4	14	11	1	1	3	2	2
Starling	50	C	24	215	588	344	870	195	366	1783	C	938	1000	363	622
Wh.-eyed Vireo	40	FC	32	12	108	1	69	7	37	74	FC	7	16	2	26
Yel.-thr. Vireo	7	FC	3	1	23	--	4	--	18	28	C	--	2	--	1
Solitary Vireo	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	A	3	1	--	15
Red-eyed Vireo	28	C	4	13	62	4	5	3	61	174	A	--	65	--	14
Philadelphia Vireo	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warbling Vireo	1	FC	--	2	9	1	1	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
Blk.-&-wh. Warbler	5	--	10	2	22	2	6	--	24	46	C	1	13	1	20
Prothonotary Warbler	11	FC	5	6	35	2	4	--	3	2	1	2	1	--	--

	Mem	Reel	Sava	Colu	Nash	Murf	Leb	Cook	Chat	Knox	GSMP	Green	King	Bri	Eli
Swainson's Warbler	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Worm-eat. Warbler	1	--	1	3	11	1	4	--	2	19	C	--	9	--	5
Golden-wng. Warbler	--	1	--	2	4	--	--	--	3	8	FC	--	--	--	1
Blue-wng. Warbler	--	--	7	7	37	--	1	--	6	3	1	--	--	--	2
Tennessee Warbler	45	FC	19	25	57	1	4	--	6	75	FC	--	34	--	3
Orange-cr. Warbler	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Nashville Warbler	3	1	5	5	8	--	--	--	1	25	--	--	2	--	--
Parula Warbler	30	5	2	3	7	--	--	--	2	8	FC	--	2	--	16
Yellow Warbler	--	3	2	11	49	6	18	1	12	37	C	9	20	--	31
Magnolia Warbler	--	2	--	--	4	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	4	--	--
Cape May Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	10	48	3	--	9	--	1
Bl.-th. Blue Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	C	1	11	--	2
Yel.-rumped Warbler	6	2	1	31	231	19	44	--	109	233	FC	12	27	4	29
Bl.-th. Gn. Warbler	2	1	2	7	7	1	--	--	12	71	C	--	27	--	8
Cerulean Warbler	11	5	2	3	17	--	2	--	26	55	--	--	3	--	--
Blackburnian Warbler	--	1	1	1	3	--	2	--	3	12	FC	--	23	--	2
Yellow-th. Warbler	1	4	--	2	10	2	1	--	7	1	FC	--	5	--	3
Chestnut-sd. Warbler	5	1	--	3	7	--	--	--	5	24	C	--	9	--	10
Bay-breasted Warbler	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	9	9	--	--	60	--	--
Blackpoll Warbler	--	C	2	7	8	1	2	--	5	5	--	--	76	--	--
Pine Warbler	--	--	5	--	1	--	5	3	3	3	1	--	--	--	3
Prairie Warbler	--	--	18	14	51	2	31	4	20	29	--	1	9	3	1
Palm Warbler	--	--	4	26	96	13	41	--	112	17	1	1	--	--	--
Ovenbird	3	3	8	4	8	--	2	2	2	33	A	--	12	--	17
No. Waterthrush	2	3	--	3	19	--	10	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
La. Waterthrush	--	1	8	2	24	--	6	--	5	8	FC	1	3	--	10
Kentucky Warbler	17	4	7	9	34	--	9	--	27	7	FC	--	3	--	1
Connecticut Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mourning Warbler	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Common Yellowthroat	4	FC	30	19	84	3	33	7	15	101	2	10	21	2	9
Yellow-br. Chat	3	5	10	9	65	2	21	--	12	26	3	5	17	1	3
Hooded Warbler	3	4	5	3	7	--	1	2	35	47	C	1	12	--	4
Wilson's Warbler	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Canada Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	C	--	4	--	--
American Redstart	5	FC	1	6	17	--	3	--	31	6	FC	1	8	--	3
House Sparrow	--	10	15	80	78	305	247	44	39	166	C	56	200	45	112
Bobolink	--	2	20	85	--	--	4	--	30	9	--	--	--	--	5
E. Meadowlark	3	C	20	103	376	185	446	174	97	375	C	126	112	36	124
Red-wng. Blackbird	4	VC	64	180	283	94	102	49	102	478	C	71	105	26	184
Orchard Oriole	18	FC	7	23	80	12	44	1	10	24	C	10	11	1	4
Northern Oriole	10	FC	1	1	8	--	4	--	--	1	4	1	9	2	3
Rusty Blackbird	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Common Grackle	23	C	87	290	1074	363	954	321	117	1055	A	290	1200	541	460
Brown-hd. Cowbird	70	FC	43	37	232	98	371	92	26	265	C	33	76	4	77
Scarlet Tanager	1	1	2	6	47	3	2	--	24	35	C	--	16	1	17
Summer Tanager	27	4	9	14	61	2	25	--	11	46	1	1	18	--	2
Cardinal	55	C	54	63	437	208	368	169	68	434	C	104	138	69	201
Rose-br. Grosbeak	2	5	6	14	68	2	8	7	24	50	A	4	47	1	7
Blue Grosbeak	--	--	--	1	21	--	5	--	11	8	--	2	1	--	--
Indigo Bunting	80	C	112	62	134	26	32	5	49	68	FC	3	72	1	6
Dickcissel	--	15	2	6	--	--	1	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Evening Grosbeak	1	--	3	--	84	12	48	39	34	41	C	14	1	28	299
Purple Finch	--	--	6	--	16	9	1	20	--	4	C	--	2	1	117
Pine Siskin	--	--	--	--	10	14	14	--	11	88	C	--	1	1	82
American Goldfinch	10	3	13	31	353	89	68	29	49	83	C	16	57	23	146
Rufous-sd. Towhee	6	--	12	23	162	49	61	68	50	235	C	20	65	40	101
Savannah Sparrow	--	--	3	--	27	3	7	--	4	35	--	1	1	--	2
Grasshopper Sparrow	--	--	8	6	--	--	7	--	1	--	--	--	3	--	1
Vesper Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	--
Lark Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	5	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dark-eyed Junco	--	--	--	--	4	1	1	3	--	--	A	2	4	--	22
Chipping Sparrow	3	--	1	13	84	38	57	16	18	62	FC	11	25	7	36
Field Sparrow	--	4	9	52	158	39	68	62	43	217	FC	21	89	8	51
Harris' Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White-cr. Sparrow	--	--	--	21	21	16	52	--	--	11	--	5	--	2	22
White-th. Sparrow	50	--	31	30	143	12	74	78	66	356	C	22	4	28	68
Fox Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Lincoln's Sparrow	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Swamp Sparrow	1	--	1	2	66	5	3	2	2	27	--	1	--	--	8
Song Sparrow	1	--	1	--	--	--	3	28	21	319	C	59	103	39	138
Species, Total	88	95	117	133	163	102	133	76	139	144	109	93	132	74	149
Species, Grand Total 215															

Knoxville: Knox County—29 April; clear, temp. 38-69°; 30 observers; compiler, J. B. Owen. A Brewster's warbler hybrid was also reported.

Great Smoky Mountains: 4, 5, 6 May, TOS State Meeting, includes records; from Gatlinburg, several parties afield each day.

Greeneville: Greene County—29 April; 07:00-21:00; 14 observers; compilers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nevius.

Kingsport: Sullivan and adjacent counties—12 May; 06:00-23:00; overcast—scattered clouds, temp. 50-70°; 25 observers; compiler, Tom Bowman.

Bristol: 28 April; miles by car—145, miles on foot—7; 11 observers; compiler, Rockwell Bingham.

Elizabethton: 28 April; 12:00-12:00, 24 hrs.; clear, temp. 43-60°; 19 observers; compiler, Glen Eller. The Goshawk was seen by Lee Herndon and John Martin.

IN MEMORIAM

DR. CHARLES HOLLAND

The accidental death on 14 July 1973 of Dr. Charles Holland came as a shock to TOS members. The Murfreesboro Chapter lost one of its most valuable members.

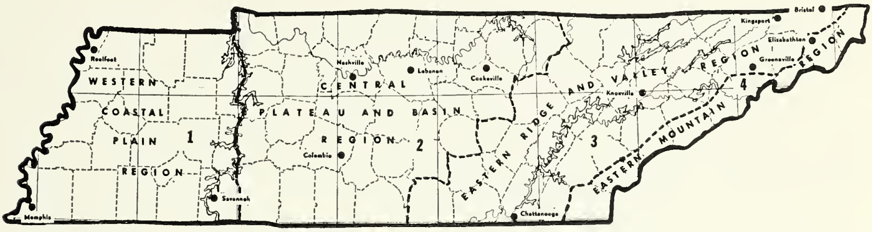
Chuck, as his friends affectionately knew Dr. Holland, had just accepted the position of Vice-President of the Murfreesboro Chapter and was a director to the TOS. He had been an assistant professor of Biology at Middle Tennessee State University since 1970, and had assumed the teaching of their Ornithology classes. He was a native of Massachusetts. He earned his B.S. degree from East Carolina State University and his Ph.D. from the University of Tennessee. He was a veteran of the Marine Corps and a member of Phi Sigma, Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Chi.

Dr. Holland is survived by his wife, Elaine, an eight-year old daughter, Sheryl Lynn, his father, mother and one brother.

None of these facts in any way express the grief that we feel at the loss of Chuck, who was such a pleasure to be with and whose future seemed so bright.

THE SEASON

Dr. Fred J. Alsop, III, *Editor*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SPRING MIGRATION: 16 MARCH-15 MAY

As you read this and subsequent *Season* reports you will find some common names that are unfamiliar, a spelling change, and some taxonomic changes. Recently the Thirty-second Supplement to the 1957 A.O.U. Check-list was published (1973. *The Auk,* 90(2):411-419). This work updates the existant check-list which is the standard for North American ornithologists, and the changes instituted with it are used in this report for the first time. The new nomenclature used in the following observations is: Great Egret (Common Egret); Wigeon (from Widgeon); Northern Shoveler (Shoveler); Upland Sandpiper (Upland Plover); "Traill's" Flycatcher when the song form of this newly split species was not given by the observer; Willow Flycatcher (species with the *fitz-bew* song form of the former Traill's Flycatcher species); Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle Warbler subspecies); and Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon Junco sub-species as used in this report).

The statewide winter invasion of boreal finches experienced this year is reflected by observations of many Evening Grosbeaks in *ALL* four regions. Many flocks were still present in number in all regions into late May. Regions east of the Tennessee River also reported concentrations of Purple Finches and Pine Siskins thru the reporting period. The House Finches reported in the last *Season* remained in Greeneville thru the first week of April. There were additional Goshawk sightings in East Tennessee and the injured bird being housed in Nashville managed to escape his cage.

The reported Olive-sided Flycatcher and Black-throated Blue Warbler are unusual migratory records for the Western Coastal Plain.

The heavy spring rains across the state possibly contributed to the many shorebird records from the Central Plateau and Basin where a single Snowy Egret was also found. The Harris Sparrow that wintered in Donelson lingered well into April.

Virginia Rails were present thru the period in Alcoa Marsh and though Morris Williams spent much time in these marshes, no positive evidence of the nesting of this species was found. The attempted nestings of Black Ducks in some number in East Tennessee is significant as are the several Barn Owl nests found in the Johnson City area.

Many noteworthy observations of Tennessee birds are to be found in the following pages. If *The Season* seems lacking because of the scarcity of information on a species, or the total absence of any record of a bird *YOU* saw during the period, could it perhaps be because *YOU* didn't send *YOUR* records to us?

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—Cattle Egret: 1 May (20) Overton Park M (Bob Mattlin, Zoo Director), 5 May (24) M (AL).

Duck-Merganser: Mallard (6), Blue-winged Teal (38), American Wigeon (6), Northern Shoveler (9), Wood Duck (24), Ring-necked Duck (2), Lesser Scaup (2), Bufflehead (1) Ruddy Duck (200) Red-breasted Merganser (1)—all 7 April, R (MLB and party).

Eagle-Grosbeak: Bald Eagle: 7 Apr. (1) R (MLB and party). *MISSISSIPPI KITE:* 13 May (*10*) Walnut Log Area R (BBC, Lula Coffey). Sora Rail: 8 and 14 Apr. (1) and 29 Apr. (1, dead, about 2 days) M (ER). Black-bellied Plover: 22 May (1) Duck River Unit TNWR (JL). Dunlin: 7 Apr. (1) R (MLB and party), 17 May (2) Busseltown Unit TNWR (JL). Common Nighthawk: 13 May (11) M (AL), 21 May (19) M (ER). *OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER:* 13 May (1) R (Martha Waldron and party). Swainson's Warbler: 15 thru 22 May, not found 24 May (1, singing) Overton Park, M (BBC). *BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER:* (1) R (MLB and party). *EVENING GROSBEAK:* throughout season to 9 May (up to estimated 200 total, 15 on 9 May) 20 locations in M and 3 locations in Fayette County (BBC, JL, Mrs. Edward Owen, Charles and Lou Wilmeth). This is only the second winter Evening Grosbeaks have been reported in Memphis area.

Locations: M—Memphis area, R—Reelfoot Lake area, TNWR—Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge.

Observers: MLB and party—Michael Lee Bierly, Richard Gillerman, Carol Knauth, Betty Richards, Pat Stallings; BBC—Ben B. Coffey; JL—Jerald Ledbetter; AL—Alan Lurrabee; ER—Ernest Restivo.

David E. Patterson, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION: The season was extremely wet. Some areas experienced severe local flooding. It was noted that Killdeers experienced high nesting failure. Shore-birding was good, as evidenced by the records of Paul and Dot Crawford at Gallatin. John and Heather Riggins banded many birds at their station in Nashville's Two Jays Sanctuary.

Grebe-Gull: Horned Grebe: 24 Mar. (58) OHL (MLM); last, 16 Apr. (1) Coleman Lake (MLM). Pied-billed Grebe: 22 Apr. (1) LC (MDW). Little Blue Heron: 15 Apr. (1) BV (JR). Cattle Egret: 21 Apr. (4) Bell's Bend (Jimmy Parrish). Great Egret: 15 Apr. (2) BV (JR). *SNOWY EGRET:* 6 May (1) BV (MLB). American Bittern: 22 Apr. (2) LC (MDW). Gadwall: 13 May, last (1) G (PC, DC). American Wigeon: 5 Apr. (7) BV (JR). Wood Duck: 14 May (20) GP (KD, LD). Redhead: 13 May, last (1) G (PC, DC). Canvasback: 4 May (2) G (PC, DC). Lesser Scaup: 2 Apr. (300), 14 Apr. (110) WR (KD, LD). Bufflehead: 14 Apr. (20) Radnor Lake (TK). Ruddy Duck: 8 May, last (1) G (PC, DC). Red-breasted Merganser: 24 Mar. (250) OHL (MLM, Pat Stallings). Black Vulture: 19 and 26 Mar. (70) LC (MDW). *GOSHAWK:* 24 Mar. (1 escaped from cage in Nashville at Mrs. Amelia Laskey's home). Red-tailed Hawk: 19 Mar. (nest, 3 eggs) LC (MDW); 2 Apr. (1 incubating) WR (KD, LD). King Rail: 14 May (3) GP (KD, LD). Virginia Rail: 13 May (2) BV (MLB). Sora: 22 Apr. (1) LC (MDW); 5 May (1) 2JS (JR). *WILLET:* 30 Apr. (12) OHL (PC, DC). White-rumped Sandpiper: 13 May (2) G (PC, DC). *BAIRD'S SANDPIPER:* 13 May (3) G (PC, DC). *WESTERN SANDPIPER:* 13 May (6) G (PC, DC). Bonaparte's Gull: 14 Apr. (2) WR (KD, LD); 16 Apr. (5) OHL (MLM).

Owl-Sparrow: Great Horned Owl: 23 Mar. (adult at nest; 1 young, which left nest, 1 infertile egg) LC (MDW). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 30 Apr. last (2) OHL (PC, DC). "Traill's" Flycatcher: 11 May (2) 2JS (JR, HR); 13 May (1) BV (MLB). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 13 May, last (1) N (MLB, MLM). Winter Wren: 14 Apr. (1) N (TK). Bewick's Wren: 22 Apr. (6) LC (MDW). Gray-cheeked Thrush: 1 May (1) 2JS (JR, HR). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 12 May (1) N (MLB). Water Pipit: 2 May (1) G (PC, DC). Northern Waterthrush: 29 Apr. (3—banded) 2JS (JR, HR). *MOURNING WARBLER:* 12 May (1—banded) 2JS (JR, HR). Wilson's Warbler: 12 May (5—banded) 2JS (JR, HR). Rusty Blackbird: 5 May, last (1) OHL (*fide* MLB). Evening Grosbeak: 8 May, last (1) G (PC, DC). Red Crossbill: 10 Apr. (15) Walden Ridge, Cumberland Co. (Wayne Brown). *HARRIS' SPARROW:* 20 Apr., last (1) Donelson—same as in last *Season* (Minnie Hatcher). White-crowned Sparrow: 31 Mar. (24) White Bridge Rd. (*fide* JR, HR). Lincoln's Sparrow: 5 May-13 May (4—banded) 2JS (JR, HR).

Locations: BV—Buena Vista; G—Gallatin; GP—Goose Pond; LC—Lawrence Co.; N—Nashville; OHL—Old Hickory Lake; 2JS—Two Jays Sanctuary; WR—Woods Reservoir.

Observers: MLB—Mike Bierly; DC—Dot Crawford; PC—Paul Crawford; KD—Ken Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke; TK—Tony Koella; MLM—Margaret Mann; HR—Heather Riggins; JR—John Riggins; MDW—Morris Williams.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Box 25, Five Points 38457.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—Spring migration in the area passed without any large concentrations of migrants being observed and few unusual birds seen. The weather was most erratic with very warm periods followed by heavy frosts which lasted into May. Rainfall was very heavy, particularly in the middle of March.

Among the unusual species observed were: a *GOSHAWK* in Sequatchie Valley, Purple and Common Gallinules in the Elizabethton area, a Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon race) in the Chattanooga area, and an early Connecticut Warbler in Johnson City. Most of the wintering northern finches had departed 15 May, but small numbers of Evening Grosbeaks and Pine Siskins were still present at the end of the period. The *HOUSE FINCHES* reported in the last *Season* were present thru 10 April in Greeneville.

Loon-Mergansers: Common Loon: 9 Apr. (16 in one raft); last 14 May (1) HRA (KLD). Horned Grebe: 26 Mar. (18) BWP (KLD). Green Heron: 6 May (2 nests, 5 eggs each) AlM (CN, MDW). Little Blue Heron: 26 Mar. (1) SB (KLD); 6 May (2); 8 May (1) SeV (LSF). *CATTLE EGRET:* 3 May (1) K (Chester and Eddy Massey, Parul Pardue). Great Egret: 27 Mar. (2) Battle Creek (KD); 28 Apr. (1) AS (GE, DyL, PR). Black-crowned Night Heron: 3 and 6 May (1) SeV (BB, JBB, DJ, LSF). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 6-15 May (3-5) SeV (JBB, DJ, LSF). Least Bittern: 25 Apr. thru period (1-2) AlM (MDW). American Bittern: 14 Mar.-7 Apr. (1) AlM (MDW); 25 Mar.-23 Apr. (1-3) AM (KLD), 28 Apr.-14 May (1) AS (DJL et al). *WHISTLING SWAN:* thru 18 (1) Jonesboro (MD et al) same bird as in last *Season.* Mallard: 28 Mar. (flooded nest with 9 eggs) AlM (CN, MDW). Black Duck: from 1 Mar. to 11 May, 4 nests started, all unsuccessful, total 49 eggs AlM (MDW). Northern Shoveler: last 28 Apr. (6) AS (GE, PR). Redhead: 19 Mar. (80) HRA (KLD, FH). Canvasback: 19 Mar. (1) HRA (KLD, FH). Greater Scaup: 15 Apr. (7) BL (PR). Bufflehead: last 28 Apr. (1) HRA (Frank Ward). *OLD SQUAW:* 26 Mar. (8) BWP (KLD). Ruddy Duck: last 11 Apr. (5) BWP (LD). Common Merganser: 28 Apr. (3) BL (MD, HD). Red-breasted Merganser: 28 Apr. (7) BL (MD, HD).

Vulture-Hawk: Black Vulture: 18 Mar. (nest with 2 eggs) McLemore's Cove, Ga. (*first nesting report since 1933,* Jay Clark). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 28 Apr. (1) AS (GE, DyL, DJ). Cooper's Hawk: 12 Apr. (1) PHL (MD, HD, SG). Red-shouldered Hawk: 10 May (nest with 3 young, banded) Da (BB, DJ). Broad-winged Hawk: first 19 Mar. (1) SeV (LSF), 19 Apr. (20) Signal Mtn. (Mary Steele, *fide* KLD), 7 May (nest with adult incubating) TRG (KLD). *GOSHAWK:* 17 Apr. (1) SeV (BB, DJ). Bald Eagle: 24 Mar. (1 adult) Cherokee Lake (PR). Marsh Hawk: thru 2 Apr. (1) SB (KLD). Osprey: first 19 Mar. (1) HRA (KLD, FH). *PIGEON HAWK:* 8 Apr. (1) SeV (LSF).

Rail-Tern: King Rail: 28 Mar. thru period (1-3) AlM (MDW); 2 May (2) AM (KLD). Virginia Rail: thru period (1-3) AlM (MDW); 23 Apr. (1) AS (PR); 28 Apr. (1) EFH (GE, DyL). Sora Rail: thru 16 Apr. (1-4) AlM (MDW); 8 Apr.-2 May (1-4) AM (KLD); 8 Apr. (1) SeV (JBB, DJ, LSF); 23 Apr. (1) AS (PR). *PURPLE GALLINULE:* 7 May (1) BL (DL). *COMMON GALLINULE:* 14 Apr. (1) EFH (DJL, GW). American Coot: 2 May (1) AM (KLD). Black-bellied Plover: 8 May (1) SeV (JBB, DJ, LSF). Common Snipe: thru 9 May (2-15) Da (DJ, LSF). Upland Sandpiper: 28 Apr. (1) Tri-cities Airport (MD, HD). Solitary Sandpiper: 26 Mar. (2) SB (KLD); 28 Apr. (26) AS (GE, DyL, PR). *WILLET:* 12 May (1) NL (LSF). Greater Yellowlegs: 26 Mar. (1) SB (KLD). Lesser Yellowlegs: 26 Mar. (2) SB (KLD). Pectoral Sandpiper: 26 Mar. (23) SB (KLD). White-rumped Sandpiper: 8 May (1) SeV (JBB, DJ, LSF). Least Sandpiper: 2-10 regular at AM, SB (KLD) 28 Apr. (1) K (CN). Dunlin: thru 3 Apr. (4) SB (KLD). Dowitcher *sp.* 12 May (22) NL (LSF). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 2 May (3); 15 May (9) AM (KLD). Bonaparte's Gull: 26 Mar. (50) HRA (KLD); 3 Apr. (15) CL (KLD). Common Tern: 12 May (5) NL (LSF). Forster's Tern: 12 Apr. (1) AS (FJA). Caspian Tern: 12 May (2) NL (LSF).

Cuckoo-Vireo: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 15 Apr. (1) K (KTOS). *BARN OWL:* 3 active nests at El: 1 raised 5 young; 1 raised 1 young (GE, MDW, et al). Common Nighthawk: first 20 Apr. (1) JC (DJL). Chimney Swift: 25 Mar. (1) Whitewell (DJ). Red-headed Woodpecker: 1 pair thru period on UTK campus (CN, MDW), 1 pair nesting on ETSU campus (PR et al). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 28 Apr. (1) K (CN, BR, RY); 28 Apr. (1) JC (DL, GW). Eastern Kingbird: 18 Mar. (1) Rogersville (JH). Acadian Flycatcher: 28 Apr. (1) E (GE, DyL, PR). "Traill's" Flycatcher: 9 May (1) AS (GE, DL). Tree Swallow: 17 Mar. (50) SB (LD, FGH). Rough-winged Swallow: 17 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). Barn Swallow: 17 Mar. (30) SB (LD, FGH). Red-breasted Nuthatch: last 1 May (1) Col (CH). Brown Creeper: last 14 Apr. (2) K (CN). House Wren: first on territory 18 Apr. (1), nest begun 1 May, 4 eggs on 28 May—K (CN). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 6 May (1) AlM (CN, MDW). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 26 Apr. (1) EFH (FJA). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: last 5 May (1) Da (DJ). White-eyed Vireo: 26 Mar. (1) G (JH).

Warbler-Sparrow: Swainson's Warbler: 15 May (1) E (JD, SG). Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle Warbler subspecies) last 15 May (1) AM (KLD). Blackpoll: 20 Apr. (2) Da (DJ). Northern Waterthrush: 15 Apr. (1) Da (DJ). Louisiana Waterthrush: 25 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). *CONNECTICUT WARBLER:* 24 Apr. (1, netted, banded) JC (PR). Wilson's Warbler: 12 May (1) K (JH). Bobolink: 7 May (150) SeV (DJ). Rusty Blackbird: 13 Apr. (20) K (MDW). Indigo Bunting: 11 Apr. (2) Da (DJ). *EVENING GROSBEAK:* thru end of period at Col (CH) and El. (GE). Purple Finch: last 11 May (7) JC (PR). *HOUSE FINCH:* thru 10 Apr. (1-9) G (JH). Pine Siskin: thru end of period at El (GE). Red Crossbill: 11-30 Apr. (3-7) JC (MD et al) 3-10 May (1-3) Col (CH). *DARK-EYED JUNCO* (Oregon race) 31 Mar. (1, at feeder) Chickamauga, Ga. (Ralph Bullard). White-throated Sparrow: last 16 May (1) K (JH).

Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh, AlM—Alcoa Marsh, AS—Austin Springs, BL—Boone Lake, BWP—Booker T. Washington State Park, Col—Collegedale, CL—Chickamauga Lake, Da—Daus, El—Elizabethton, E—Erwin, EFH—Erwin Fish Hatchery, G—Greeneville, HRA—Hiwassee River Area, JC—Johnson City, K—Knoxville, NL—Nickajack Lake, PHL—Patrick Henry Lake, SB—Savannah Bay, SeV—Sequatchie Valley, TRG—Tennessee River Gorge.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, BB—Benton Basham, JBB—J. Branson Block, JD—Joy Dillenbeck, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, HD—Helen Hill Dove, KD—Ken Dubke, LD—Lil Dubke, KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke, GE—Glen Eller, SG—Sally Goodin, JH—Jim Holt, FGH—Frank and Gloria Hixon, CH—Chris Haney, DJ—Daniel Jacobson, KTOS—Knoxville Chapter TOS, DyL—Danny Leach, DL—Dick Lura, DJL—Dick and Joyce Lura, CN—Charles Nicholson, PR—Pete Range, BR—Bob Rountree, LSF—Lee Shafer Family, GW—Gary Wallace, MDW—Morris Williams, RY—Rich Yahner.

CHARLES P. NICHOLSON, 6806 Haverhill Dr., Knoxville 37919.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—The weather for the period may be summed up as wet and cool. The last of March recorded almost 2 inches more rain than normal. April's temperature averaged 1.8 degrees colder than normal. The first two weeks in May were very cold for that month, with at least two late "killing" frosts. The last and most severe coming on the last day of our reporting period 15 May, with severe damage done to early crops.

Most of our winter visitors left on their normal departure dates with the exception of the "northern finches", which remained here in small flocks longer than usual. The early spring migrants were few and far between, although most species were observed, their numbers were down. The only real big "push" observed came on 24 April.

Probably the most interesting find came on the Elizabethton Spring Census day when an adult *GOSHAWK* was seen circling in a small thermal over Roans Creek with a Cooper's and Red-Tailed Hawk. The *PURPLE GALLINULE* that was found on Boone Lake (was reported in the Eastern Ridge and Valley) and subsequently caught and brought to Elizabethton and banded and released in Hunter Swamp was the first ever recorded in our area (see Chuck Nicholson's report).

Loon-Merganser: Common Loon: last seen 12 April (8) Wat. L (GW). Horned Grebe: 31 March (1) male in spring plumage Wat. L (GE). Great Blue Heron: 31 March (1) RC (GE). Black-crowned Night Heron: 23 April (1) HS (LRH, GE). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 24 April (1) EGC (LRH); 12 May (2) HS (GW). Canada Goose: 7 May heard calling in flight over RM (FWB). Northern Shoveler: 8 April (7) GLP (GW, GE). Redhead: 18 Mar. (1) Wil. L (DL, JL); 24 Mar. (1) Wil. L (GE). Ring-necked Duck: last seen 7 April (2) Wil. L (LRH). Canvasback: 18 and 24 Mar. (1) Wil. L (DL, JL). Common Goldeneye: 18 Mar. (2) Wat. R (GE). Bufflehead: last seen on 10 May (2) Wil. L (LRH). Hooded Merganser: 18 Mar. (8) GLP (GE); 8 April (12) Wat. L (GW, GE). Red-breasted Merganser: 31 Mar. (1) Wat. L (GE).

Hawks-Raven: GOSHAWK: 28 April (1) RC (LRH, JM). Broad-winged Hawk: first on 6 April (1) RM (MS, TS). Osprey: first on 10 April (1) Sm (DL, JL). Sora Rail: 28 April (1) RC (LRH, JM). American Woodcock: still performing mating flights on 10 May (1) Wat. R (GE). Barred Owl: 22 April (2) Hol. M (LRH, DL, JL). Raven: 2-3 seen throughout period on RM by MS and TS.

Flycatcher-Blackbirds: Willow Flycatcher: 29 May (1 singing) Buffalo Valley Country Club, Johnson City (FJA). Wood Thrush: first on 15 April (1) HS (DL, JL). Hermit Thrush: last seen on 21 April (1) HS (GE). Golden-winged Warbler: 20 April (2) RM (MS, TS) and 1 May (1) HS (MD, SG). Blue-winged Warbler: 1 May (1) EGC (LRH). Northern Waterthrush: 12 May (1) HS (DL, JL). Wilson's Warbler: 3 and 7 May (1) HS (GW, GE). Bobolink: 10 May (9) Hampton (LRH). Rusty-Blackbird: 14 April (5) Sm (GE, GW). Brewer's Blackbird: 16 April (1) along Wat. R (JM).

Grosbeak-Sparrow: Blue Grosbeak: 12 May (1) PB (LRH, JM). Evening Grosbeak: most large flocks left on 14 May but a few scattered small flocks remained (GE and many others). Purple Finch: last seen 11 May (2) EGC (LRH). Pine Siskin: same status as Evening Grosbeak above. Grasshopper Sparrow: first 11 May (1) PB (LRH, JM). Vesper Sparrow: 10 April (1) banded EGC by LRH.

Locations: EGC—Elizabethton Golf Course, GLP—Great Lakes Pond near Elizabethton, HS—Hunter Swamp, Hol. M—Holston Mountain, PB—Powder Branch, RC—Roans Creek, RM—Roan Mountain, Sm—Siam Valley, Wat. L—Watauga Lake, Wat. R—Watauga River, Wil. L—Wilbur Lake.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, FWB—Fred W. Behrend, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, GE—Glen Eller, SG—Sally Goodin, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, DL—Dick Lura, JL—Joyce Lura, JM—John Martin, MS—Maxie Swindell, TS—Tommy Swindell, GW—Gary Wallace.

Glen D. Eller, Rt. #3, Grandview Terrace, Elizabethton 37643.

BOOK REVIEW

HANDBOOK OF CALIFORNIA BIRDS. 1973. By Vinson Brown, Dr. Henry G. Weston, Jr., and illustrated by Jerry Buzzell. 2nd revised edition. Naturegraph Publishers, Healdsburg, Cal., 224 pp., 72 full color plates, 12 black and white photographs, 6 maps, and over 100 line drawings. Paper cover $5.95, cloth $8.95.

This book covers nearly all the birds known to be found in California, with over 370 of them being pictured in full color. Many unique features make this book particularly useful as a field guide. One good point is that most of the color plates are arranged in sets of two facing pages so that the maximum number of similar appearing birds appear before you at one glance. The names of the species on the color plates appear at the bottom of the page. This enables the reader to test his knowledge of identification thoroughly by simply covering the names. The descriptions are on the opposite sides of these color plate pages and emphasize only those colors that are most important in field identification. Other important information given in the descriptions are ranges and habitats where the birds are found, special behavior patterns of use in identification, and songs and calls. In addition to being a good field guide this book includes several well-illustrated sections on bird structures and adaptations, bird habitats, feeding behavior, courtship and territorial behavior, nesting, sounds, flight, migrations, ranges and other information of great use in learning about the lives of birds.

The order of species arrangement laid down by the American Ornithologists Union has been altered where it was thought that such a change would aid identification in the field. For example, the swifts and swallows, which are not related, are placed together because of their like appearances. To help the reader see the birds in scientific order a life list of species is given in normal A.O.U. order.

I recommend this book to all who are interested in field identification of birds in the state of California.

Gary O. Wallace, Route 7, Elizabethton 37643.

SEVENTH ANNUAL
SYMPOSIUM AND FALL MEETING
TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

13-14 OCTOBER 1973

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE 38555

Reservations must be made direct with the park. Camping is available. A registration fee of $1.00 will be charged for each adult. Students free. For further details about arrangements contact George R. Mayfield, Jr., Maury County Hospital, Columbia, Tennessee 38401.

Saturday, 14 October

8:00 a.m.	Field trips to nearby areas.
12:00-1:00 p.m.	Lunch.
1:00-2:00 p.m.	Board of Directors meeting.
2:00-5:00 p.m.	Program:

Nesting Canada Geese In Tennessee—Donald A. Hammer
A prediction: In 10-15 years Canada Geese will be common nesting birds in all suitable habitat.

Finding Bird Nests—Morris D. Williams
Several older members have spent a lifetime searching for nests. The observations of an enthusiastic younger member.

The Bald Eagles at Reelfoot Lake—Wendell E. Crews
The number of wintering eagles have been increasing. A discussion of their past, present and future.

Pictures of a Nesting Black Vulture—David E. Patterson
Excellent pictures and story of a pair of nesting Black Vultures at Olive Hill.

7:30 P.M.—Tennessee's Natural Areas Legislation

An official of the Department of Conservation will discuss "The Natural Areas Preservation Act" passed by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1971. TOS members are in a very knowledgeable position to speak up and assist in this important legislation.

Sunday, 14 October

800 a.m.	Field trips to nearby areas.
12:00 noon	Depart for home at your leisure.

For further details on the program, contact Kenneth H. Dubke, Apt. 1, 720 Bacon Trail, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37412, phone 615—698-7787.

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

The purpose of THE MIGRANT is the recording of observations and original information derived from the study of birds, primarily in the state of Tennessee or the area immediately adjacent to its borders. Articles for publication originate almost exclusively from T.O.S. members.

Contributors should prepare manuscripts and submit them in a form acceptable to the printer, after editorial approval. Both articles and short notes are solicited but their format should be somewhat different.

Some suggestions to authors for the preparation of papers for publication are given herewith.

MATERIAL: The subject matter should relate to some phase of Tennessee Ornithology. It should be original, factual, concise, scientifically accurate, and not submitted for publication elsewhere.

TITLE: The title should be concise, specific, and descriptive.

STYLE: Recent issues of THE MIGRANT should be used as a guide in the preparation of manuscripts. Where more detail is needed reference should be made to the *Style Manual for Biological Journals* available from the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016.

COPY: Manuscripts should be typed double spaced on 8½ x 11" paper with adequate margins, for editorial notations, and should contain only entries intended for setting in type, except the serial page number. Tabular data should be entered on separate sheets with appropriate title and column headings. Photographs intended for reproduction should be sharp with good contrast on glossy white paper in black and white (not in color). Instructions to the editors should be given on a separate sheet. Weights and measurements should be in metric units. Dating should be in "continental" form (e.g., 7 March 1968).

NOMENCLATURE: Common names should be capitalized followed by binomial scientific name in italics only after the first occurrence in the text for both regular articles and ROUND TABLE NOTES, and should conform to the A.O.U. Check-list 5th edition, 1957. Trinomial should be used only after the specimen has been measured or compared with typical specimens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: When there are more than five references in an article, they should be placed at the end of the article, otherwise they should be appropriately included in the text.

SUMMARY: Articles of five or more pages in length should be summarized briefly, drawing attention to the main conclusions resulting from the work performed.

IDENTIFICATION: Rare or unusual species identification to be acceptable must be accompanied by verifying evidence. This should include: date, time, light and weather conditions, exact location, habitat, optical equipment, distance, behavior of bird, comparison with other similar species, characteristic markings, experience of observer, other observers verifying observation and reference works consulted.

REPRINTS: Reprints are available on request. Reprint requests should accompany article at the time of submission. Billing to authors will be through the state T.O.S. Treasurer.

Books for review and articles for publication should be submitted to the editor. Seasonal reports and items should be forwarded to the appropriate departmental editor whose name and address will be found on the inside front cover.

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THE MIGRANT

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DEVOTED TO TENNESSEE BIRDS

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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Sunrise Dr., Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... DR. FRED J. ALSOP, III
Mt. Carmel Apt. #3, Concord Ave., Mt. Carmel, Tenn. 37642
"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... MORRIS D. WILLIAMS
Box 25, Five Points, Tenn. 38457

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Rt. 3, Grandview Terrace, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
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313 West Hill Dr., Lebanon, Tenn. 37087
VICE-PRESIDENT, WEST TENN. .... MISS ALICE SMITH
Apt. 6, 414 N. Claybrook St., Memphis, Tenn. 38104
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WEST TENN. .... DON MANNING
103 Stonewall Circle, McKenzie, Tenn. 38201
CURATOR .... ALBERT F. GANIER
2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37212
SECRETARY .... MRS. JAMES WALDRON
1626 Yorkshire Dr., Memphis, Tenn. 38117
TREASURER .... KENNETH H. DUBKE
720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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ALBERT F. GANIER

The September issue of *The Migrant* is dedicated to Albert F. Ganier who has given so much to the Tennessee Ornithological Society and to the State of Tennessee.

THE MIGRANT

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THE WILD LIFE MET BY TENNESSEE'S FIRST SETTLERS

ALBERT F. GANIER

Two hundred years ago and westward from the southern Appalachian mountain chain, lay a wilderness of woods and waters unknown except for brief accounts of a few hardy explorers who had ventured into it.

Virginia, long a crown colony was content to leave it to the Indians. North Carolina felt no such restraint and as soon as the Revolutionary War was won and with land grants due them for their war services, eagerly penetrated westward and amid great hardships, settled both Tennessee and Kentucky.

So busy were they with fighting Indians and predatory animals and existing among great discomforts, that they left but little record of the bird and other animal life except as it may have served as food for their existence.

Bits of information gleaned from here and there, from records of old land grant descriptions referring to game trails, salt licks, buffalo wallows, stream names, etc., diaries and journals of early travellers or hunters, and my own experiences, are here gathered, to piece together the subject of this paper.

To any reader who may wish to go back of Wilson's day (1810), there is a bibliography covering the writings of early travellers who briefly mentioned the avifauna. It was reported by Dr. Elliot Coues (1842-99) whom the writer regards as America's greatest ornithologist. This bibliography is a 217 page Appendix of his *Birds of the Colorado Valley,* 1878, U.S.G.S., Washtn., D. C., pp. 1-803, and continues thru 1878

It might be well at this point to tell of the first naturalist to visit Tennessee and Kentucky, Andre Michaux (1746-1802), who traveled from Charleston, S. Car. He came by way of Greenville, Knoxville and Bledsoe's Lick, reaching Nashville on 16 June 1795. (Thwaite, v. 3) He spent a week in the little frontier town, calling on several citizens, botanizing and exploring. On 21 June, the day before leaving, he entered in his journal the birds and quadrupeds he had found in the vicinity, as follows. Birds: Robin, Cardinal, Tetra (Grouse-G), Lanius Tyranus (shrike) rare, quantities of the genu Musicapa (warblers, vireos, flycatchers), a few species of the genus Picus (woodpeckers), Wild Turkeys and owls of the large species; Quadrupeds: Buffalo, Bears, Wolves, Elk, Beaver, Dwarf Deer (White-tailed), Muskrat, small Grey Squirrels. Some of the large mammals, such as Buffalo may not have been seen by him there at that date but could have been included from reliable information given him. His entry on 21 June says he "killed and skinned some birds". These were probably made up as flat skins to enable packing.

On 22 June (Monday) he rode northward, by way of Mansker's Station (Goodletsville), Danville, Ky. and Lexington, arriving at Louisville on 21 July. From there he later traveled down the Ohio to visit the French settlements in the Louisiana Territory on the west bank of the Mississippi, in the interest of his government.

Travel at that time was by rowboat with oarsmen so, thus returning, he found himself, on 20 December 1795 at the mouth of the clear and peaceful Cumberland river, of which nothing as yet had been written. The river led to Nashville, 191 miles upstream; Michaux must explore it, so he re-hired his crew for the mid-winter journey. He mentions passing "the Great Eddy", a treacherous river bend where Eddyville later sprung up, and moving on upstream to Little River (now Cadiz, Ky.), where a sudden rise of the river caused a halt and camped for five days. While there he wrote down a list of the birds and quadrupeds seen up to now, as follows: Birds: Ravens, Owls of the large species, green Paroquets with yellow heads, of the small species, Jays with red heads and red throats (male Sapsuckers-G). He had previously mentioned "killing and stuffing a Canada Goose with a white head"; this was probably a Blue Goose. Quadrupeds: Buffalos, Bears, Deer, Raccoon, Opossum, Grey Squirrels, Beaver, Otter, and Muskrat, the last three species very rare. Throughout his journal he makes frequent mention of the trees and shrubs identified and mentions the medicinal qualities attributed to them and other plants. Michaux's primary interest was botany.

On 5 January he resumed the journey; mentions passing Yellow creek and further on, the Red-painted Rock, on the north bank of the river four miles below Clarksville. A later explorer described this high cliff as bearing red marks and designs made by prehistoric inhabitants. He arrived at Clarksville (mile 126) on 15 January, "The most westerly and remote of the Cumberland settlements." The river again began to rise rapidly so Michaux decided to pay off his boatmen and ride horseback into Nashville. It is regrettable that he changed his plans, for history was thus robbed of a chronicle of the last 65 miles of the trip by river, from Clarksville on up to the Cumberland settlement at Nashville.

At Clarksville he remained for several days, exploring the area, buying a horse and preparing and packing his bird and botanical specimens. He then began to leisurely ride the last 55 miles of his journey, the trail finally leading into the White's creek valley where he "stopped with old man Frederick Stump", passed Heaton's Station, and after ferrying across the Cumberland, set foot again in Nashville on 19 January 1796.

Storing his collections there, he left within a few days for Lexington and Louisville, chiefly to gather final information for the French government. On this wintry journey, he lodged at the Big Barren river Ferryman's cabin and was put across the next morning. Caught in a heavy snowstorm, he nearly froze that night, wrapped only in his blanket. He had to ride back to the ferryman's to recuperate for a few days before proceding. He returned to Nashville in late winter, then buying another horse on which to pack his collections, he left for Carolina on 25 February. He rode thru Goodletsville

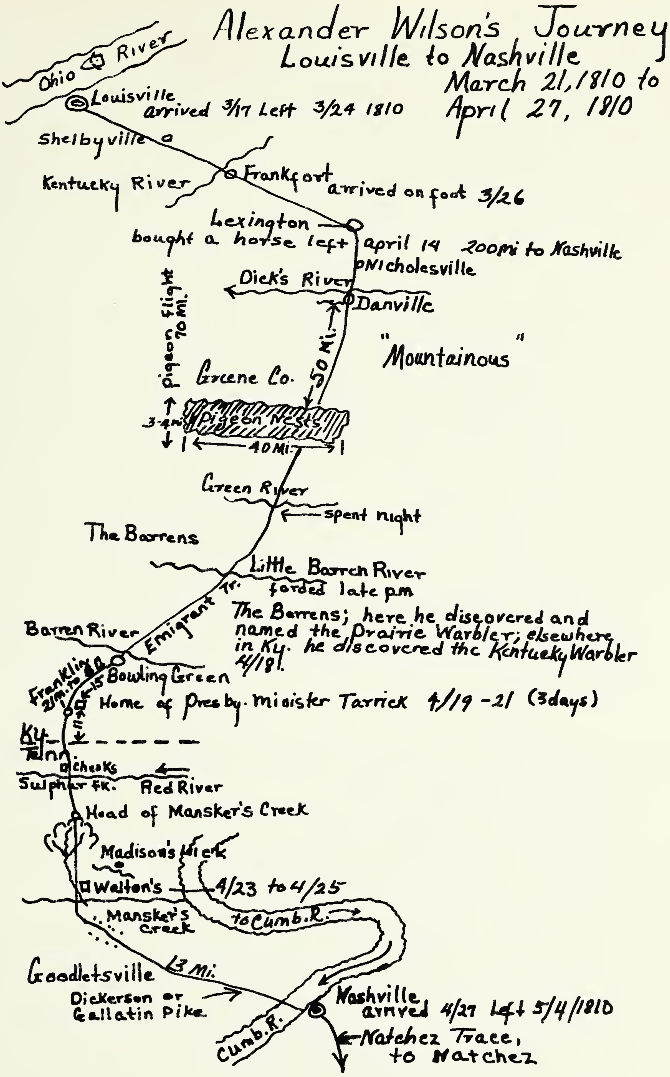
(Mansker's), Ft. Blount, Knoxville and Greenville, arriving at his home in Charleston the middle of April, 1796. Enroute to France, his ship was wrecked in a storm; Michaux survived with his botanical collections but his birds and quadrupeds went down with the ship. Michaux was a hardy and ardent naturalist and we can only regret that this first compiler of a list of birds of the region did not record them in greater detail.

No one greatly interested in birds visited Tennessee until Alexander Wilson (1760-1813), a dependable and careful ornithologist, traveled through Kentucky and middle Tennessee in the spring of 1880. After rowing down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh in a skiff, he disembarked at Louisville, later entering Tennessee, 38 miles north of Nashville, on 22 April. After fruitful explorations and discoveries, he passed out of the State, enroute to Natchez and New Orleans on 1 May. Many of his observations will be quoted further on, taken from his American Ornithology (1808-1814), from letters written enroute, and from his diary. The map on another page will show his journey as far as Nashville. He had carried with him, copies of the first two volumes of his work and he secured a number of subscribers enroute. On his return to Philadelphia he applied himself steadily to his task and to take a few short trips. He was a man of many talents and had remained single, feeling that he had neither time nor means for marriage. Working under steady strain, his health gave way and, as Audubon wrote at a later date, "he died under a printer's lash".

John James Audubon (1785-1851) collected and painted birds about Louisville, Ky. for several years prior to Wilson's brief stay there in 1810. He then moved down the Ohio river to Henderson, Ky., where he continued his "bird-work" until the mid 1820's following which, he went to London to secure a publisher. He did not work far from his base during these years except for a late November boat trip down the Mississippi in 1820 and brief trips to "The Barrens" in Kentucky previously explored by Wilson (Mengel 138-139). So far as known, he made no exploratory trips into Tennessee to learn of its bird-life. His sole contribution thereto was brief notes preserved from a flatboat trip while travelling down the Mississippi late in 1820. He crossed the Ky.-Tenn. line on 22 November and passed the Tenn.-Miss. line on 4 December, a period of 12 days. Because of numerous English-speaking settlements along the east shore, his notes are assumed to apply to Tennessee.

Thirty miles above Memphis, near the little town of Randolph, he visited the Second Chickasaw Bluff (high clay bluffs) overlooking the river and in describing them, he wrote that they were "perforated with thousands of holes which were the nesting places of the Bank Swallow". The writer and others decided to visit these bluffs in June 1941 to investigate but we found the holes weathered away and no Bank Swallows present. With characteristic persistence, one of our party, Ben B. Coffey, returned a few years later, visiting Chickasaw and other bluffs above Memphis. He succeeded in finding these swallows (*Riparia riparia*) nesting in three places, the most northerly being 15 miles west of Dyersburg.

Other of Audubon's notes made on this river trip will be found under the paragraphs applying to Paroquets and the Ivory-billed Woodpecker. No other of Audubon's notes survived his long stay in England and his seven volume Birds of America contained but few specific notes on the birds of this area that could be used in this article.


Alexander Wilson's Journey
Louisville to Nashville
March 21, 1810 to
April 27, 1810
Ohio River
Louisville
arrived 3/17 Left 3/24 1810
Shelbyville
Kentucky River
Frankfort
arrived on foot 3/26
Lexington
bought a horse left april 14 200mi to Nashville
Nicholesville
Dick's River
Danville
"Mountainous"
Pigeon flight 70 Mi.
Greene Co.
50 Mi.
Pigeon Nests
3-4 mi
40 MI.
Green River
spent night
The Barrens
Little Barren River
forded late p.m
Emigrant Tr.
The Barrens; here he discovered and named the Prairie Warbler; elsewhere in Ky. he discovered the Kentucky Warbler 4/18.
Barren River
Bowling Green
Franklin 21 mi. to B.G.
15
Home of Presby. minister Tarrick 4/19 -21 (3days)
11 mi
Ky.
Tenn.
Cheeks
Sulphur Fk.
Red River
Head of Mansker's Creek
Madison's Lick
Walton's
4/23 to 4/25
Mansker's Creek
to Cumb. R.
Goodletsville
13 Mi.
Dickerson or Gallatin Pike
Nashville
arrived 4/27 Left 5/4/1810
Natchez Trace, to Natchez
Cumb. R.

Of greatest interest to the early settlers was that largest of all Tennessee birds the WILD TURKEY (*Meleagris gallopavo*). They were found to be common all over the state and as a game bird provided excellent food. They were shot or trapped the year round. A full grown male, a "gobbler", could weigh as much as 25 pounds.

Briefly described, they stood on stout, long legs built for running, and by means of which they could elevate their heads high to watch for predators. They were capable of flying across rivers and into trees where they could roost safely from prowling animals. They produced numerous young, 9 to 15 from a single nesting. Their winter food in West Tennessee was the small wild pecans, easterly it was chiefly small acorns and beech nuts. Sufficient gravel was eaten to provide their gizzards with grinding material. During courtship, a strutting male was a majestic sight. With wings audibly dragging the ground, tail feathers erected and fully spread, all of his colorful body feathers also erected, his unfeathered head and neck covered with red and purple wattles of skin, and even a unique black beard upon his puffed-out breast, he strutted pompously before his admiring harem. The beard consisted of coarse black bristles, sometimes 9 inches long. The males plumage is irredescent bronze chiefly while other areas are rusty or purple.

In spring, the turkeys gather in small flocks, each led by a well matured male. By the end of May the females had stolen away to incubate on their well hidden nests and then to raise their young. The males then formed flocks of their own and in late summer, had to endure a vast and no doubt embarrassing moult. When the settlers bread gave out, they were said to have substituted the rather dry, white meat of the turkey's breast to go with their bear meat.

Trapping the birds was a favorite mode of securing them and the youngsters learned how to do this. A favorite method was to build a pen, 6 by 8, with top of woven cane. A trench was then dug in to its center to gain entrance and corn sprinkled along it, leading to the interior. On reaching the end, the turkey would hop up to the higher level and but rarely return through the tunnel-like trench. The settlers wives made fans from the turkeys spread tails and the last section of the wing served well as a brush to sweep the crumbs from the table. The stiff quills from the tail when properly trimmed with a sharp knife, became a good writing pen.

In Wilson's Ornithology (3:201-220) may be found an excellent account of the Wild Turkey at that period. The original Wilson chapter was revised and augmented about 1825, by Charles S. Bonaparte and used in subsequent editions. These fine birds would have become extinct in Tennessee but for the timely protection given the few remaining birds and restocking supervised areas with young ones from State game farms.

The PASSENGER PIGEON (*Ectopistes migratorius*) at times and in season, visited the pioneers in spectacular numbers and during its visitations was killed for food in vast numbers. I have not been able to find any acceptable evidence of its having bred in Tennessee. In winter, however, it ranged through all the Gulf states. It is a hardy and ancient species; the A. O. U. Check List states that its fossil remains have been found in Tennessee and in California. Place names in Tennessee testify to its former presence, such as Pigeon river, Pigeon creek, Pigeon Roost road (southeastwardly from Memphis), etc.

The largest breeding grounds were at the northern limit of its range, in Michigan and in Wisconsin. The nearest were in south-central Kentucky but in even earlier days two nesting colonies had been found in Mississippi.

From Wilson (2:253-261) and in a letter to his engraver, dated Nashville, 28 April 1810, comes the first information from Kentucky about the Pigeons. Leaving Louisville on 24 March 1810, he traveled on foot to Frankfort. During the afternoon, vast flocks of these birds passed for hours overhead moving southward, as he learned later, to their nesting grounds in Green County about

70 miles away. He remained in Frankfort and in Lexington until 14 April, then bought a horse and set out for Nashville, two hundred miles southwestward and at the end of the emigrant trail.

Two days later and fifty miles beyond Danville, he found himself riding through the east end of the vast nesting grounds of the pigeons about three miles across. By the inhabitants, he was informed that the grounds extended for forty miles westward, through Green county along the rough, wooded hills bordering Green river.

Pigeons were very early nesters and from his adhount we can judge that most of the young at the east end had already left the nests or had been "harvested" by the inhabitants. Immense numbers of nests were in the trees, including those that had been cut down, and the ground beneath was thickly covered with fresh ordure resulting from nesting activities. From interviews with the local pioneers, he was given detailed information of the pigeons breeding habits and they showed him the many trees they had cut down to get a vast number of squabs still in the nests. Wilson passed on southward through Tennessee, 22 April to 6 May, by way of the old Natchez Trace but makes no further reference to Pigeons during his journey until he reached and described a recently abandoned nesting colony on the Trace about 50 miles north of Natchez. The other Mississippi nesting colony, described by Gideum Linceum was on the east border of the State; a larger one on the Tombigbee River about 50 miles above Columbus, in 1874. (Schorger, 88, 93, 98, 105, 264).

In 1840, Audubon visited the Green county breeding grounds and reported it still as Wilson had described it 30 years before. He mentioned no other colonies extent in Kentucky at that time.

Fall and winter roosts were probably present each season in Tennessee but the only detailed account of such a roost in the State will be found in *The Migrant* for March, 1933. It was written by W. R. Manlove in 1900 and recounted his experiences as a youth while living on a nearby farm. This roost was located 6 miles north of Nashville and was located in wooded hills at the headwaters of White's creek. He observed and recorded their manner of feeding on the ground under the trees while advancing in a line, the laggards flying over the line and dropping down a few feet ahead. Gunners from the city came out at twilight and killed hundreds during the three weeks of their stay. This was during the fall of 1870, the last year they came.

A story of the last years of the Passenger Pigeon in the United States was published by H. P. Ijams in *The Migrant* for March 1932, 3:1-3, but gives no state records. The nearest other Pigeon locality near Nashville is Pigeon creek which flows into the Harpath river 2 miles above its mouth. This is 22 miles N-W of Nashville. It was so named by Thos. Molloy, pioneer surveyor in December, 1793, while surveying land grants #2984 and #2982 for himself, including this creek. He gave no details about the pigeons but his grants covered all the creek valley and if it were a nesting colony, it would have been a valued holding.

From west Tennessee, I find one reference to the former occurrences of wild pigeons roosting, near Brownsville, in Haywood county. Rhoads (p. 476) quotes Miles as saying they were present in large numbers in 1873 and again in 1881 but in smaller numbers. The last seen was in 1893 when one was shot from a flock of eight.

The beech forests of Tennessee provided very favorable feeding grounds during the fall and winter and the early inhabitants of the State were doubtless favored with occasional roosts. In such cases, as at Nashville, the settlers could be expected to raid the roost to vary their food supply.

One of the most unusual birds seen by Tennessee's earliest settlers, was the unique and colorful CAROLINA PAROQUET (*Conuropsis carolinensis*). They were bright green in color, with head and neck yellow all around and with forehead and cheeks orange. They remained in flocks, nested in colonies, and announced their presence with noisy chatter. The early settlers found them objectionable because they were destructive to fruit in their newly planted orchards and this in time brought about their complete extermination. When one of the flock was wounded, its distress call caused its fellows to circle about until all were killed. As fall and winter residents, they roosted together in hollow trees, those of large sycamores along streams affording the roomiest quarters and protection from owls.

While we know that wandering flocks were common in Tennessee during pioneer times, yet actual records have been hard to find. The earliest record found is that of Michaux who, on his paddle-boat trip up the Cumberland river, in January 1796, mentions seeing them at present day Cadiz, Ky., a few miles north of the Tennessee line. He passed on up the river to Clarksville but did not mention birds again. Alexander Wilson, traveling southward through Kentucky and Tennessee, in the early spring of 1810, found a large flock on the Obion river and about 100 miles northeast of Louisville. He procured several with his gun as subjects for his brush and a wing-tipped one that he carried with him during his entire trip. He next sighted paroquets fifteen miles south of the Kentucky-Tennessee line, twenty-three miles north of Nashville. Here, enroute from Bowling Green, at the head of the Mansker's creek valley, he records having seen "flocks of them." Ten miles further on he put up for three days at Isaac Walton's, a sometimes tavern, to search for birds. A couple of miles north at Madison's Lick (creek), he found more paroquets and "collected some small birds." Among these was probably the first specimen of the Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) and possibly the Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) too. Wilson recorded no more in Tennessee, meeting them next at the Tennessee river and then near Natchez.

The next record is from a diary kept by D. Craft, an observant young man who accompanied a keelboat trading trip from Pittsburgh, down the Ohio and then up the Tennessee river to Florence, Alabama, then head of navigation. He recorded paroquets shortly after crossing the Kentucky-Tennessee line, on 20 March 1823. Below the line he mentions passing Caldwell's ferry at the mouth of Big Sandy river, tying up for the night at Bird's Nest Island (probably a heronry) and stopping next day at Renoldsburg where the Nashville to Memphis road supports a ferry. His diary records "Today, saw a flock of beautiful green birds, with reddish or flesh colored heads, called paroquets. They are about the size of wild pigeons and resemble them in their motions, going together in flocks". There is no further mention of paroquets in the diary but other species are referred to. After making the above entry, he mentions passing more high cliffs on the east side of the mouth of Standing Rock creek. Had he looked at this high cliff above the river with a more experienced eye, he might have been able to record an eyrie of the Peregrine Falcon.

Further westward, in Haywood county near Brownsville, Rhodes quotes Miles as follows: "In the early part of the 1850's a flock of paroquets came to our orchard and we chased them out and killed them with sticks and apples; saw a flock at Ashpors (Lauderdale county) on the Mississippi river one hundred in number in 1874, and saw one killed alone, within five miles of Brownsville in 1876—the last I have ever heard of".

Estwick Evans, who wrote an account of his travels down the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys in 1818 (Thwaites 8-306) spent some weeks in Tennessee along the river during January. He wrote as follows: "Geese, ducks, and swans are numerous. The latter are very beautiful. Numerous paroquets occupy the trees along the river bank".

Audubon, on his boat trip down the Mississippi, noted that just after passing Memphis, on 2 December 1820, he found the "woods literally filled with paroquets." A comprehensive survey of the literature shows that the true home of this non-migratory but far-ranging species, was the river valleys of the Ohio, the Missouri river through Missouri and the Mississippi valley from St. Louis southward. This was the region of the cocklebur weed, the hackberry tree and the muscadine grape, upon each of which it depended considerably for its fall and winter food. There were also considerable numbers in the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) and of a sub-species, which made its home in Florida. Records of its occurrence in Oklahoma, 1820 to 1889, are given by Nice (p. 101). Those for Florida and some elsewhere, may be found published in *The Auk* (see index to, 1876-1900) during the 1880-1900 period. Of these E. M. Hasbrouk wrote in 1891, that none were left at that time except a few in central Florida and perhaps a few in Oklahoma.

Widmann, in his *Birds of Missouri* (pp. 113-116), gives much information on these birds in that state, including the following interesting item from the journal of explorer J. K. Townsend, dated 7 April 1733 along the Missouri river. "We saw vast numbers of the beautiful parrot of this country. They flew around us in flocks, keeping up a loud screaming, as though they would chide us for invading their territory; and the splendid green and red of their plumage glancing in the sunshine as they whirled and circled within a few feet of us, had a most magnificent appearance. They seemed entirely unsuspicious of danger, and after being fired at only huddled closer together as if to obtain protection from each other, and as their companions are falling around them, they curve down their necks and look at them fluttering on the ground as though at a loss to account for so unusual an occurrence." It seems clear that these birds had never had experience with men armed with guns. Townsend's hunters regularly brought in pigeons, paroquets and Turkeys as food for the party. While early records of paroquets in Tennessee are scant, more so is the case of adjacent Arkansas. Three books on the birds of that state, those by Wheeler, Howell and Baerg, record no acceptable facts of their former occurrence there.

Early writers gave it as their unverified opinion that paroquets nested in the hollows of trees. However, for a colonial-nesting and highly sociable bird, there would not have been enough nesting cavities close together to accommodate a flock. In order to clear up knowledge of its true nesting habits, William Brewster, a very capable ornithologist (*Auk*, 1891, 6:336-37) went to Florida to investigate. Among others he interviewed were two alligator hunters who told him that they had found them nesting in the swamps, on nests of twigs, placed on the low limbs of cypress trees. Shortly after, Brewster called on Judge R. L. Long of Tallahassee, who he said had a very good knowledge of the birds of the northern states as well as those of Florida. He quotes his informant thus: "He assured me that he had examined many nests of the paroquet, built precisely as above described. Formerly, when the birds were abundant in the surrounding region he said he used to find them breeding in large colonies in the cypress swamps. Several of these colonies contained at least a thousand birds each. They nested invariably in small cypress trees, the favorite position being on a fork near the end of a slender branch. Every such fork would be occupied and he has seen as many as fifty nests in one tree". No adverse comment followed Brewster's report.

For the interior population of paroquets, their breeding grounds were in the lowlands and swamps bordering the lower Ohio, lower Missouri and the Mississippi below Cairo. Open lakes in west Tennessee and the extensive, mostly shallow Reelfoot lake in Tennessee's northwest corner would seem to have been highly acceptable. Between Reelfoot and Memphis, three winding sluggish rivers had their quotes of small lakes and swamps. Reelfoot was created by the earthquake of 1811-12 causing the flat lowlands to sink to a lower level. Vast numbers of cypress trees survived in shallow parts but grew no larger and the younger trees spread their limbs out over the shallow waters of "the scatters", along the borders and at the north end. Penetration by boat into this aquatic jungle, during probable paroquet occupancy held no reward for hunters or fishermen so was probably never attempted, and no paroquet nestings were ever reported. Back in 1922, the writer in a boat with an experienced guide, found it took two hours to penetrate a half mile through this swamp, in order to reach "Cranetown", a great heronry because of the tangle of low limbs and floating cypress logs.

A "nugget" of information has just come to hand in the account of Nathaniel Bishop (Ch. 6) who in late May 1878 steered his rowboat into the mouth of Bayou du Chien, a creek that drains water from "the scatters" of Reelfoot lake, a few miles southeast. He there established camp to rest for a day or two, gathered firewood and tied his boat to the creek bank. The little 12-foot craft was a roofed-over rowbank, painted white for discernment, in which since early spring he had been rowing down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh.

His book then recounts (p. 129) that he heard the calls of an approaching flock of paroquets which after circling about over his camp, alit in the tree overhead still chattering noisily, then became silent. A page picture in his book shows about a dozen in the tree, presumably curious about the white boat below. He had no more to say about the paroquets and resumed his voyage the next morning.

The probabilities are that his visitors were a flock of males, foraging away from as many females incubating at their nesting colony in the shallow north end of Reelfoot lake, a few miles southeast. Bishop's discovery was an important one for, here in late May, he had found a flock of paroquets close to a habitat like the ones used in Florida and at the proper time for such birds to nest. As of 1878, this may have been the last colony nesting place in the Mississippi valley region. During the few remaining years of their existence the scattered pairs may well have resorted to nesting in the tree cavities in which they roosted.

When Bishop left the Tennessee area he seemed to be racing downstream, perhaps to get ahead of a spring flood. He mentioned passing, without stopping, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and arriving at New Orleans in mid-June. With the foregoing picture of west Tennessee's vast swamp lands, it would be proper here to tell what little is known of a former resident, now extinct, of this area, the IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER (*Campephilus principalis*). This veritable king of the woodpecker tribe was probably never abundant anywhere. Unlike the paroquet, it did not range far from its nesting areas where, in the deep forests, it sought its chief food by chiseling off the bark of large dead trees to secure the larvae (grubs) beneath. Settling of the country and active logging by timber men, reduced the extensive forests to such small areas that not enough big trees died annually to provide their specialized food.

The last ones seen in the Mississippi valley were a few pair discovered in the great 50,000 acre Singer tract, a large holding of virgin hardwood forest in Louisiana, 17 miles southwest of Tallulah in Madison Parish and 32 miles west of Vicksburg on the Mississippi. In 1935 Dr. A. A. Allen of Cornell Univerity, organized a party to visit the site and to remain for studies. They succeeded in finding nests and in making photographs and movies in color to be used in lectures and to illustrate an article in *The Auk*. One of the party, Dr. James T. Tanner, was then selected by the National Audubon Society to explore all remaining suitable areas for additional birds. He was unable to find other individuals or habitals of recent use. He published a very informative, illustrated report in 1942, a review of which, by the writer, will be found in *The Migrant*, 1943, 14:9-10, including a page photo, by Allen, of one of the birds at its nest.

Returning now to Tennessee, we find that all earlier writers have assumed that both sides of the Mississippi river south of Cairo supported small populations, the only definite record for Tennessee, however, was of two, shot there by Audubon in 1820. This was when on the flatboat trip, mentioned earlier in this article and on about 23 November. He mentions having hunted ashore, shooting an Ivory-billed Woodpecker and later of shooting another. These almost certainly were on the inhabital Tennessee side. During that time, his journal records that he completed a painting of one of several Bald Eagles he had shot and it is reasonable to suppose that the woodpeckers were used for his fine plate depicting that species.

Across the river, in Missouri, Widmann (p. 119) records a male shot and preserved, taken 8 November 1895 near Morley, Mo. This was 30 miles north of Reelfoot lake and Widmann gives it as the last state record. In late November, 1915, twenty years later, I organized a party of two fellow birders, an expert hunter and myself, to explore the wooded areas at the north end of Reelfoot lake. The weather was good and so was our list of birds. We saw Pileated Woodpeckers but no Ivory-bills and the lake people we questioned did not recall having seen any brought in by hunters.

We will now treat more briefly of certain birds our early settlers probably saw less frequently. The PRAIRIE CHICKEN (*Tympanuchus cupido*) was found by Wilson in "The Barrens" areas of Kentucky just north of the Tennessee line, east and west of the then village of Bowling Green. He was in this area from 17 to 21 April and recorded this, now extirpated, species as being common in the vast, grassy and nearly treeless country. Had he explored the adjacent northern part of Robertson county, Tennessee, he should have found it there also for its aspect was similar to that of The Barrens. This area derived its name because of the lack of creeks and surface waters, this being due to rainfall quickly finding its way into innumerable sink holes and from there into underground streams. Wilson was told by the inhabitants that the Prairie Chickens would come to the farmhouses to feed with the poultry and that on such occasions many of them were trapped. He shortly afterwards gave Tennessee its only record of this species. He writes (2:277-79), "When I was in Tennessee, a person living within a few miles of Nashville (probably north of-G.) had caught an old hen grouse in a trap and being obliged to keep her in a large cage, she struck and abused the rest of the poultry. As to its drinking habits, he said it would not drink from a receptacle provided but eagerly picked off drops of water that ran down the bars when water was poured on top of the cage. In "The Barrens", this species had learned to rely on gleaning drops thus after rainfall. Wilson's excellent picture of one of these birds, which he called Sharp-tailed Grouse, was made on this trip as well as those of his newly discovered Kentucky (*Oporonis formosus*), Prairie (*Dendroica discolor*), Tennessee and Nashville Warblers.

Of eagles, the settlers were visited during the winter by GOLDEN EAGLES (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*) mostly from the northwest and Canada, although a few bred in the escarpments of the Cumberland Plateau and in similar cliffs in the high mountains along Tennessee's eastern border. The writer has been unable to find any occupied nests in these areas during the past fifty years but found several old nests. Eagles do not breed until they are 3 or 4 years old, so finding them present in spring does not mean a nest. From the early settlers, and even to a lesser extent during present times, wintering Golden Eagles took their toll of small pigs, lambs, kids, turkeys and other poultry. These birds now prefer high hills or "knobs" and depend largely upon rabbits for food.

The BALD EAGLE (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*) has a decided preference for lakes and rivers, building huge nests in large, high trees, on or near the margins of such habitats. It was not a troublesome predator for it preferred fish, dead or alive, wild ducks and geese including those disabled by hunters, and small mammals. We may be certain that there were numerous Bald Eagle nests in West Tennessee, along the Mississippi with its numerous lakes, up the four sluggish tributaries and along both the Tennessee and Cumberland. At the present date, no active nests are known in the state but may exist. However, Reelfoot lake and the northern part of Kentucky lake have gradually become the winter home of hundreds of Bald Eagles, now enjoying the protection afforded.

The PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) or Duck Hawk chose for its nesting sites habitats favored by the Golden Eagle and in addition, had its eyries in the many high cliffs along the Tennessee, the Cumberland and several smaller rivers. Forty years ago, the writer (*Auk.* 51:371-373) had located a dozen active eyries in Tennessee but recent searchers have found these no longer occupied. The falcons are believed to have died out as a result of eating birds and squirrels affected with DDT used as a spray to kill insects which are harmful to timber trees. The eyries were located on sheltered ledges of high, verticle cliffs and no nesting material is brought in even though the 3 or 4 eggs are deposited in the chilly month of March (*Wilson Bul.* 43:3-8).

Many years ago a nest was found by the writer that was in an unusual situation. It was at the north end of Reelfoot lake, contained young and was in a live cypress tree about 50 feet above the water. Some years later I described the location to Dr. Walter R. Spofford, an enthusiastic falconer. He visited the nest and site for several years, finding the birds nesting each spring. A plentiful supply of ducks here, including wounded ones, made a convenient food supply. Wintering Peregrines, ranging widely over the state were fearless preditors and would attack and kill poultry at a farmer's doorstep.

Another of the large and spectacular birds of the early days was the RAVEN (*Corvus corax*) a big bird of striking appearance which in early days was found all over Tennessee but now is limited to a very few pairs in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and along other peaks on our eastern border. Seventy-five years ago, they could be found regularly about the cliffs around and within the sparsely settled Cumberland Plateau. This area included "The Wilderness", most of which is now within Pickett Forest State Park. In some of these cliffs I have found old nests of the Raven but the birds were no longer present. Surveyors, who had been surveying the many timber and coal lands and railroad spurs to remote coal mines, told me that prior to about 1900, these birds were seen there regularly.

Alexander Wilson, riding southward through Tennessee in early 1810, says (I:120) "In traveling from Nashville to Natchez, a distance of 470 miles, I saw few or no Crows but Ravens frequently and Vultures in great numbers". Elsewhere he writes that Crows appear to avoid living near Ravens. Scarcity of Crows in early Tennessee may be attributed to the fact corn fields were still small in size. Wilson also relates that Ravens in the north had found out about eggs of the settler's poultry and were guilty of stealing them. In an exploration trip I made back in the twenties into "The Wilderness", my map led me down Rock creek, far north of Jamestown, Tenn. I finally came across an extremely isolated log cabin on the creek, with a few cultivated acres of land around it, tilled by a backwoodsman and his small family. I engaged the hospitably mountaineer in an inquiry about possible resident eagles, falcons and Ravens. He and his wife told me that at "Yellow bluff," a high cliff about a mile downstream, Ravens had nested in recent years. That they had tried to kill them because, when one of their hens laid an egg and cackled the glad news from her hidden nest, there had to be a race from someone in the house to beat the Raven to the egg. Isaac Blevins of near Jamestown was with me and, if he is still living, can verify what our more rural friends told us.

Many more of our birds could be discussed in a general way but reference to them by the pioneers is absent, because of the busy life the people had to live in order to exist. We can be sure there were no great flocks of wintering grackles and that Robins (*Turdus migratorius*) were far less abundant. And of course there were no Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*). It would seem that Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*) had not arrived; Wilson (1:xciv) after traveling through Kentucky and Tennessee saw not one of these birds until he reached northeast Mississippi. We shall now give a description of the qudrupeds the early settlers found in this remote wilderness.

Perhaps we should begin with the BUFFALO or WOODLAND BISON (*Bison b. pannsulvanicus*). These huge animals were found in herds throughout Tennessee and southward to the great bend made by the Tennessee river but were particularly numerous in central Tennessee about the Cumberland settlements and thence northward into Kentucky. They were also found in small numbers in the Carolinas and the Gulf states. When the first settlers disembarked at Nashville in the spring of 1780, their needs had been provided for by a hardy group of men under James Robertson, coming cross-country and arriving in midwinter. They constructed cabins within a stockade as protection against Indians. Forty additional settlers, including a few women and children, came down the Tennessee and up the Cumberland in a flotilla of boats, arriving on 24 April 1780, and were welcomed with an ample dinner of fresh Buffalo steaks.

The site of Nashville, on the south side of the river, had been chosen because of its proximity to "The French Lick", where a copious, slightly saline spring had become a great gathering place for herds of Buffalo, Elk, Deer and associated animals. Nashville was the northern terminus of a great Buffalo trail that led southwestward and which when later was used for travel by the pioneers, became known as the Natchez Trace. At the Nashville end there were points where sloping banks on apponite sides of the river permitted an easy crossing, thus leading to another trail northward. Early history and land-grant deeds refer frequently to the presence of "Licks". These were usually springheads, to which the animals came to drink. In summer, the Buffalo after quenching their thirst, would then paw up the ground about the creekside to form a loblolly of mud in which to wallow; then with hide well covered, would walk away with it as a protection from the bites of swarms of Buffalo gnats and horseflys. In later years early settlers lost cattle, horses and mules from hordes of the gnats. Shallow ponds resulted about which there is no vestige of a man-made levee and quite a number of these have been found by the writer. Some still hold shallow water, others partly filled with decayed vegetation and button-willows.

At calving time, the females left the herd and wandered far off into the wilderness to drop their calves, thus keeping them safe for some months from the Wolf pack that always followed the herd, on the lookout for decrepit adult Buffalo or unprotected young. For a very complete record of the early distribution of the Buffalo and other large game the reader is referred to Remington Kellogg's 1939 report cited in the Bibliography.

To the early settlers, Buffalo meat was their chief article of food during the first 10 years and the animals were rapidly killed out by 1790. By 1800, it had become rare in the Nashville area and the few that were still left made their last stand northwest, in Montgomery and Robertson counties, during the next few years. Kellogg (p. 300) says "Bison apparently were still to be found in

Montgomery county in 1793, and quoted Goodpasture (1903:206) as having published a contract, signed 4 October 1793, with John Dier, for delivery of 35 hundredweight of Buffalo beef to John Edmondson, at $2 a hundred". French hunters and trappers had regularly paddled up the Cumberland to middle Tennessee prior to 1780, camped by the Licks, and had slaughtered great numbers of Buffalo, for their tongues (to smoke or salt), their tallow, and their hides. One of them, de Mombrum, told pioneer William Hall, according to Henderson (pp. 128-129) that at Bledsoe's Lick, "one could walk for several hundred yards at and in the Lick, on Buffalo skulls and bones, and the whole flat around the Lick was covered with their bleached bones." The hunters evidently shot from scaffolds in trees. Bledsoe's Lick was 30 miles northeast of Nashville, and a few miles north of the Cumberland.

There should be a monument erected to the Buffalo in Nashville, the State Capitol, for aside from the food it provided for its isolated founders, its well fleeced hide was good to sleep both on and under, its thick, tanned hide provided the leather of which the early settlers moccasins were made, and since Buffalos kept their well-worn trails clear, the settlers found them invaluable for their travels.

It seems strange to realize nowadays that Tennessee in early times had a good population of that stately antlered animal, the EASTERN ELK (*Carvus c. canadensis*) which is said to have associated itself with the much more numerous deer. Kellogg has rounded up the few bits of information on this animal (pp. 295-97) which includes quotes from Ramsey, writing in 1853, that in 1779, about Nashville, the woods and cane brakes were frequented by Buffalos, Elk, Deer, Wolves, Panthers and Foxes. Putman, writing in 1859, likewise stated that this locality had "innumerable sulphur or salt spring to drink". The same source stated that in 1783, in Cumberland county on the Plateau, surveyors on a new road passing through meadow lands reported "numerous herds of deer, elk and buffalo". David Crockett (1834) in an autobiographical sketch, reportedly refers to elk in the bottoms of Obion and Dyer counties in west Tennessee between 1820 and 1830. The elk sheds its large set of antlers annually and early travellers referred to finding these in many places. Like the buffalo, it was said to wallow in the licks to clothe itself in mud as a deterrent to gnats and flies. Practically none of these fine animals were still in existence after about 1850. One of Tennessee's most scenic rivers was chosen to bear its name, the Elk.

The most numerous, and in many ways the most useful of Tennessee's big game, was the VIRGINIA DEER (*Odocoileus v. virginianus*). The early settlers found them to be common in all parts of the state and usually associated with herds of elk and buffalo. Panthers and wolves preyed upon them, and one protection from the wolves was for the deer to flee to within the fearless buffalo herd.

Deer skins to the pioneers was the equivalent of money and the settlers hunted them whenever time permitted. Their flesh was prized for food and the hunters learned how to tan the skins for clothing. A long, narrow strip of buckskin, for sewing and a stout thorn from a honey-locust tree used as a hole punch, enabled a "long hunter" or pioneer to fashion a jacket, pants and leggoins with no other tools than his trusty knife. As households were set up, better tanning was perfected and the women turned out a better product for the men and their children. Strips or coils of tough, strong "buckskin" were for many generations considered an essential item in every farmers tool house. This item however in later years was cut from calfskins.

The shooting of deer, elk and buffalo by hunters at "licks" is well described by Killebrew (p. 113). According to accounts given to him prior to 1873 by early settlers, the hunters erected scaffolds in trees at the edge of the lick, concealing themselves on them with brush and from which they could overlook the animals below. Then "at the time of the day the game were to congregate, the crafty hunter, elevated on his lofty eyrie above the visual range, would with his unerring rifle . . ." select his animals and kill one after another of those he chose.

The BLACK BEAR (*Ursus a. americanus*) was also widely distributed throughout Tennessee and was found useful to the settlers but at times was an annoying predator. None have occurred in the State in many years except a few that are in rugged Great Smoky Mountains timbered areas, now a National Park, where they are protected. Elsewhere in Tennessee they made their last stand in the wilds of the Cumberland Plateau. Kellogg (p. 257-260) gives many occurrences including the earliest years. He also quotes historian Ramsey's (p. 450) much too brief account of an heroic service rendered by some of the brave settlers, more details of which are here given.

During the summer of 1781, a heavy rain washed out the corn crop they had planted in the bottoms, leaving far too little corn for meal and hominy. A very cold January found them facing starvation. Twenty hunters then volunteered to paddle up the Cumberland to recently discovered Flynn's Lick and to bring back a greatly needed supply of meat. While they were away, on 15 January, Indians noted the absence of ten of the dozen canoes, attacked Freelands station one of the two at Nashville, but were repulsed. Meanwhile, the hunters had passed the mouth of Caney Fork and thence on to Flynn's Creek, in the mouth of which they made camp, close to the Lick. During the several weeks there and enroute, they killed and dressed 105 Bears, 75 Buffalos and more than 80 deer.

To bring back so much game, it was necessary for them to build a raft, load it and steer it 151 miles downstream with poles, sweeps, and the aid of their canoes. After unloading, the raft was disassembled and we may assume, was eagerly chopped up for firewood. The bear fat was rendered into "bear grease". In later years the pioneers stored this commodity in large gourds since it was highly prized as a necessary ingredient for good cornbread. Further along, Putman (p. 296) is quoted: "Bear and wolves were found in great numbers for half a dozen years after the first settlement, in the Harpeth hills," 10 or 12 miles southwest of Nashville, and on page 122, "During the winter, Capt. John Rains killed 32 bears within 7 miles of the Bluff (Nashville), mostly in Harpeth Knobs south of Nashville.

As predators, Bears made off with the settlers pigs, lambs and poultry and would turn over "bee-gums" to get honey. Being omnivorous, they ate a great variety of food including blueberries, blackberries, wild fruit, insects, acorns, and nuts in season. During fall, they became very fat and sought dens in which to sleep in very cold weather.

The GRAY WOLFE (*Canis lupus*) was the worst of all predators for it hunted in packs and ranged over wide areas in search of victims. It was found throughout the state and was difficult to get rid of. A pack was said to always follow the buffalo herds, hoping that a decrepit animal would lag behind, or to surround a young one that had strayed away. When the settlers brought their stock with them into the Tennessee and Cumberland river settlements, their pigs, sheep and poultry had to be penned up at night lest the wolves, panthers and bobcats wipe them out. Neither their flesh nor hide had value, so regular trappers did not seek them at first but later, Williams (1936:961 180) records that in 1819 wolves so often "attacked young pigs, young calves, fawns, etc., that bounties were paid to hunters and trappers for wolf scalps."

The PANTHER (*Felis concolor*) and the BOBCAT (*Lynx r. rufus*) were kindred predators, the former much less numerous than the latter. Panthers were difficult to trap but were hunted with dogs which would "tree" the animal where it could be shot. The last of them were probably extirpated prior to the year 1900. Though unconfirmed reports came in later. Bobcats are still occasionally reported.

The BEAVER (*Castor canadensis carolinensis*) and the OTTER (*Lutro canadensis interior*) were fellow denizens of the streams and were widely distributed. The Beaver felled saplings with which to construct pond-forming dams to provide its special habitat. The Otter digs a hole in a stream bank with entrance well hidden, then makes a nest at its terminus for rearing its young. They are very destructive to fish and range widely from their home base. As to the Beaver, a few small colonies exist in west and middle Tennessee. The Otter has now become very rare. These two species along with the MINK (*Mustela vison*) have always been the most sought after catch by trappers, for their skins brought high prices. The mink is still widespread over the state but is no longer common. In those early years, when the value of North Carolina money was in doubt, high quality furs were more acceptable and taxes could be paid with them. Public officials then accepted them for salaries and in turn converted them into money or bartered them for goods and services. Of the lesser animals there was, and are, a great variety, such as the Red and Grey Foxes, Raccoon, Opossum, Skunk, Woodchuck, Muskrat, Rabbit, Weasel, Grey and Red Fox Squirrels, about 50 species in all.

The writer feels that the last paragraph of this article should be devoted to a few words about the brave settlers themselves, and who of necessity made good use of the wildlife, without which they could not have settled the state, when and as they did. As mentioned in the first paragraph they were North Carolinians, mostly young Revolutionary War soldiers, who had grants of land coming to them for their war services, anywhere in the state which claimed its lines extended westward to the Mississippi river. Back in Carolina, they had become used to fighting Indians so they came as fearless invaders of what had been the Indians hunting grounds in Tennessee and Kentucky. The fighting that followed through those early years made them cling together as brothers and bred in them both unity and confidence. Isolated as they were, by the mountain chain on the east, by French territory on the west, and by Indian territories on the south and north, they received but few goods from outside. With great ingenuity they learned to improvise and to manufacture the necessities of life. This developed a distinctive, confident and self-reliant type of people who in consequence evolved many admirable qualities and of which their present-day descendents are justly proud.

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2112 Woodlawn Dr., Nashville, Tenn. 37212.

ALBERT F. GANIER, ORNITHOLOGIST

James T. Tanner

Albert F. Ganier's first publication in an ornithological journal appeared in 1899 in *The Hummer;* it was titled "My Screech Owl Finds of 1899". In the same year and for the same journal he wrote two other articles, "Odd Nestings" and "The Wood Pewee". These three papers were the first fruits of what has become a life-time study of the birds of the state.

These papers also began his association with the Wilson Ornithological Society, then composed largely of ornithologists interested in the birds of the Mississippi Valley Region. He became secretary of that society in 1918, serving for the next five years. During his tenure he wrote many news notes for the "Bulletin" on ornithology and on the activities of ornithologists, thus increasing the interest of the members in their society and in their science. In 1924 he was elected president of that society and served for the two-year term. As president he made special efforts to increase the funds for publication of the *Wilson Bulletin.* The society met in Nashville in November, 1924, under his leadership.

He published several other notes and articles in the *Wilson Bulletin,* but after the birth of *The Migrant* in 1930 most of his records and research were recorded in this journal. A count of Albert Ganier's scientific publications, excluding news notes, book reviews and so forth, totals 206; by far the majority, 153, were published in *The Migrant,* while 34 were in the *Wilson Bulletin* and the remainder in other journals.

Two of his major works appeared in 1933. One, entitled "A Distributional List of the Birds of Tennessee" and published by the Tennessee Department of Game and Fish, was the first attempt to compile an annotated list of the birds of the state. The second published in that same year in *The Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* was entitled "Water Birds of Reelfoot Lake, Tennessee", and it was on the same general subject as that of his first paper written 17 years previously. Indeed one of his permanent interests has been the herons and other birds of Reelfoot Lake and neighboring areas; to emphasize this point I list the years in which he published articles on this subject: 1916, 1932, 1933, 1937, 1943, 1951, 1960, 1964.

Most of Albert Ganier's observations naturally centered around Nashville, his home city. Over forty articles and notes described the bird life of that region, ranging over the subjects of abundance, nesting, roosting habits, migration, and rare visitors. He extended his studies, however, to many parts of the state by organizing forays into little known sections to find what birds were present in these areas. Localities that he and his friends explored at different times included the Great Smoky Mountains, Roan Mountain, Unicoi Mountains, Shady Valley, Pickett Forest, and Fall Creek Falls.

His interest in birds extends to all kinds, and the notes he has written on particular species range over the taxonomic list from Eared Grebe to White-throated Sparrow. However he showed more interest in some groups, especially the herons as has already been mentioned, and also in eagles, the Peregrine Falcon, warblers nesting in Tennessee, the Cardinal, and the Starling. In 1925 he reported the breeding of the Starling, then a new bird for this part of the country, in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia. His interest in nesting birds and his skill at finding nests developed from his interest in the collecting of bird eggs, a characteristic of many persons who became interested in ornithology in the early part of the century. Another subject in which he became interested after 1950 and on which he has written several papers is that of the nocturnal migration of birds.

His only venture into the area of ornithological taxonomy was the description of a new race of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker which nests in the southern Appalachian mountains. This description was published in *The Migrant* in 1954, and the new name was later recognized by the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists Union.

Because of the great variety of his contributions to the science of ornithology, it is difficult to say which will be the most valuable. The two which I believe are outstanding are, first, his encouragement of the study of birds by his dedicated work for and support of the Wilson Ornithological Society and the Tennessee Ornithological Society, and second, the many observations he has recorded on the presence and habits of birds in Tennessee and surrounding areas. Some of these have already furnished information for the state bird books of Alabama, Kentucky, and North Carolina. Whenever a scientific book on the birds of Tennessee will be written, I am certain that a large section of the list of literature cited will be under the name "Ganier, Albert F.".

University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

Correction: The Migrant 44:30, 1973. With Table II the copy now reads:

Henslow's Sparrow	*Passerherbulus henslowii*	*Calcarius henslowii*

To be correct it should read as follows:

Henslow's Sparrow	*Passerherbulus henslowii*	*Ammodramus henslowii.*

ALBERT F. GANIER — EDITOR AND AUTHOR

Ben B. Coffey, Jr.

Our friend, Albert F. Ganier, has led such a full and fruitful life that any sub-title would seem too restrictive. An excellent article in *The Tennessee Conservationist* for Oct./Nov. 1972 is entitled "Salute to a Pioneer: Albert F. Ganier". "It was taken, in part, from Charles Farrell's nomination for Mr. Ganier's Tennessee Conservation League Governor's Award." I urge you to read again this article which is very informative. The first paragraph therein is such a worthy summation and tribute, that I have reproduced it herein. It expresses my almost identical thoughts so admirably that I must plead my inability to otherwise express myself.

"Mr. Ganier has sought through the whole of his long life to learn and to appreciate the animals and plants of the State, its land and water surface, and its cultural monuments of earlier generations of Tennesseans; he has by example instilled in his contemporaries his own zeal for learning and something of his capacity for appreciation; and he has attempted in all ways by the written and spoken word and by direct deed to insure these treasures for generations of Tennesseans to come. Best known for his work in ornithology and deserving of an award for this alone, his contributions in other aspects of conservation are numerous and important."

I would like to supplement the above account, and, also, to treat of Mr. Ganier as editor and writer. He was as concerned with people of similar interests as with those interests, and ever ready to help. He was able to travel to many areas of the state, not only to study the birds present, but to assist other members in their study and to help them come together and unite their efforts. He often visited our Memphis Chapter, as he did other Chapters and birders throughout the state, for our anniversaries and other meetings and special field trips. Many field trip sites he had already worked alone or with a few of our other pioneer members. These visits were frequent enough that I know they would have been a burden to a lesser spirit. In addition, he encouraged and assisted in the organization of the Kentucky and the Georgia Ornithological Societies. He gave leadership and editorial service to the Tennessee Academy of Science and to a national society, the Wilson Ornithological Club.

He early recognized the importance of a Society periodical, in placing on record facts developed by our field work, in drawing our state-wide membership together, and spurring the growth of our Society. He was on the editorial staff from the start (1930) and served as Editor 1935-1937, and mid-1942 through 1946. He gave guidance and encouragement to those that subsequently took over those duties. More importantly, from a practical standpoint, he gave freely of his time and efforts in supplying "copy". How much copy I didn't realize until I compiled a bibliography of his writings, which is given here. Such a tabulation is usually glanced at casually, but I recommend your perusal of each title, so that you will realize the extent and breadth of his interests and the importance of his contributions to the success of *The Migrant.*

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1937c. A record of the Goshawk. VIII: 85.
1937d. A Grinnell's Water-thrush near Clarksville. VIII: 85.
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1951b. Cerulean Warblers and Redstarts remove their nests. 22: 43-44.
1951c. Migrating Turkey Vultures. 22: 70.
1951d. Orange-crowned Warbler in December. 22: 70-71.
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1952b. Ring-billed Gull in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. 23: 30.
1952c. Purple Gallinule near McMinnville. 23: 46-47.
1953a. Another vulture roost. 24: 29-30.
1953b. Eagles at the Duck River refuge. 24: 83-84.
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1958b. In Memoriam: Bruce P. Tyler. 29: 12.
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1962a. Evening Grosbeaks at Waynesboro. 33: 19.
1962b. Snakes as climbers. 33: 52-53.
1962c. Further notes from Crossville. 33: 55.
1963a. A Kentucky bird-fall in 1962. 34: 34-35.
1963b. The first Nashville Christmas census. 34: 90.

1964a. A Tennessee nesting of the Tree Swallow. 35: 51.
1964b. An egg within an egg. 35: 71.
1966. Cowbird eggs in Catbird's nest. 37: 76-78.
1969a. Post-mortem of a Groove-billed Ani. 40: 9.
1969b. Willets and Wilson's Phalarope near Nashville. 40: 65.
1969c. A Goshawk at Nashville. 40: 87.

The above omits 21 captioned entries of seasonal summaries on the Nashville area. There are many other "notes and news", editorial comments, and the like, uncaptioned.

BOOK REVIEW

AUTUMN OF THE EAGLE. George Laycock. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. 239 pages, photographs and maps. 1973. $6.95.

An excellent book on the Bald Eagle, our National Bird. In a very readable form, the author recounts in detail the history of this bird which was once the master of the sky but today faces extinction. The important events that have led to the decline of the eagle are presented chronologically and are correlated to the rise of man's technological world. The titles of the fifteen chapters give a good indication of the complete nature of this book on the Bald Eagle and are worthy of being named—the National Bird, the vanishing wilderness, the eagle family, the eyrie, the eagles of Vermilion, a matter of diet, the champion bander, danger in the sky, the chemical age, a search for eagles, intolerance and poison, shotguns and helicopters, land of many eagles, first aid and deep concern, and what of the future. For anyone interested in the Bald Eagle, its past, present and future this book is a must.

GARY O. WALLACE, Route 7, Elizabethton 37643.

"Assistance from field personnel of wildlife agencies and the general public is requested in reporting color-marked immature bald eagles banded and marked by Dan Frenzel, Joel Kussman, and Steve Fagerlie this past summer on the Bena District of Minnesota's Chippewa National Forest. Birds have been marked on one wing with orange, blue or white colors, or combinations of these colors. Please report any sightings by calling Frenzel's office (612) 373-1715 or at his home (612) 644-0348, or contacting the local or nearest wildlife or conservation officer. Thank you for assisting in this request."

ROUND TABLE NOTES

MONK PARAKEET IN SHELBY COUNTY—On 3 February 1973 George Hervey, Martha Waldron, my husband, Henry, and I observed a bird fitting the description of the Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) as described in de Schauensee's *Birds of South America.* The bird had been present in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rowe, just north of Memphis, since late October 1972. It is about 11″ long, with forecrown and breast grey, belly yellowish, rest of parts green, remiges blue, tail long and pointed. It was observed from 9:30 to 10:30 A.M. as it flew from honeysuckle bushes, bearing long strands of the old vine, to the ivy clambering up a black walnut tree where it was building a bulky nest.

The Monk Parakeet, native to Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina, seriously damages crops in Argentina, as reported in the June 1972 issue of *American Birds,* Vol. 26, Number 3, page 567. Several pairs of this exotic, imported by pet shops to the United States have now escaped to the wild and raised young successfully in New York. However, we find after a check of the local pet shops that none of them carries, or has carried, this species.

Latest reports indicate Monk Parakeets in the wild at Binghampton and Watertown in New York and at locations in Michigan, North Dakota and Virginia (June-July 1972 issue of *The Conservationist,* State of New York, Department of Environmental Conservation).

We have been unable to find any reports of the Monk Parakeet in the wild in Tennessee.

HELEN DINKELSPIEL, 6519 Massey Lane, Memphis 38138.

HOUSE SPARROWS KILLED BY STARLING AND GRACKLE—On 14 May 1972 about 07:30 CDT, a mixed flock of Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris,* and House Sparrows, *Passer domesticus,* was feeding on millet and bread crumbs at our backyard feeder.

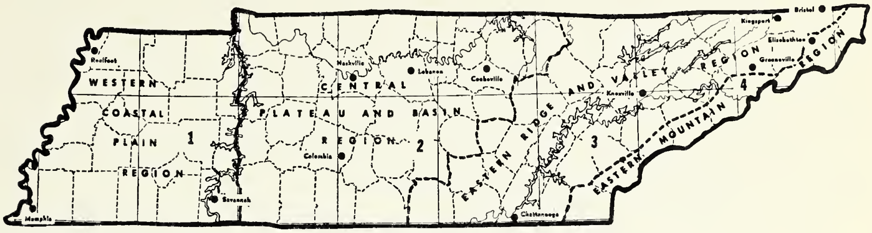
While we were watching from a window, a Starling pecked one of the House Sparrows several times about the head, killing it. The Starling paid no more attention to the sparrow after killing it. When examined, the skull of the sparrow was found to be perforated in two places.

We witnessed a similar occurrence on 30 August 1972 at about 08:45 CDT. This time two Common Grackles, *Quiscalus quiscula,* were feeding with House Sparrows. The largest of the two grackles pecked at the head of a sparrow, killing it. After what appeared to be an unsuccessful attempt to swallow it, the grackle dropped the sparrow and flew away.

QUENTIN B. AND FRANCES L. DOWDY, 3630 Sharpe Avenue, Memphis 38111.

THE SEASON

Dr. Fred J. Alsop, III, *Editor*



Nesting Season: 16 May - 31 July

As you read the following you will become increasingly aware of the great amount of information this report contains on the nesting dates, successes, failures, etc., of a wide variety of species and number of individuals of Tennessee birds. Through the efforts of birders like yourself much is being compiled on the avifauna of this state, but this knowledge depends in great part on *YOU*, the birder, getting *YOUR* records to a regional compiler.

The invasion of Northern finches reported in the last "Season" is reflected by reports from all regions except the Western Coastal Plain of the continued presence of Pine Siskins, Red Crossbills, and Evening Grosbeaks well into May and in some instances to the middle of June. There were observations of wanderers from southern areas as well with a Louisiana Heron and two immature White Ibises seen by many birders in the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region.

Upland Sandpipers (Plovers) were again found at the Metro Airport, Nashville, during the nesting season. This is the second consecutive year this species has been observed here (see *The Migrant,* 43(3): 74 and 76), and again raises the question of the possible nesting of this species in Tennessee. Margaret Mann and company are enthusiastically encouraged to continue their observations of this bird's activities in Middle Tennessee.

A new nesting species for Tennessee was added during the period with the discovery in Hawkins County of the nest of a Savannah Sparrow. The three eggs hatched and the young were banded before they left the nest in July. This is the only nest of this species in the state known to the editorial staff (a full report will be published shortly) and it is of some interest to note that the first nest of a Savannah Sparrow in Virginia was also discovered this summer.

Morris Williams reports that no Bachman's Sparrow nests could be located in Lawrence County this season. The bird has nested in several locations there through last year, but seems to be following the same trend here as seen in other areas across Tennessee. Does anyone have recent information on this species? Once a fairly common bird in proper habitat it would now seem to be one of the rarest nesting birds in Tennessee.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—*Heron-Oriole:* Little Blue Heron: 17 June (28) and 6 July (15) R (BBC, LC). Cattle Egret: 17 June (17) and 6 July (15) R (BBC, LC). *BLUE-WINGED TEAL:* 17 June (6)

R (BBC, LC), 27 June (1, female) CA (RMG). Mississippi Kite: 23 June (7) and 24 June (17) M (BBC, LC). *WILLET:* 27 June (2) CA (RMG). Black-billed Cuckoo: 7 June (1) Madison County (Jerald Ledbetter). Bewick's Wren: 9 June (6) 4 locations in Cockrun, Miss. (BBC, George Hervey). *BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER:* 22 June (1) and 24 June (2) M (BBC). *CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER:* 5 June (1, singing) and 9 June (1 female, dead) Savannah (DP, MP). *BALTIMORE ORIOLE:* throughout season (2, nesting) Pickwick Lane (Dr. and Mrs. Richard Warriner, DP, MP).

Locations: CA—Crittendon County, Arkansas, M—Memphis and Shelby County, R—Reelfoot Lake and Lake County.

Observers: BBC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., LC—Lula Coffey, RMG—Robert McGowan, DP—David Patterson, MP—Mike Patterson.

David E. Patterson, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—Temperatures for the period averaged lower than normal. Rainfall was considerably above average. Nashville experienced the second wettest July since records have been kept (1870). High water caused some good shore bird areas to be unproductive. Ken Dubke reported 10 Rufous-sided Towhees on his Glen Breeding Bird Count. Since 1966 numbers have ranged from 0-4. Most of us know the towhee as a common permanent resident, but in some areas of Tennessee at certain times of the year it is rare or absent.

Grebe-Sandpiper: Pied-billed Grebe: 2 July (1) OHL (MLM). Little Blue Heron: 25 July (1) G (PC, DC). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 1 pair nested BV (MLB). Blue-winged Teal: Last, 31 May (2) BV (MLB); 5 July (5) BV (MLM, AT). Red-shouldered Hawk: 21 May (Nest, 1 young and 1 unhatched egg) Crossville (Benton Basham, DJ, Adele West). Ruffed Grouse: 25 May (adult with 8 young) CWMA (CPN, MDW). American Coot: Last, 17 May (1) BV (MLB). Semipalmated Plover: 19 May (10) BV (JR, HR); 20 May (2) G (PC, DC). *UPLAND SANDPIPER:* 20 July (2) through end of period, Metro Airport, NA (MLM). Spotted Sandpiper: Last, 31 May (1) BV (MLB); first, 5 July (1) BV (MLM, AT). Solitary Sandpiper: Last, 17 May (3) BV (MLB); first 29 June (1) BV (JR). Greater Yellowlegs: Last, 17 May (1) BV (MLB). Lesser Yellowlegs: Last, 17 May (7) BV (MLB); first, 7 July (1) G (PC). Pectoral Sandpiper: 7 July (1) G (PC). *WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER:* 28 and 29 May (6) BV (MLB). Least Sandpiper: 16 July (7) BV (MLB). Dowitcher sp. 5 July (1) BV (MLM, AT). *STILT SANDPIPER:* 5 July (2) Gallatin Steam Plant (PC). Semipalmated Sandpiper: Last, 29 May (23) BV (MLB). *WESTERN SANDPIPER:* 17 May (4) BV (MLB).

Tern-Sparrow: Common Tern: 15 July (2) OHL (PC, DC). Least Tern: 30 June (1) BV (Charles Farrell, MLB). Black-billed Cuckoo: 12 June (2) JBBC (KD, LD); 11 July (1) NA (Gary Christman). *RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER:* 25 May (nest, 3 young—10 days old, 2 adults) CWMA (CPN, MDW). *WILLOW FLYCATCHER:* 26 May (1) BV (HR). Bewick's Wren: 25 during period FP (MDW). Cedar Waxwing: 22 May (15) NA (MLB). Blue-winged Warbler: 6 singing males during June FP (MDW). Tennessee Warbler: Last, 18 May (1) NA (MLB). Parula Warbler: 5 singing males during June FP (MDW). Magnolia Warbler: Last, 17 May (1) NA (MLB). Blackpoll Warbler: Last, 25 May (1) NA (MLB). *MOURNING WARBLER:* 23 May (1) Stewart Co. (Gary O. Wallace). Bobolink: 29 May (1) BV (MLB) Latest NA record by 7 days. Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 22 May (1) NA (MLB). *PINE SISKIN:* Last, 16 May (2) NA (Bessie Walker). *RED CROSSBILL:* 11 June (10+) Cumberland Co. (Fred Alsop and Ron Austing); 18 June (5) Coalmont, Grundy County (DJ). Savannah Sparrow: Last, 17 May (1) BV (MLB). *LARK SPARROW:* 4 June (1) G-BBC (KD, LD); *12 individuals during period* FP (MDW). *BACHMAN'S SPARROW: absent* in Lawrence Co. where it has occurred during past few years. Lincoln's Sparrow: Last, 17 May (1) BV (MLB). Song Sparrow: 4 June (1) G-BBC (KD, LD).

NESTING RECORDS FROM FIVE POINTS, LAWRENCE CO. All observation made 10 June - 31 July by Morris Williams. E = *eggs,* Y = *young.*

Green Heron: 29 July (2 empty nests). Broad-winged Hawk: 10 June (nest, 2Y). Bobwhite: 5 nests; 10E, 12E, 14E, undetermined no. of eggs in 2 nests, all nests were destroyed by mower. Mourning Dove: 4 nests—2E, 2E, 2E, 2Y. Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 4 nests—2E, 2E, 3E, 2Y. Chimney Swift: 2 nests—5E, 5E. Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 1 July (nest, 2Y); 22 July (nest, 2Y). Red-bellied Woodpecker: 17 July (nest, 2Y). Eastern Kingbird: 2 nests—3E, 3E. Eastern Phoebe: 10 June (nest, 5Y). Acadian Flycatcher: 10 nests—3Y, 2Y, 2Y and 1E, 3Y, 2E, 2Y, 2E, 3 empty nests. Eastern Wood Pewee: 16 June (nest, 3E). Rough-winged Swallow: 10 June (nest, 3Y). Barn Swallow: 20 June (9 nests, 5Y, 29E). Bewick's Wren: 15 July (nest, 5Y). Carolina Wren: 3 July (nest, 4Y). Mockingbird: 4 nests—1E, 5E, 2E, 1Y and 3E. Gray Catbird: 29 July (nest, 2E). Robin: 17 June (nest, 3E). Eastern Bluebird: 2 nests—3Y and 2E, 5E. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 3 nests—4Y, 4Y; 1 nest undetermined no. of young. Starling: 10 June (nest, 5Y). Prothonotary Warbler: 22 July (nest with 1 broken egg). Pine Warbler: 11 June (nest, 2Y). Prairie Warbler: 14 nests—3E, 3E, 12 empty nests. Louisiana Waterthrush: 17 June (nest, 3Y and 1E). Common Yellowthroat: 26 June (nest, 4Y and 1E). Yellow-breasted Chat: 4 nests—2E, 3Y and 2 cowbirds, 3E, 1Y and 1E and 1 cowbird. Eastern Meadowlark: 4 nests—4E, 4E, 4E, 4Y. Red-winged Blackbird: 13 nests, 27 eggs. Orchard Oriole: 9 July (nest, 3E). Brown-headed Cowbird: (7 instances of parasitism: Yellow-breasted Chat—2 (1Y, 2Y), Blue Grosbeak—2 (1E, 1E), Indigo Bunting—1 (2E), Rufous-sided Towhee—1 (1E), Field Sparrow—1 (1E). Summer Tanager: 3 nests—3Y, 4E, 2E. Cardinal: 7 nests—2E, 2E, 3E, 3Y, 3E, 3E, 1Y and 2E. Blue Grosbeak: 6 nests—2E, 2E, 3E, 1 cowbird egg, 4E and 1 cowbird egg, 4E. Indigo Bunting: 10 nests—3Y, and LE, 2E, 2E, 2E, 1E, 1E and 2 cowbird eggs, 3E, 3E, 3Y, 3Y. Dickcissel: 17 July (nest, 4Y); 29 July (nest, 4E). Rufous-sided Towhee: 20 June (nest, 2E and 1 cowbird egg). Grasshopper Sparrow: 30 June (nest, 3Y and 2E). Lark Sparrow: 20 July (nest, 2Y and 1E). Chipping Sparrow: 18 June (2 nests, 3Y, 4E). Field Sparrow: 6 nests—3E, 3E, 2E and 1 cowbird egg, 3E, 4Y, 1E and 2Y).

Locations: BV—Buena Vista; CWMA—Catoosa Wildlife Management Area; FP—Five Points, Lawrence Co.; G—Gallatin; G-BBC—Glen Breeding Bird Count; J-BBC—Jasper Breeding Bird Count; NA—Nashville Area; OHL—Old Hickory Lake.

Observers: MLB—Mike Bierly; DC—Dot Crawford; PC—Paul Crawford; KD—Ken Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke; DJ—Daniel Jacobson; MLM—Margaret Mann; CPN—Chuck Nicholson; HR—Heather Riggins; JR—John Riggins; AT—Ann Tarbell; MDW—Morris Williams.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Five Points 38457.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY—This was a rather normal season with few unusual nesting records. Several Green Heron, Least Bittern, Mallard, and King Rail nests were reported. A Sparrow Hawk raised a brood on the ninth story of a downtown Chattanooga building. Ospreys were unsuccessful at two locations. Evening Grosbeaks remained in the area until at least 23 May. Out of range species included a Purple Gallinule in June near Elizabethton, two immature *WHITE IBIS* in Sequatchie Valley in late June, and a *LOUISIANA HERON* along the Hiwassee River in late July.

Heron-Hawk: Green Heron: 20 May (6 nests, 3 eggs, 21 young) Hawkins Co. (MDW). Common Egret: 23 July (3) HRA (KLD); 24 July (1) HRA (FGH). *LOUISIANA HERON:* 23 July (1) HRA (KLD); 24 July (1) HRA (BB, FGH). Black-crowned Night Heron: 26 July (1 ad., 4 young) AS (GE, LRH, DL, GW). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 2 July (2 ad., 2 young) AM (RW). *LEAST BITTERN:* 4 nesting attempts, 1 successful at AM (KLD, DJ). American Bittern: 18 June (2), 20 June (1) AM (KD), 23 June (2) AM (DJ). *WHITE IBIS:* 27 June - 2 July (2 im.) SeV (Del Blum, KLD, et al). *Mallard: 5 nesting attempts* at AM (KLD). Blue-winged Teal: 20 May (1), 19 July (1) AM (KLD), 22 July (1) SeV (LS). Common Merganser: 23 May (1) AS (GE, DL). Red-breasted Merganser: 3 June (1), 28 June (1) NL (DJ, LS). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 10 June (1) Tri-cities Airport (MD, HD, SG). Cooper's Hawk: 26 June (1) Lamar (DL, DyL); 7 July (1) RR (KLD, FGH). Broad-winged Hawk: 19 June (1 nestling banded) TRG KLD, DJ, et al). *Osprey: 2 nesting attempts* at Chickamauga Lake and Watts Bar Lake, neither successful (KLD, Donald A. Hammer). Sparrow Hawk: 27 May (3 young fledged from nest on Blue Cross-Blue Shield Bldg., Chat.) first locally known nesting (Chattanooga News-Free Press fide KLD).

Pheasant-Tern: Ring-necked Pheasant: 23 July (2 young) HRA (KLD). *KING RAIL:* (3 nests, 29 eggs) AlM (MDW); 20 May (1), 5 June (1), 27 July (1) AM (KLD). *PURPLE GALLINULE:* 13 June (1) AS (GW). American Coot: 23 May (1) AS (GE, DL), 1 June (1) K (CN). American Woodcock: 26 May (2 ad., 2 young), 14 June (2) AS (GE, DJL). Spotted Sandpiper: regular to 20 May (1-2) AM (KLD); 4 July (2) AS (GE); 15 July (1) MFH (JH, RH). Solitary Sandpiper: regular to 18 May (1) AM (KLD), then (1-4) regular from 13 July. Willet: 31 July (1) AM (KLD). Greater Yellowlegs: 15 July (2) MFH (JH, RH). Lesser Yellowlegs: 1 July (1) SeV (BB), 15 July (1) MFH (JH, RH); 22 July (1) AM (KLD); 26 July (1) AS (DL, GW). Pectoral Sandpiper: 15 July (8), 29 July (12) MFH (JH, RH); 29 July (2) SeV (DJ). *WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER:* 19 May (1) SeV (DJ). Least Sandpiper: regular to 22 May (3-11) AM (KLD), then (1-2) sporadic from 13 July; 15 July (3) MFH (JH, RH). *STILT SANDPIPER:* 26 July (1) AS (GE, LRH, GW). Semipalmated Sandpiper: regular to 29 May (1-23) AM (KLD); 26 July (2) AS (DJL). Forster's Tern: 27 July (6) AS (MD, HD, DL). Common Tern: 31 July (1) SB (KLD). Black Tern: 24 and 31 July (1) SB (KLD).

Cuckoo-Shrike: Black-billed Cuckoo: 18 May (1) Da (DJ). *BARN OWL:* 18 June (2) AM (KLD, DJ); 3 nests with 5, 5 and 1 young fledged at Johnson City (GE, MDW, et al). *WILLOW FLYCATCHER:* first 19 May (2) AlM (MDW); 10 June thru period (1 male singing, no nest found) AS (GE, GW, et al). Least Flycatcher: 26 May (1) K (JH). Cliff Swallow: 14 July (1000+) NL (KLD). Purple Martin: noticeable decrease in nesting numbers in Eliz. area (GE); 30 July (6000+) HRA (KLD). Tufted Titmouse: 18 May (1 nest, 4 young) CC (MDW). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 31 July (1) SB (KLD). Swainson's Thrush: 22 May (1) Col (CH). Grey-cheeked Thrush: 16 May (1) Da (DJ). Veery: 18 May (1) Col (CH). Cedar Waxwing: 1 nest in Johnson City, 5 young (HD et al). Loggerhead Shrike: 5 June (2 ad., 1 young) AM (KD).

Warbler-Sparrow: Black and White Warbler: 19 May (1 nest, 3 eggs) K (MDW). Prothonotary Warbler: 15 July (1 nest, 3 young) in box at Warrensburg at Nolichucky River (JH, RH). Golden-winged Warbler: 6 June (2 nests, 5 young each) CC (JCH, MDW). Blue-winged Warbler: 18 May (1) SeV (DJ). Cerulean Warbler: 22 May (31) TRG (KLD). Chestnut-sided Warbler: 22 May (2) TRG (KLD). Louisiana Waterthrush: 18 May (1 nest, 3 young) CC (MDW). *MOURNING WARBLER:* 24 May (1) AlM (MDW). Wilson's Warbler: 16-22 May (2) K (JH). Canada Warbler: 19 May (4) RR (KLD). Bobolink: 20 and 29 May (2) AM (KLD, FH). Blue Grosbeak: 2 singing males, no nest found at AS (GE, GW, et al). Dickcissel: 10 June (4) HRA (FGH); 2 July (6) MFH (JH, RH). Evening Grosbeak: last 23 May (1) Da (DJ). Red Crosbills: 16 May (4), 20 May (1), 4 June (2) Col (CH). Rufous-sided Towhee: 6 June (1 nest, 4 eggs) CC (JCH, MDW). *SAVANNAH SPARROW:* 26-27-28 June (1), 29 June (3), 2 July (1 ad., incubating 3 eggs), 7-8 July (1 ad., 3 nestlings), 17 July (1 ad., at least 1 fledgling present), Hawkins Co., *1st known Tenn. nesting* (Fred J. Alsop, III). Grasshopper Sparrow: 14 July (1) NL (KLD); 2 July (1) SeV (RW). Vesper Sparrow: 27 July (1) AS (DL, DyL). White-throated Sparrow: 17 May (1) Da (DJ). Song Sparrow: 3 June (1 nest, 5 young) K (MDW).

Observers: BB—Benton Basham; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; HD—Helenhill Dove; KD—Ken Dubke; KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke; GE—Glen Eller; SG—Sally Goodin; CH—Chris Haney; LRH—Lee R. Herndon; FGH—Frank and Gloria Hixon; JH—James Holt; RH—Robert Holt; JCH—Joseph C. Howell; DJ—Danny Jacobson; DL—Dick Lura; DJL—Dick and Joyce Lura; DyL—Danny Leach; CN—Charles Nicholson; LS—Lee Shafer; GW—Gary Wallace; MDW—Morris Williams; RW—Roger Woodruff.

Locations: AlM—Alcoa Marsh; AM—Amnicola Marsh; AS—Austin Springs; CC—Campbell County; Col—Collegedale; Da—Daus; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; MFH—Morristown Fish Hatchery; NL—Nickajack Lake; RR—Reflection Riding; SB—Savannah Bay; TRG—Tennessee River Gorge.

C. P. Nicholson, 6806 Haverhill Dr., Knoxville 37919.

Correction: The Migrant 44:25, 1973. From Eastern Ridge and Valley Region report reads as follows: Sandhill Crane: 29 Nov.—2 flocks, 10 minutes apart, Da (DJ, DB, JBB), (200) Da (LS); It should read: Sandhill Crane: 29 Nov. —2 flocks, 10 minutes apart, (289) Da (DJ, DB, JBB), (200) Da (LS).

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—The rainfall in late May and early June was above average and the water level has remained higher than normal during the reporting period. The extra rain had no noticeable adverse affects on any reported nestings. The temperature was approximately 1 or 2 degrees above normal.

Several "late" and interesting reports of Pine Siskins have prompted an all out extra search for any "possible nesting evidence", especially on Roan Mountain where birds that acted like young begging to be fed, were observed on 4 July. The Purple Martin population seemed to be down this season with several normally used houses being reported empty. The area has only two reports of accipiters this season. Are they really on a serious decline or are we not reporting them?

Vulture-Raven: Black Vulture: 14 July (1) BR (ETOS). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 28 June (1) RM (MD, HD). Cooper's Hawk: 27 May (1) SC (GE). *GOLDEN EAGLE:* 21 May (2) RM (MS, TS). *SAW-WHET OWL:* 5 June (1) GSMNP (MDW). Chuck-wills Widow: 16 May throughout period (1-2) E (JM). Willow (*Fitzbew*) Flycatcher: 14 July (2) SV (ETOS). Common Raven: throughout period (1-3) RM (MS, TS).

Nuthatch-Vireo: Red-breasted Nuthatch: 2 June (2 digging nesting cavity) GSMNP (MDW). Brown Creeper: 5 June (nest with 4 eggs) GSMNP (MDW). Swainson's Thrush: last 24 May (1) SC (DL, JL). Grey-cheeked Thrush: last 21 May (1) EFH (DL, GW). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 2 June (nest, adults feeding young) GSMNP (MDW). Solitary Vireo: 2 June (nest, 4 eggs) also 5 June (nest, 3 eggs) both GSMNP (MDW).

Warbler-Crossbill: Swainson's Warbler: 18 May (1 singing male) EFH (MD, SG), 29 June (1) TA (LS), 14 July (1) SV (GE, GW, DL). Chestnut-sided Warbler: 8 June (nest, 2 eggs) GSMNP (MDW). Prairie Warbler: 15 June (late) (1 singing male) E (GE). Blue Grosbeak: 16 May throughout period (1-2) E (JM). Evening Grosbeak: very late 15 June (1 male) E (GE). Pine Siskin: 26 May (8) RM (GE, LRH), 5 June (2) GSMNP (MDW), 4 July (6 observed—1 apparently begging for food) RM (GW, GE). Red Crossbill: 5 June (15) GSMNP (MDW).

Locations: BR—Backbone Rock, E—Elizabethton Area, EFH—Erwin Fish Hatchery, GSMNP—Great Smoky Mountain National Park, RM—Roan Mountain, SC—Siam Community (near Elizabethton), SV—Shady Valley, TA—Tellico Area.

Observers: HD—Helenhill Dove, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, ETOS—Elizabethton Chapter T. O. S., GS—Glen Eller, SG—Sally Goodin, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, DL—Dick Lura, JL—Joyce Lura, JM—John Martin, LS—Lee Shafer, MS—Maxie Swindell, TS—Tommy Swindell, GW—Gary Wallace, MDW—Morris Williams.

GLEN D. ELLER, Rt. #3, Grandview Terrace, Elizabethton 37643.

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EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR .... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Sunrise Dr., Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR .... DR. FRED J. ALSOP, III
Mt. Carmel Apt. #3, Concord Ave., Mt. Carmel, Tenn. 37642
"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .... MORRIS D. WILLIAMS
Box 25, Five Points, Tenn. 38457

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103 Stonewall Circle, McKenzie, Tenn. 38201
CURATOR .... ALBERT F. GANIER
2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37212
SECRETARY .... MRS. JAMES WALDRON
1626 Yorkshire Dr., Memphis, Tenn. 38117
TREASURER .... KENNETH H. DUBKE
720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412

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TENNESSEE HERON AND EGRET COLONIES: 1972

DAVID PITTS

INTRODUCTION

Many heron and egret colonies in Tennessee have apparently declined in size or have even completely disbanded in recent years. For example, none of the nationally famous Reelfoot Lake colonies are now active (letter dated 13 April 1972 from John L. DeLime, Refuge Manager, Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge, Samburg, Tn.). In view of this decline and the fact that the last survey of Tennessee heron and egret colonies was taken in the early 1950's (Ganier, 1951), I attempted to locate the colonies that were active during the 1972 nesting season. Personal visits were made to numerous areas, but records from other observers are included. To each of the contributors my gratitude is extended. Hopefully this article will encourage persons who know of nesting colonies to describe them in notes to *The Migrant* or to the author.

COLONIES ACTIVE DURING 1972

Only four nesting sites are positively known to have been used during 1972. Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) composed three colonies, and Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) formed the remaining colony. Although Green Herons (*Butorides virescens*) have nested in small colonies in different areas of the state (Coffey, 1966; Douglass et al., 1965) they are not included in this report.

The largest heron colony is located on the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge in Humphreys County near the junction of the Duck River with Kentucky Lake. This colony is known to have existed for many years prior to 1943 (Ganier, 1951). However, records are available only from 1949 when the colony consisted of 350 nests of Great Blue Herons, 150 nests of Great Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), and possibly 1 nest of Anhingas (*Anhinga anhinga*) (Cypert, 1949; Ganier, 1951). Records for the Tennessee National Refuge during the last 11 years are shown in Table 1. These are records for the entire refuge; consequently, the nesting data for Great Egrets and Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*) do not pertain to the Great Blue Heron colony in some years. For example, during 1972 Great Egrets were thought to have nested on the refuge, but they did not nest in the Great Blue Heron colony (letter dated 5 December 1972 from V. L. Childs, Refuge Manager, Tn. National Wildlife Refuge, Paris, Tn.). Concern about the decrease in colony size in recent years has led to the initiation of possible corrective measures. The increase in numbers of nesting Great Blue Hreons in 1972 is encouraging and leads to cautious optimism about the future of the colony.

Another colony of Great Blue Herons is located on the Middle Fork of the Obion River west of its junction with the South Fork of the Obion River. This site is adjacent to the Weakley County and Obion County border approximately 13 miles southwest of Martin near the community of Hop-In. A large colony has existed in this area for many years acording to local residents. Mr. Ganier (1951) was aware of the colony but was not able to locate it.

Basing my opinion on conversations with local residents, I believe the size of the Hop-In colony has declined during the past ten years. In 1971 I counted 116 nests of Great Blue Herons. At least four pairs of Great Egrets were present early in the 1971 nesting season, but all of these birds abandoned the colony in mid-April. The Great Blue Heron nests were located in five large Bald Cypress trees (*Taxodium distichum*), with respective trees having 3, 18, 20, 34, and 41 nests. During the 1972 nesting season I counted 91 nests of Great Blue Herons and no nests of Great Egrets in the colony. The nests were located in seven Bald Cypress trees with 2, 6, 8, 10, 13, 17, and 35 nests per individual tree.

TABLE 1. Number of heron and egret nests and number of young produced on the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge.*

Year	*Great Blue Heron* No Nests	*Great Blue Heron* Est. No. Young	*Great Egret* No Nests	*Great Egret* Est. No. Young	*Little Blue Heron* No Nests	*Little Blue Heron* Est. No. Young
1962	170	300	30	120	4	10
1963	210	340	20	60	15	30
1964	200	290	16	25	10	15
1965	175	280	13	20	0	0
1966	100	200	3	6	2	4
1967	100	200	20	40	0	0
1968	90	170	15	30	0	0
1968	85	160	0	0	6	10
1970	120	180	00	0	4	6
1971	90	170	0	0	0	0
1972	150**	300	10**	20	0	0

* Records provided by Mr. V. L. Childs, Refuge Manager, Paris, Tn.

** Refuge report contained only the estimated number of young; number of nests was calculated by the author based on previous refuge nest/young ratios.

The future of the Hop-In heronry is uncertain. The colony is located approximately 350 yards from the Middle Fork of the Obion River. Following channelization of this portion of the Obion River, land owners have annually converted more of the timber land to farm land. I believe logging operations were partly, if not wholly, responsible for the Great Egret desertions in 1971.

By 1972 cultivated crops had encroached to within 100 yards of the colony. However, the land owner has given assurances that no further logging will be done in the immediate vicinity of the colony. Some members of the colony are known to feed on the Gooch Wildlife Management Area about four miles to the west. Further wetland drainage will probably force more of the herons to utilize the Gooch area.

The third Great Blue Heron colony is located on the Arnold Engineering Development Center Wildlife Management Area in Coffee County near Tullahoma. The history of the colony prior to 1967 is unknown. Counts of active nests by Ken Dubke and Lee Shafer indicate at least 6 nests in 1967, 14 nests in 1969, 13 or 14 nests in 1970, 18 nests in 1971, and 17 nests in 1972. No other herons or egrets are known to nest in the colony. The location of the colony on a Wildlife Management Area is propitious and should insure protection of the colony.

The fourth active site is the Black-crowned Night Heron colony in Davidson County near Bordeaux. According to records gathered by Mr. Harry Monk and Mike Bierly, the colony was in existence in 1908. Their records during the 1950's and 1960's indicate variation from 25 to 60 nests each year. No exact counts are known to have been made during the last three years, although Richard Rimmer reports (letter dated 21 November 9172) the colony was active in 1972. Expanded development and road construction in the area cloud the future of the colony (letter dated 30 September 1972 from Mike Bierly, Nashville, Tn.).

ABANDONED COLONIES

Several major colonies have disbanded since the publication of Mr. Ganier's survey in 1951. No colonies exist at Reelfoot Lake although as recently as 1963 Crane Roost at the north end of Reelfoot contained 1,000 nests (Gersbacher, 1964). The Ridgely heronry (Lake County) was broken up in the 1950's (Ganier, 1960). The Dyersburg colony (Dyer County) was abandoned after the 1969 season (Leggett, 1970). A Great Blue Heron colony existed for a number of years near Sulphur Well in Henry County. Apparently this colony has disbanded; however, reports indicate a small colony of Great Blue Herons may exist in the area (letter dated 30 January 1973 from Gina Manning, McKenzie, Tn.). The nest sites of the Great Blue Heron colony in Hardin County near Pittsburgh Landing were apparently destroyed in 1970 or 1971 when the area was cleared for farm land. A local land owner reported 'cranes' using the area until 1971.

POSSIBLE COLONY SITES

Several additional colonies probably exist in Tennessee. Two colonies are known to have been located, but no further information is available. One of these is the Great Blue Heron colony in Henry County (see above). The other colony apparently consists of Little Blue Herons and is located in Obion County five to ten miles west of the Great Blue Heron colony at Hop-In. For several years I have observed both adult and immature Little Blue Herons in the area, but I have not been successful in locating their nests. In 1971 a college student was fishing in the area and observed the nesting site. However, he was not able to return to the site.

Little Blue Herons are possibly nesting on the Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge near Brownsville and on the Moss Island Wildlife Management Area near Dyersburg. Little Blue Herons have been observed in each of these areas during nesting season, but no nests have been located. Great Egrets, Little Blue Herons, and Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) are believed to have recently nested on the Tn. National Wildlife Refuge, but nest sites are unknown.

COLONIES IN BORDERING STATES

At least two heron and egret colonies are located near Tennessee border but in adjacent states. Each of these colonies is sufficiently near Tennessee to exert an influence on Tennessee heron and egret populations. One colony is located near Sikeston, Missouri, approximately 35 miles north of Reelfoot Lake. This colony annually contains about 4,000 nests, of which approximately 85% belong to Little Blue Herons. Smaller numbers of Great Egrets, Black-crowned Night Herons, Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula*), and Cattle Egrets also nest in the colony (letter dated 5 December 1972 from Paul Heye, Biology Dept., Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.).

Another large colony is located east of Burdette, Arkansas, near the Mississippi River. This site is west of Lauderdale County, Tennessee. During the 1972 nesting season approximately 600 pairs of Little Blue Herons, 500 pairs of Cattle Egrets, and small numbers of Great Egrets, Black-crowned Night Herons, Snowy Egrets, and Glossy Ibises (*Plegadis falcinellus*) nested in the colony (letter dated 20 July 1972 from Dr. Earl Hanebrink, Arkansas State Univ., State University, Ark.).

A third colony is believed to exist near Cayce, Kentucky, about ten miles north of Union City, Tn. Dr. Clell Peterson (letter dated 29 September 1972; Murray State Univ., Murray, Ky.) believes the colony is primarily composed of Little Blue Herons.

CATTLE EGRETS IN TENNESSEE

The first record of a Cattle Egret in Tennessee is from Anderson County in 1961 (Olson, 1961). Nests of Cattle Egrets were discovered in the Dyersburg colony in 1964 (Coffey, 1964). From eight nests in 1964 the numbers of Cattle Egrets increased rapidly through 1969 after which the colony was disbanded (Leggett, 1970). No Cattle Egrets are known to have nested in Tennessee since 1969 although they have been observed in Lake County and on the Tn. National Wildlife Refuge during the nesting season.

SUMMARY

Only four colonies of herons are known to have been active in Tennessee during 1972. Three of these colonies consisted of Great Blue Herons with 150, 92, and 15 nests respectively. One colony of Black-crowned Night

Herons was of undetermined size. Several heron and egret colonies have disbanded during the past 10 years. Two large heron and egret colonies are located near the Tennessee border in adjacent states. Cattle Egrets are not known to have nested in Tennessee since 1969.

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2521 Kingston Pike, Apt. 301, Knoxville 37919.

* * * * * * *

TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Ornithological Society met at 13:00 Saturday, 13 October 1973 at Cumberland Mountain State Park in Crossville, Tennessee. Twenty-seven directors were present or represented by proxies, representing all active chapters except Bristol, Campbell County, Greenville, Kingsport and Murfreesboro. The minutes of the Spring meeting at Gatlinburg in May 1973 were approved as printed in *The Migrant*.

Mr. Ken Dubke, Treasurer, reported that the society was solvent but an increase in dues might be advisable for 1975. He suggested that this should be business presented at the Spring meeting. Ken Dubke also reported an all time high in paid membership of 738. New Decals are available, $1.50 for the sew-on patch and $1.00 for the auto sticker.

Mr. Clyde Sellers, President of the Lebanon Chapter, reported on the Dixon Merritt Memorial and distributed a mimeographed sheet regarding the status of the Dixon Merritt Nature Trail in Lebanon.

Mr. Oscar Patrick, of Nashville, moved that a committee be formed representative of all areas of the state to determine the proper disposal of the Gordon H. Briley Bequest. The motion was seconded and passed. Mr. Albert Ganier suggested that the money be invested in such a way as to draw interest. The income should then be used in the publication of *The Migrant*. He pointed out that any land use would only serve a few and the additional yearly cost of a custodian would be an unnecessary expenditure. The President, Mrs. Noreen Smith, asked each Director to ask their chapter for suggestions.

Dr. Richard Lura, Chairman of the Feasibility of Computerization of Tennessee Bird Lists reported that he would have some concrete information at the Spring meeting.

Mr. Henry Dinkelspiel, of Memphis, reported that the Spring Meeting will be held at Pickwick Landing State Park on May 3-4-5. Information concerning the meeting will be mailed before March.

Dr. George Mayfield, of Nashville, will continue as chairman of the Committee for the Great Blue Heron in the Duck River Unit of the Tennessee Wildlife Refuge. He reported that the heronry was still in existence. Dr. Mayfield said that buffer trees had been planted around the heronry and that the heronry and the area around it was off limits to fishermen. In addition a new Cypress grove was planted in a higher area near the present dying trees being used by the herons. The Committee has asked that the water level be regulated and a ban on dynamiting be placed on the areas around the heronry.

Mr. Ken Dubke reported that the Foray will be in Grundy County on the Cumberland Plateau, Memorial Day weekend of 1974. Headquarters will be at Monteagle. The Fall meeting will be at Paris Landing sometime during Mid-November.

Mr. Oscar Patrick discussed a memorial for Dr. George Mayfield. The Nashville Chapter has discussed the possibility of naming a trail at Nashville's Radnor Lake Natural Area recently purchased by the State Department of Conservation. The Nashville Chapter hope eventually to name other trails for the other founders of the Tennessee Ornithological Society.

MARTHA WALDRON, *Secretary*

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL T.O.S. MEETING

3, 4, 5 MAY 1974

At Pickwick Landing State Park. Memphis will be the host chapter. For reservations write or call Pickwick Landing Inn (T.O.S. Headquarters), Pickwick Dam, Tennessee 38365. Phone 901—689-3135. Be sure to state that you are with T.O.S.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

TREE SWALLOWS NESTING IN OBION COUNTY—During the 1972 nesting season two nests of Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) were located in the Gooch Wildlife Management Area, Unit E (Crockett Station), in southeastern Obion County. The nests were first observed 31 May 1972. Each nest was located in a dead cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), standing in water about four feet deep. The tree containing nest #1 was approximately five inches in diameter, and the nest cavity opening, which faced north, was six feet above the surface of the water. Nest #2 was located in a tree approximately 15 inches in diameter, and the cavity opening, which faced east, was eight feet above the surface of the water. Young in nest #1 were being fed on 31 May and 6 June. At nest #2 one of the adults was brown-backed probably indicating a one year old female. No young were heard in nest #2, and infrequent visits by the adults suggested that incubation was still in progress. The nest area was not checked after 9 June; consequently, nesting results are not known. Tree Swallows were thought to have nested in the same area in 1971. Adults were observed in the area, but no nests were found. The only other nesting record of Tree Swallows in West Tennessee is apparently that made by Mr. Ganier at Reelfoot Lake in 1918 (*The Migrant*, 35:51) although recent nesting records exist for East Tennessee (*The Migrant*, 39:59) and Middle Tennessee (*The Migrant*, 39:61).

DAVID PITTS, 2521 Kingston Pike, Apt. 301, Knoxville 37919.

NESTING OF TREE SWALLOWS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY—On 30 April a pair of Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) appeared at home which is 7 miles north of Crossville, TN. They displayed much interest in a box erected for Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*), located about 200 feet behind our home and about 300 feet from a small farm pond. The following day they were seen only once. On 2-4 May only a male was seen. Early in the morning of 5 May as many as four swallows were hanging around the box but no material was placed in it that day.

Later that day we left for the T.O.S. meeting at Lebanon, returning 7 May. The next day a substantial amount of material was found in the box and my hopes began to rise that they would stay.

The pair was seen copulating on the 9th. This continued several times daily through the 13th and occasionally through the 20th. On 13 May the first egg was laid late in the afternoon. I confirmed this by checking the box and found a still sticky egg. The next morning and several days thereafter she entered the box within five minutes of 05:40 CDT. The sixth egg was presumably laid on the 18th. However, the box was not disturbed and we left on 29 May for an extended trip.

Believing that the eggs might be hatched by 5 June, I made an advance request of a neighbor, Miss Reba Russell, to look in the box on that date. She did so and found four young and two eggs. (Time of day is not known.) The following day she found five young and one egg. Probably all young hatched on the 5th.

Early on the morning of 25 June she found the nest to be empty except for one egg and later that day three young were seen flying with their parents. However, they are believed to have left the nest the previous day. No further effort was made to keep track of the family and all were gone when we returned home on 29 July.

It is calculated that incubation took 18 days and the young left the nest in 19 days. Although these periods seem long, one authority states that incubation by both sexes takes 13-16 days and age at first flight is 16-24 days. The spread of eight days is thought to be caused by abundance or lack of food supply. This factor would probably have more importance in the northern portion of their breeding range than in Tennessee.

The behavior of the adults was such that I wondered many times whether the eggs would hatch. Although both birds appeared to be incubating, there was no particular pattern that I could discern. Frequently when one was inside the box, the other was sitting outside or on the nearby fence. Sometimes both heads could be seen inside. A great deal of time was spent by both birds coursing together over the adjoining pastures. Neither bird was seen to feed the other but this could have occurred as our view was of the back of a bird perched at the hole.

The mated pair that produced this family was different in appearance as to be readily recognizable from our house in sunny conditions. The female was smaller and had a brownish tinge which, according to Pearson in *Birds of America,* is not uncommon.

Both birds defended the box from Bluebirds, House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*), Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*), Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*), and others that happened to come too close or to perch on their box.

Tree Swallows are a very tame species. It was easy to walk up to the box before they flushed, even when incubation was not under way, and they flew around within a few feet of the disturber. They also have an inherent attachment for white feathers. On several occasions I tossed chicken feathers into the air. Each would catch a feather and take it immediately to the box which was already nearly full of nest material and many white feathers. Barn Swallows nesting in the nearby outbuildings joined in the feather catching.

Charles Broley, well known Bald Eagle bander, now deceased, demonstrated this to me at his island home in Ontario where he kept a supply of white feathers on hand for tossing purposes. He had many boxes occupied by Tree Swallows. One tame female nesting in a box on his porch would perch on his finger when he placed it so as to obstruct the entrance hole.

It may be that a late migrating Tree Swallow is more inclined to nest in Tennessee because it is physiologically ready for mating at the time it is passing through our state. It also seems likely that placement of the proper boxes near a body of water, including small farm ponds, might induce even more Tree Swallows to nest in this state.

Mrs. E. M. West, Route 1, Box 445-C, Crossville 38555.

TREE SWALLOWS NESTING AT REELFOOT LAKE—A pair of Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) were found nesting in Reelfoot Lake near Samburg, Tennessee, 16 June 1973 by Mike Bierly. The nest was located approximately two-thirds of a mile northeast of the east end of Donaldson Ditch in the Forked Pond area of the lake. The nest tree was a slender fifteen foot dead cypress which had decayed considerable. Two other shorter cypresses, one alive and one dead, immediately surrounded the nest tree forming a triangle with scattered groupings of other larger cypress nearby. The nest hole was about twelve feet from the water and appeared to be of woodpecker origin being almost completely round, but slightly elliptical at the base with a diameter of about two inches. The bark surrounding it was partially gone so one side seemed slightly recessed.

Both birds were observed carrying food into the hole, presumably feeding young, but the female made most of the trips. The adult bird would fly to the nest tree and usually alight on the left side of the hole briefly and then disappear head first into the hole, with the top end of the tail still exposed. In a few moments the tail would disappear and the bird would reappear head first and usually sit for a minute or so with its head and neck sticking out of the hole before flying out. Frequently the adults used the top of the live cypress which was in line with the nest hole as a perch. Feeding was observed about three times by the male and about a dozen times by the female during the thirty minute study. Several times the female was seen catching insects just over the water and returning immediately to the nest hole.

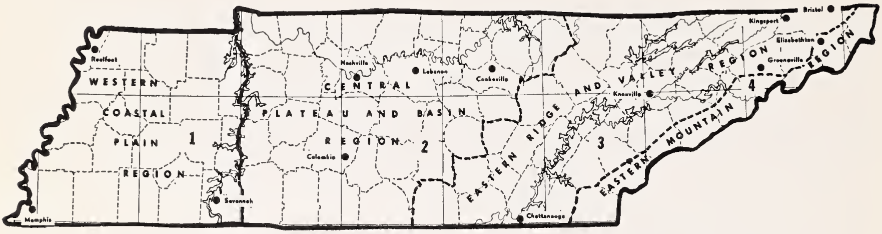
The male Tree Swallow was a very brilliant iridescent blue on top and snowy white beneath. The female was all brown on the back with darker brown wings and white underneath, though not as pure a white as the male, with a small brown indistinct spot just below the throat. The presence of the two different plumages for adult Tree Swallows was at first perplexing. However, according to Bent, *Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows, and Their Allies,* "The sexes are much alike, except in the breeding plumage, when the female is duller, the upper parts often being largely dark grayish brown with only the tips of the feathers glossy greenish (391)." A similar statement is found in Dwight's *Sequence and Moults of Passerine Birds of New York* (229).

Observations were made from 10:45-11:15 from five feet to directly below the nest tree as the birds sat twelve feet above in the cypress. The birds were not afraid of the boat near them and there were fishermen in boats present when the nest was discovered. The day was clear with the temperature near 90°F and a steady 10-15 m.p.h. wind. Observations were with 7X35 Binolux binoculars. Bill and Sally Fintel observed two Tree Swallows together on 20 May 1973 in the same area. There are only a few known nesting records of the Tree Swallow in Tennessee and this is the second recorded for Reelfoot Lake.

Michael Lee Bierley, 3826 Bedford Avenue, Nashville 37215.

THE SEASON

DR. FRED J. ALSOP, III, *Editor*


Reelfoot
WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION
1
Memphis
Savannah
Nashville
Lebanon
Cookeville
CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION
2
Columbia
EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION
3
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Kingsport
Bristol
Elizabethton
Greeneville
EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION
4

FRED J. ALSOP, III, *Editor*

FALL MIGRATION: 1 AUGUST-31 OCTOBER

This migration report of *The Season* shows good flights of geese and other waterfowl in all the regions except the Eastern Mountain. Estimates of more than 9000 American Coots were made for Woods Reservoir during this period. Shorebird flights produced reports of a strong variety of species and good numbers across the State. An American Avocet was found in the Eastern Mountain Region and Ruddy Turnstones, Western Sandpipers, and Stilt Sandpipers were observed in *all* regions but the eastern one. Buff-breasted Sandpipers were seen in the Western Coastal Plain and the Central Plateau, and Wilson's Phalaropes were found in the Western Coastal Plain and the Eastern Ridge and Valley. The latter also was the site of observations of a Northern Phalarope and White Ibis.

Cattle Egrets were reported as far east as Carter County in the Eastern Mt. Region. Yellow-bellied Flycatchers were seen in all reporting areas except the Western Coastal Plain which produced a rarely observed flycatcher of its own for Tennessee, a Vermillion Flycatcher being reported near Golddust in late Sept.

Scattered reports of Northern Finches are found in most of the regions' sightings which include Evening Grosbeaks in Sept. in the Nashville Area and Red Crossbills in the Eastern Ridge and Valley. In the Central Plateau and Basin a Peregrine Falcon was seen in South Harpeth Valley and a Red-headed Woodpecker attempted to nest in an Eastern Bluebird box.

In addition to these there are many nesting records from the Lawrence County area and much other migration data from across Tennessee in the following pages.

WESTERN PLAIN REGION—*Heron-Grosbeak:* Little Blue Heron: 4 Aug. (357) R (MLB). *SNOWY EGRET:* 4 Sept. (1) DR (JGH). Cattle Egret: 14 Oct. (2) Haywood County (HHD). Black-crowned Night Heron: 31 Aug. (1) D (PDC). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 4 Aug. (1) R (MLB).

Ring-necked Duck: *25 Aug.* (1) BF (NTOS). Mississippi Kite: 4 Aug. (3) R (MLB). *HARLAN'S HAWK,*—now considered a subspecies of Red-tailed Hawk: 31 Aug. (1) R (PDC). Bald Eagle: 25 Aug. (1, immature) DR (NTOS). Semi-palmated Plover: 4 Aug. to 4 Sept. (1-8) R and DR. *RUDDY TURNSTONE:* 2 Sept. (1) PP (Bill and Sally Fintel, PDC), 4 Sept. (16, 1 in summer plumage) PP (JGH), 9 Sept. (1 piece, 1 freshly dead, 1 live) PP (DM). *RED KNOT:* 1 Sept. (1) R (PDC). *STILT SANDPIPER:* 4 Aug. (6) and 5 Aug. (3) R (MLB), 25 Aug. (1) DR (NTOS), 1 Sept. (1) R (PDC). *WESTERN SANDPIPER:* 5 Aug. (2) PP (MLB), 31 Aug. (30) PP (PDC). *BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER:* 25 Aug. (4) PP (MLB), 31 Aug. (5) DR and (5) (PDC), 1 Sept. (17) R (PDC), 2 Sept. (6) PP (PDC), 9 Sept. (11) PP (DM). Sanderling: 5 Aug. (1) PP (MLB), 25 Aug. (4) PP (NTOS). *WILSON'S PHALAROPE:* 25 Aug. (1) DR (NTOS). Least Tern: 4 Aug. (17) R (MLB), 1 Sept. (20) R (PDC). Caspian Tern: 25 Aug. (2) PP (NTOS). *VERMILLION FLYCATCHER:* 30 Sept. (1 female) 2 miles SW of Golddust, Tennessee (Jerald Ledbetter, HHD). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: *19 Aug.* (1) Lake County (Betty Sumara).

Locations: BF—Britton Ford Unit of Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, DR—Duck River Unit of Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, PP—Pace Point at Big Sandy Unit of Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, R—Reelfoot Lake and area including Mississippi River levee.

Observers: DM—Don Manning and members of Warioto Audubon Society, HHD—Helen and Henry Dinkelspiel, JGH—James G. Holt, MLB—Michael Lee Bierly, PDC—Dot and Paul Crawford.

David E. Patterson, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION: The banding stations of Katherine Goodpasture at Basin Springs and Heather and John Riggins at Two Jays Sanctuary produced several good records. *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHERS,* "Traill's" Flycatchers, Mourning Warblers, and Lincoln's Sparrows were banded in considerable numbers. These birds are seldom identified in the field in the fall. The fall count by the Nashville Chapter on 29-30 September totaled 126 species, including a *PEREGRINE FALCON.* In the following report, (5-*b*) indicates that 5 birds were banded; "x" indicates a casualty.

Loon-Duck: Common Loon: 20 Oct. (2) OHL (BF, SF). Horned Grebe: 17 Oct. (1) OHL (MLB). Pied-billed Grebe: 12 Oct (7) WR (MLM); 23 Oct. (83) WR (KD, LD). *DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT:* 14 Oct. (1) PP (DM); 27 Oct. (1) OHL (MLB). Green Heron: 10 Oct. (1) WB (FB). Little Blue Heron: 4 Sept. (25) DRU (JH). Cattle Egret: 6 Oct. (24) WB (FB). Great Egret: 23 Sept. (1) GSP (DC, PC); 21 Oct. (9) DRU (DM). *SNOWY EGRET:* 4 Sept. (1) DRU (JH). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 6 Aug. (1) WB (FB). American Bittern: 15 Sept. (1) BV (MLB, BF, SF). Canada Goose: All reports are of migrating flocks. 5 Oct. (6) BS (KAG); 8 and 9 Oct. (flocks over Maury Co., GRM); 16 Oct. (23) C (AW); 27 Oct. (150) P (LC); 27 Oct. (300) FP (MDW). Snow Goose: 16 Oct. (7) C (AW); 27 Oct. (1) P (LC); 27 Oct. (2) FP (MDW);

27 Oct. (1 and 59 blue morphs) BS (KAG, Mel Garland); 28 Oct. (3 blue morphs) OHL (DC, PC); 28 Oct. (2) WR (LD, FH, DT, GF). Gadwall: 23 Oct. (50) WR (KD, LD). American Wigeon: 28 Oct. (132) OHL (DC, PC). Ruddy Duck: 30 Oct. (6) WR (KD, LD).

Hawk-Tern: Cooper's Hawk: 25, 29, 30 Sept. (1) NA (MLB, SB). Red-shouldered Hawk: 2 through period 2Js (HR, JR). Broad-winged Hawk: 30 Sept. (9) NA (SB). Marsh Hawk: 1 Sept. (1) FP (MDW), earliest area record by 5 days. Osprey: 4 Sept. (1) Cumberland River (JH); 22 Sept. (2) Obed River, Cumberland Co. (RG); 26 Sept. (1) Buffalo River, Lewis Co. (GRM); 14 Oct. (1) OHL (BF, SF). *PEREGRINE FALCON:* 29 Sept. (1) SHV (Laurence O. Trabue, Win Shaughnessy) Virginia Rail: 7 and 9 Sept. (1, X) WSM (KAG). American Coot: 12 Oct. (1500) WR (MLM); 23 Oct. (8000) WR (KD, LD); 28 Oct. (9000) WR (LD, FH, DT, GF). Killdeer: 12 Oct. (81) GSP (DC, PC). Black-bellied Plover: 8 Sept. (1) G (DC, PC). *RUDDY TURNSTONE:* 4 Sept. (16) PP (JH). Upland Sandpiper: 16 Sept. (1) MA (MLM, Betty Richards). White-rumped Sandpiper: 8 Sept. (2) G (DC, PC). *BAIRD'S SANDPIPER:* 25 Sept. (1) G (DC, PC). Stilt Sandpiper: 26 Aug. (1) BV (MLB). Western Sandpiper: 26 Aug. (1) BV (MLB); 16 Oct. (1) G (DC, PC). Buff-breasted Sandpiper: 4 Sept. (2) PP (JH); 10 Oct. (2) GSP (DC, PC). Forster's Tern: 29 Sept. (4) PPL (MLB). Common Tern: 30 Sept. (1) Cheatham Lake (Ben Groce). Black Tern: 12 Aug. (38) PPL (MLB).

Cuckoo-Sparrow: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 27 Oct. (1) 2Js (HR, JR). Black-billed Cuckoo: 20 Oct. (1) C (AW); 22 Oct. (1) OHL (DC, PC). Barn Owl: 29 Sept. (1 X) MA (RG, John Brevard). Common Nighthawk: 7 Sept. (75, Flock) NA (MLM), fall flocks below normal throughout region. *RED-HEADED WOODPECKER:* 5 July (nest, 4 eggs in bluebird box; unsuccessful) Overton Lea (Amelia R. Laskey). Eastern Kingbird: 30 Aug. (40, flock) SHV (KAG, Harry C. Monk). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER:* 23 Aug.-6 Oct. (10-b) BS (KAG). "Traill's" Flycatcher: 2-15 Sept. (10-b) 2Js (HR, JR). Least Flycatcher: 25 Aug. (1-b) 2Js (Hr, JR); 15 Sept. (1-6) BS (KAG). *OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER:* 9 Sept. (2) WB (FB); 8-9 Sept. (1-b) BS (KAG); 29 Sept. (2) FV (John O. Ellis party). Tree Swallow: 30 Oct. (35) WR (KD, LD). Swainson's Thrush: 27 Oct. (1-b) 2Js (HR, JR). Veery: 26 Aug. (1-b) 2Js (HR, JR) *PHLADELPHIA VIREO:* 16 Sept. (1) WB (FB); 19 Sept. (1) C. (AW); 14 Oct. (1) OHL (BF, SF). Warbling Vireo: 6 Oct. (1) WB (FB). Orange-crowned Warbler: 7 Oct. (1) WB (FB). Black-throated Blue Warbler: 20 Sept. (1, X) WSIX (Virginia Price): 28 Sept. (1-b) BS (KAG). Yellow-throated Warbler: 27 Oct. (1) OHL (BF, SF), late. Chestnut-sided Warbler: 25 Oct. (1) NA (Clara Fentress) *CONNECTICUT WARBER:* 12 Sept. (1) WB (FB). *MOURNING WARBLER:* 7 Sept. (1, X) WSIX (MLB); 9 Sept. (5-b) 2Js (HR, JR); 8 Sept. and 24 Oct. (1-b) BS (KAG). Rusty Blackbird: 31 Oct. (4) C (AW). *EVENING GROSBEAK:* 29 Sept. (3) FV (Marge Patrick, Grasshopper Sparrow: 21 Oct. (2) G (DC, PC). Dark-eyed Junco: 5 Oct. Evelyn Ellis, Ruth Castles). Pine Siskin 27 Oct. (1-b) 2Js (HR, JR), first. (1) BS (KAG). Lincoln's Sparrow: 6-27 Oct. (21-b) 2Js (HR, JR); 5 other NA records for period. Song Sparrow: 2 Sept. 1-b) 2Js (HR, JR).

Late nesting records from Five Points, Lawrence Co. Number of nests in ( ). E-*egg;* Y-*young.* All records by Morris Williams. Bobwhite (4) Aug. —14 E; 8 Aug.—9E; 20 Aug.—12E; 21 Aug.—6E, 2Y. Mourning Dove (1) 11 Aug.—2E. Yellow-billed Cuckoo (3) 7 Aug.—3E; 8 Aug.—5E; 26 Aug. —3E, 1Y. Mockingbird (2) 10 Aug.—1Y. Robin (1) 16 Aug.—3Y. Common Yellowthroat (1) 5 Aug.—5 Y. Yellow-breasted Chat (1) 12 Aug.—2Y, 1E (addled). Eastern Meadowlark (3) 2 Aug.—4E; 3 Aug.—4E; 3 Aug.—4E. Indigo Bunting (2) 26 Aug.—2Y, 1E; 1 Sept.—4Y. American Goldfinch (2) 8 Aug.—2E, 3Y; 1 Sept.—5E. Field Sparrow (2) 12 Aug.—3E; 19 Aug. —3E (deserted).

Locations: BS—Basin Springs; BV—Buena Vista; C—Crossville; DRU—Duck River Unit, TNWR; FP Five Points, Lawrence Co.; FV—Fernvale, NA; G—Gallatin; GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant; 2Js—Two Jays Sanctuary; MA—Metro Airport, Nashville; NA—Nashville Area; OHL—Old Hickory Lake; P—Piney, Lawrence Co.; PP—Pace Point; PPL Percy Priest Lake; SHV —South Harpeth Valley; WB—Woodbury; WR—Woods Reservoir; WSM and WXX TV TOWERS, Nashville.

Observers: SB—Sue Bell; MLB—Mike Bierly; FB—Frances Bryson; LC—Lloyd Clayton; DC—Dot Crawford, PC—Paul Crawford; KD—Ken Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke, BF—Bill Fintel; SF—Sally Fintel; GF—Gertrude Fleming; RG—Richard Gillerman; KAG—Gatherine Goodpasture; FH—Frank Hixon; JH—James Holt; MLM—Margaret .Mann; DM—Don Manning; GRM—George Mayfield, Jr.; HR—Heather Riggins; JR—John Riggins; DT—Dale Taylor; AW—Adele West; MDW—Morris Williams.

Morris D. Williams, Box 25, Five Points 38457.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—Weather conditions were near normal throughout the period with no hard frosts occurring until late October. No large waves of migrants were observed and no major tower kills reported. Among the unusual birds reported were *WHITE IBISES,* a *WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE, RUDDY TURNSTONES* and a *NORTHERN PHALAROPE.* Gulls seemed late in arriving this fall and no large concentrations of migrating swallows were reported. Knoxville's fall count reported a high number of 120 species.

Grebe-Ibis: Pied-billed Grebe: 7 Sept. (2) CL (JMC, JCH). Great Blue Heron: 1-40 regular thru period at HRA, SB (KLD, FGH). Green Heron: last report 14 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Little Blue Heron: 11 Aug. to 3 Sept. (2-5) HRA (KLD, FGH); 6 Aug. (1) CkC (JH). Great Egret: 12-30 Sept. (1) AS (GE, LRH); 1-13 occasional to end of period at HRA, SB (KLD, FGH, CH). Snowy Egret: 14-28 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD, FGH). Black-crowned Night Heron: July thru 26 Sept. (2 ad. 6 juv); AS (SG, MD, et al) 6 Aug (1 ad) CkC (JH); 30 Sept. (10) KC (Jim Tanner, Bill and Irene Williams). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 26 Oct. (1 ad) HRA (KLD); 22, 26 Aug, 14 Sept. (1) AS (MD, SG, et al). Least Bittern: 3 Aug. (10) AM (KD); 5-8 Aug. (1) AS (MD, SG, et al); 22 Aug. (2), 14 Sept. (1) AM (KD). American Bittern: 28 Aug. (1), 20 Sept. (1) AM (KD). *WHITE IBIS:* 11-25 Aug. (1-7) HRA (KLD, FGH).

Goose-Turkey: Canada Goose: first wintering 9 Sept. (7) CL (JMC, JCH); 24 Sept. (15) HRA (KLD). *WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE:* 21 Aug. (1 ad), 24 Sept. (1 ad), 25 Sept. (1 ad) HRA (KLD, RW). Snow Goose (Blue Morph): 21 Oct. (6) 29 Oct. (3) HRA (KLD). Blue-winged Teal: up to 54 regular thru 21 Oct. at HRA, SB (KLD). Wood Duck: max. 18 Sept. (300) HRA (KLD). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 30 Sept. (3) KC (TOS). Cooper's Hawk: 8 Aug. (1) SB (LD, JND); 8 Sept. (1) Lamar (DyL). Marsh Hawk: 28 Aug. (1) Buffalo Mtn. (DyL); 15 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD); 92 Oct. (1) AM (KLD). Osprey: 25 Aug. (1) HRA (LD); 21 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD, TOS); 3 Sept. (1) thru 29 Sept. (2) AS (MD, GE, SG, DyL). Turkey: 29 Sept. (2) Unicoi W. R. (Bill Yambert).

Rail-Tern: King Rail: 12 Aug. (1) HRA (LD, FGH); 20, 27 Sept. (3) ct (2) AM (KD). Sora: 25 Aug. (1) SB (RW); 9, 13 Sept. (1) CL (JMC JCH); 20 Sept. (2) AM (KD); 27 Sept, 3 Oct. (1) AM (KD). Semipalmated Plover: 12 Aug.-3 Sept. (1-4 occasional) HRA, SB (KLD, FGH, CH); 20, 29 Sept. (1) AS (GE). *RUDDY TURNSTONE:* 25 Aug. (2) HRA (LD, FGH, J. B. Owens). Am. Golden Plover: 11 Aug. (2) Da (LSF). Black-bellied Plover: 21 Oct. (6) HRA (DJ, RW et al). American Woodcock: 28 Aug. (2) Racoon Mtn. (DJ). Common Snipe: first report 14 Aug. (1) SB (KLD). Solitary Sandpiper: 30 Sept. (4) KC (TOS). *WILLET:* 8-14 Aug. (1) MFH (JH, RH); 11-19 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD, FGH); 14, 15 Aug. (1) SB (KLD, FGH); 31 Aug. (5 HRA (KLD). Greater Yellowlegs: 11-19 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD, FGH); 9 Sept. (1) AS (DJL). Lesser Yellowlegs: 8 Aug.-29 Oct. (1-5) HRA, SB (KLD, FGH); 10 Aug. (2) MFH (JH, RH); 7, 9 Sept. (1) CL (JMC, JCH). Pectoral Sandpiper: regular to 19 Oct. (1-94) HRA, SB (KLD, FGH); 11 Aug. (1) Da (LSF); 2 Sept. (2), 9 Sept. (3), 13 Sept. (5) CL (JMC, JCH). Dunlin: first 15 Oct. (3) SB (KLD); *SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER:* 31 Aug. (3) HRA (KLD). *STILT SANDPIPER:* 14 Aug. (1) Da (LSF); 14 Aug. (1) SB (KLD). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 12 Aug.-8 Oct. (1-8) HRA, SB (KLD, FGH); 2 Sept. (1) CL (JMC, JCH). *WESTERN SANDPIPER:* 23-31 Aug. (1-7) HRA (KLD); 11 Aug. (1) Da (LSF). *WILSON'S PHALAROPE:* 18 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD). *NORTHERN PHALAROPE:* 29, 30 Sept. (1) AS (GE). Herring Gull: only report 14 Oct. (1) HRA (FGH). No reports of Ring-billed Gulls. Forster's Tern: 19 Aug. (1) HRA (LD, J. Hunter Patterson); 29 Sept. (21) BL (MD, SG); 30 Sept. (1) KC (AM, CN); 1 Oct. (3) AS (MD, SG). Caspian Tern: 14 Sept. (1) ChL (KLD). Black Tern: 15 Aug. (2), 18 Aug. (3) SB (CH); 27 Aug. (2) SB (FGH); 6 Sept. (3), 29 Sept. (8) NL (DJ).

Cuckoo-Nuthatch: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 25 Oct. (1 banded) Col (CS, RW). Barn Owl: 2 Oct. (1) AM (KLD); 28 Oct. (5 or 7) CH (Steve Campbell, Eliz. Shull). Barred Owl: 1 thru period at Iron Mtn. (SG et al); 30 Sept. (2) KC (TOS). Common Nighthawk: last reported 23 Oct. (1) KC (JH). Chimney Swift: last reported 15 Oct. (4) CH (KD). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: last reported 7 Oct (1) JC (MD, SG). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 26 Oct. (1) Greenville (JH). E. Kingbird: 30 Sept. (2) KC (Terry McGown). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER:* 11 Sept. (1) Greeneville (JH); 30 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JCH), 9 Oct. (1) JC (PR). Tree Swallow: last reported 27 Oct. (2) SeV (LSF). Bank Swallow: 1 Aug. (1)

AM (FGH), 15 Aug. (1) SB (CH). Rough-winged Swallow: last report 8 Oct. (10) HRA (KLD). Barn Swallow: last report 30 Oct. (1) Col (CH). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 23 Oct. (2), 25 Oct. (1) Col (RW). *BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH:* none reported from regular area at Col, but 2 reported from Rock Spring, Ga. on 20 Aug. (RW), and 2 regular thru period at Ringgold, Ga. (Jan Hawthorne).

Wren-Sparrow: House Wren: 30 Sept. (2) KC (JFA, JMC, JCH, CN). Winter Wren: first 6 Oct. (1) Col (RW). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 29 Sept. (1) Erwin (Joy Dillenbeck, SG); 7 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Short-billed Marsh Wren: regular to 12 Aug. (1) SB (KLD, CH). Water Pipit: first report 8 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Solitary Vireo: last 23 Oct. (1) Col (RW). *PHILADELPHIA VIREO:* 29 Aug. (1) Da (LSF); 24 Sept. (1 banded) Col (CS, RW); 13 Oct. (1) Col (RW). Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler: 30 Sept. (5) KC (TOS). Palm Warbler: 13 Sept. (1) CC (JMC, JCH). Bobolink: 30 Sept. (25) KC (AM, CN). Orchard Oriole: regular to 23 Aug. (1-7) SB (KLD). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: last 14 Oct. (1) CC (JCH). Blue Grosbeak: 1 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Indigo Bunting: 21 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD, FH). Dickcissel: 17 Sept. (1) HRA (KD). Purple Finch: first report 24 Oct (1) AS (LRH). *PINE SISKIN:* first report 28 Oct. (4) CC (JMC, JCH). *RED CROSSBILL:* 6 Oct. (1) JC (PR). Grasshopper Sparrow: 11 Aug. (1) Da (LSF). Vesper Sparrow: 21 Oct. (4) HRA (CH); 24 Oct. (1) AS (GE, LRH, DJL). White-crowned Sparrow: first report 24 Oct. (1) AS (GS, LRH, DJL). White-throated Sparrow: first report 7 Oct. (1) KC (CN). Lincoln's Sparrow: 25 Oct. (2) AS (MD, SG). Swamp Sparrow: 25 Oct. (1) AS (MD, SG). Savannah Sparrow: first report 22 Sept. (2) CC (JMC, JCH).

Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh; AS—Austin Springs; BL—Boone Lake; CC—Campbell County; CH—Chattanooga; ChL—Chickamauga Lake; CkC—Cocke County; Col—Collegedale; CL—Cove Lake; Da—Daus; HRA—Hiwassee River Area: JC—Johnson City; KC—Knox County; MFH—Morristown Fish Hatchery; NL—Nickajack Lake; SB—Savannah Bay; SeV—Sequatchie Valley.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop; JMC—Jim Campbell; JND—John and Nancy Devore; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; KD—Ken Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke; KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke; GE—Glen Eller; SG—Sally Goodin; CH—Chris Haney; LH—Lee R. Herndon; FH—Frank Hixon; FGH—Frank and Gloria Hixon; JH—Jim Holt; RH—Robert Holt; JCH—J. C. Howell; DJ—Danny Jacobson; DyL—Danny Leach; DJL—Dick and Joyce Lura; AM—Andy Morton; CN—Chuck Nicholson; PR—Pete Range; LSF—Lee Shafer Family; CS—Carl Swafford; RW—Roger Woodruff.

Charles P. Nicholson, 6806 Haverhill Dr., Knoxville 37919.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—Normal would describe the weather for this region during the period. Only the month of October had above average rainfall (.2 inches above normal). The absence of cold fronts or abnormal weather conditions during the latter part of the period could possibly account for the weak shorebird movement and the later than usual arrival dates for most ducks. A sparrow "push" was noted beginning the second week in October and lasting through the end of the period. There seems to be a good cone crop this year with expecions of yet another good "northern finch" invasion.

Three observations are of special note: The first reported *CATTLE EGRETS* east of Greenville were seen near Elizabethton. Carter County's first reports of *AMERICAN AVOCETS* and *SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHERS* along the Watauga River were excellent finds.

Loon-Eagle: Common Loon: 20 Oct. (3) WatL (LRH). Green Heron: last—14 Oct. (3) RC (GE). *CATTLE EGRET:* 8 Sept. (9 immatures) GLP near Eliz. (GW, GE and Brenda Wallace). Least Bittern: 15 Aug. (3) Kingsport (Fred Alsop and Tom Finucane). Blue-winged Teal: 10 Aug. (4) CNF (DJ) early return. American Wigeon: 8 Sept. (1) RC (GE, LRH, GW, DL and JL) 2 weeks early. Northern Shoveler: 17 Sept. (1) WatR (LRH). Ring-necked Duck: 28 Oct. (38) WilL (GE) first return. Bufflehead: 28 Oct. (1) WilL (GE) first return. Sharp-shinned Hawk: 8 Sept. (2) RM (SG, MD) and 14 Sept. (1) HM (FWB). Cooper's Hawk: 30 Aug. (1) RM (GE) and 7 Oct. (2) Hpt. (LRH). *BALD EAGLE:* 21 Sept. (2 adults) RM (MS, TS).

Plover-Raven: Semi-palmated Plover: 8 Sept. (1) RC (GE, LRH, GW, DL, JL). Least Sandpiper: 8 Sept. (3) RC (GE, LRH, GW, DL). *SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER:* 25 Aug. (3) WatR (GE, John W. Grey). Semi-palmated Sandpiper: 8 Sept. (8) RC (GE, RH, GW, DL). *AMERICAN AVOCET:* 11 Aug. (2) WatR (GE). Chimney Swift: last 23 Oct. (4) E (FWB).Red-headed Woodpecker: 6 Oct. (1) E (Helenhill Dove, Jane Whitehead). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 8 Sept. (1) RM valley (MS, TS) early return. *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER:* 15 Sept. (1) EGC (LRH) and 9 Oct. (1) E (Pete Range). Common Raven: 1-3 seen regularly on RM (MS, TS, FWB).

Thrushes-Sparrows: Hermit Thrush: 29 Sept. (1) RM valley (MS, TS) very early. Veery: 29 Sept. (1) RM (MS, TS) last seen. Water Pipit: 9 Oct. (3) RM (FWB). Cedar Waxwing: 11 Aug. (4) CNF (DJ). Prothonotary Warbler: 29 Sept. (1) EGC (Lois Herndon). Orange-crowned Warbler: 29 Sept. (1) RM state park (MS, TS). Hooded Warbler: 19 Oct. (1) Siam valley (GW, DL). Bobolink: 26 Sept. (2) Siam valley (GW). Purple Finch: 27 Oct. (1) E (GE) first return. Pine Siskin: 19 Aug. (3) RM (GE) and 18 Oct. (6) RM (FWB). Red Crossbill: 6 Oct. (2) RM (FWB). White-crowned Sparrow: 10 Oct. (1) EGC (LRH). White-throated Sparrow: 7 Oct. (3) RM valley (MS, TS).

Locations: CNF—Cherokee National Forest, E—Elizabethton area, EGC—Elizabethton Golf Course, GLP—Great Lakes Pond, HM—Holston Mountain, RC—Roans Creek, RM—Roan Mountain, WatL—Watauga Lake, WatR—Watauga River, WilL—Wilbur Lake.

*Observers:*FWB—Fred W. Behrend, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, GE—Glen Eller, SG—Sally Goodin, LH—Lee R. Herndon, DJ—Daniel Jacobson, DL—Dick Lura, JL—Joyce Lura, MS—Maxie Swindell, TS—Tommy Swindell, GW—Gary Wallace.

Glen D. Eller, Rt. #3, Grandview Terrace, Elizabethton 37643.

TRIBUTE TO A FOUNDER

There was no "Hall of Fame" in which Albert Franklin Ganier, Sr. could appropriately have been inducted.

The *boots* he wore, scratched by the briers, rocks and tree trunks of a pre-Smoky Mountains National Park; the trusty razor-sharp pocket knife, with which he carved many saplings into walking sticks for his friends, will not be enshrined for the curious to view.

The personality, Albert Ganier, became a legend in the minds of nature-lovers, young and old alike.

His skins of Tennessee birds and mammals, the clutches of eggs, so carefully identified, will be preserved for the nature student of another age and time.

His literary talent and ability to do research is reflected in the numerous papers, scientific and historical, he published and delivered. It was with an almost boyish pride he spoke of *The Migrant,* official organ of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, which he served as editor and sponsor for many years.

It is as though he designed and caused to be built his very own "Hall of Fame," to which came youngsters, some already filled with curiosity about nature; others challenged by the Ganier display of nature's "bag of goodies." They came from near and far to see, hear and be taught by a scholarly southern gentleman.

Fellow members of Tennessee, Kentucky and Wilson's Ornithological Societies knew his distinctive pronunciation of *cuckoo.* In like manner, his fellow curators and historians are bequeathed his pronunciation of *museum.*

There is no evidence that between the dates September 9, 1883 and December 20, 1973, he ever experienced boredom. His input to life spared him this tragedy.

His identity, as he related to life, was established, and the mold of a society he supported and respected never dulled the luster of a beautiful life. He lived in dignity, midst the action, and so died with his boots on his feet.

The curtain drops on a glorious era in the history of Tennessee ornithology.

Be It Therefore Resolved, that Tennessee Ornithological Society make permanent a record of the contribution and leadership of a fellow member, Albert F. Ganier, Sr., Co-Founder (without whom T.O.S. would most likely be a latent dream), Curator, Tennessee Conservationist of the Year 1966, and first editor of *The Migrant.* Mr. Ganier's death occurred December 20, 1973.

John O. Ellis, 4004 Overbrook Drive, Nashville 37204.

IN MEMORIAM

Amelia Rudolph Laskey died suddenly at her home in Nashville, Tennessee, December 19, 1973. Her quiet modesty, scientific integrity, her generosity, and the unselfish way she shared her vast experience in natural history endeared her to a wide range of friends who will miss her immeasurably. Even though Amelia's life was uncommonly retiring and reserved, she, in her own way, contributed substantially to ornithology through her probing curiosity and accurate observations.

Mrs. Laskey was a native of Chicago. She grew up, attended schools there, and married Fredrick C. Laskey, also a Chicagoan. They moved to Nashville in 1921 where they lived the rest of their lives. Mr. Laskey was associated with Swift and Company and Amelia began her study of birds. They were active members of the Methodist Church. They had no children.

Many things stand as memorials to this remarkable lady. Her published papers based on observations of banded birds during more than forty years of bird banding are impressive. Remarkable longevity and distributional records have accrued, the best known being one of her bands, along with those of others, recovered in Peru in 1943 revealing the winter home of Chimney Swifts. Life history studies of the Mockingbird, Carolina Wren, Cardinal, Blue Jay, and Tufted Titmouse were published in *The Auk*, *The Wilson Bulletin,* and *Bird Banding*. Frequently quoted is her study of the Brown-headed Cowbird published in *The Wilson Bulletin* in 1950. A series of reports in *The Migrant* on television tower casualties of night migrants reflect her pioneer work in that field, and short reports on Bluebirds appeared in *The Migrant* from time to time.

Mrs. Laskey's more than thirty years' study of Bluebirds, even though as yet unanalyzed and unpublished, is already well known both in this country and abroad. In addition to being the most extended record of Bluebirds ever made, her notes contain material for an exciting study in genetics stemming from the occurrence of white eggs in several generations of bluebirds. Her bluebird work leaves an accumulation of data the force of which is not yet realized.

Those of us who needed a reference library were always welcome at 1521 Graybar Lane. Mrs. Laskey's library held a first edition of Alexander Wilson's *American Ornithology,* many valuable out-of-print volumes, as well as current books on all phases of bird study. Pamphlets, reprints, and long runs of ornithological magazines were there for ready reference. Her library containing classical references on spiders, reptiles, butterflies, trees, and wildflowers reflected her interest in all of natural history.

Mrs. Laskey was a life member of the American Ornithologists Union, the Wilson Society, and the Tennessee Ornithological Society. She was a member of several bird banding societies. She contributed generously and regularly to numerous conservation societies. The American Ornithologists Union made her an Elective member some years ago and later, in 1966, that society of professional ornithologists conferred upon her one of its most cherished awards by electing her a Fellow in the society.

The above are statements one can find documented in published records. Much of it refers to the core of scientific knowledge Mrs. Laskey bequeathed to those who come after her. It says nothing about the beauty of her garden which seemed to grow with abandon. Not documented are hundreds of hours of weeding, thinning, and the intelligent application of sound principles of ecology long before that word came into popular use. The charm of her garden will be a vivid memorial in the minds of many friends. Published records say nothing about the gentle, knowledgeable way Amelia Laskey cared for any injured bird that came her way, be it a warbler with injured wing, a rail or a Red-tailed Hawk that could not fly. The salvage of a single bird's life touched her deeply. The hard facts do not record the many high school students, professional graduate students, or older bird-lovers she guided, instructed and encouraged.

Her many thousands of banding records, her library, and her garden cast insight into the quiet, introspective, inquisitive, and sensitive nature that was Amelia Laskey. We will miss her in many ways.

KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE, 3407 Hopkins Lane, Nashville 37215.

BOOK REVIEW

BIRDING FROM A TRACTOR SEAT by Charles Flugum, Published by Trades Publishing Co., Albert Lea, Minn. 435 p., 20 line drawings by Dr. W. J. Breckenridge. 1973. $8.95.

The author was born and raised near Thompson, Iowa After graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1929 he has owned and operated a 240 acre farm in Freeborn County, Southern Minnesota. This book is a collection of personal essays originally written as a monthly column for the Community Magazine of Albert Lea, Minnesota. Each chapter is one column and the book contains 137 columns written about a particular species, usually a common bird. The nomenclature is of the period when the columns were written, the 1950's and 1960's. This is a point that might confuse the reader, but each chapter does list the month of original publication. It is a wholesome experience in reading about Mr. Flugum's personal experiences with birds and birders. He proves to be knowledgeable and entertaining and provides a back home approach to birds and bird watching.

GARY O. WALLACE

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For additional information contact Dr. Fred J. Alsop, III, Mt. Carmel Apt. #3, Concord Ave., Mt. Carmel, Tenn. 37642 or Mr. and Mrs. Ken Dubke, 720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412.

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Illustration by *Fred J. Alsop, III*

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